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The story J. G. Farrell left unfinished: Saturday Review, page 6

Party leaders to discuss Maze man's poll victory

The election yesterday of Robert Sands, the Provisional IRA prisoner and hunger-striker, as MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone faces the Government with a critical decision. Party leaders discuss the matter at the Commons on Monday. Even if he is allowed to keep his seat, he is likely to be dead of starvation soon.

Commons may expel fasting IRA man

From Christopher Thomas
Enniskillen, co Fermanagh

The Government faces a critical decision on whether to move to expel from the House of Commons Robert Sands, the Provisional IRA gunman who won the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election yesterday.

Mr Francis Pym, leader of the Commons, has summoned a meeting of leaders of political parties on Monday to consider how the Commons should proceed.

	1981	1979	Change
Anti-H-Block	51.2%	—	—
Off UU	48.8%	28.0%	+20.8%
Ind	—	36.0%	—
SDLP	—	17.3%	—
UUUP	—	17.0%	—
Alliance	—	1.7%	—
UUUC	—	—	—
Marx Len	—	—	—
Poll	86.8%	87.1%	−4.8%
Voters	72,349	71,481	+868

Mr Sands intends to continue his 42-day hunger strike and has decided after all not to resign his seat. There seems to be nothing, in present circumstances, that can stop him dying in the next two or three weeks.

He *defeated* Mr Harold West, of the Official Unionists by 30,492 votes to 29,046, a majority of 1,446 in an 86.8 per cent poll. The poll figure takes into account spoilt papers.

He is legitimately and properly an MP with immediate effect, but he will not draw a salary, which is payable only after an MP takes his seat.

As to what happens next, an individual MP could ask the Commons to decide that Mr Sands is an unacceptable member and should be expelled: the Government could move a motion to the same effect which, according to precedent, would probably be moved by the Attorney General; or the House could let it out until Mr Sands dies, after which there would be another by-election.

Mr Sands, who has served 4 years of a 14-year sentence for possessing firearms, is in the hospital wing of the Maze prison near Belfast and is believed to be displaying the early signs of starvation: dizziness, severe headaches, and eye trouble.

The critical stage comes after 50 days when he might die at any time of a heart attack. He has lost two stone and is too weak to leave his bed. He is likely to be moved to a hospital outside the prison next week.

The political implications of his election are grave. It has dealt a severe blow to the stronghold of moderate Roman Catholic opinion, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, from which it may never fully recover. Recriminations over the party's failure to contest the seat are biting deep.

The question that is bitterly disputed is whether Roman Catholics voted for an IRA man, or against a Unionist; it is a subtlety that is acutely important. To the Provisional Sinn Fein and the IRA the answer is clear: The campaign of violence has been vindicated at the polls, and must go on.

To the SDLP, the answer is different. Their non-involvement gave Roman Catholics a stark choice between extreme nationalism, or extreme "loyalism", and when it came to it they could not follow the veiled recommendation of the SDLP to abstain.

Everybody, including the returning officer, was surprised that there were only 3,280 spoilt papers.

The Unionist side, whose divisions are becoming progressively more bitter, will now slip deeper into conflict. Some supporters of the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party spoilt their papers rather than vote for Mr West, the former leader of the Official Unionists, but that was not decisive in his defeat.

Mr West, aged 54, who farms 400 acres in co Fermanagh, looked embarrassed as he took the microphone in Enniskillen Technical College after the vote was declared. "It is a sorrowful sight", he said, as members of Provisional Sinn Fein gathered around him in amused delight.

Mr Owen Carron, election agent to Mr Sands, said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had had her answer. "The nationalist people on behalf of the Irish people have voted against Unionism and against the H blocks. It is time Britain got out of Ireland and put an end to the torture of this country."

Mr Sands's sister, Marcella, aged 26, stood smiling for photographers, and his mother, Mrs Rosaleen Sands, spoke of her pride.

But elsewhere there was dismay. Mr Harold McClusker, Official Unionist MP for Armagh, said the result was the equivalent of more than 30,000 decent Roman Catholics standing at the graveside of Mrs Joanna Mathers, the census collector murdered on Tuesday in Londonderry, and giving three cheers for her death.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mr Gerard Fitt, Independent MP for Belfast, West, and formerly a leading member of the SDLP, was at Westminster when the result was announced.

"This result is going to have very serious repercussions", he said. "The IRA got everyone out of the field by threatening and intimidation."

Photograph, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Japan angry over US submarine collision

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 10

The United States Navy admitted today that its Polaris submarine, George Washington, collided with the Japanese cargo ship Nissho Maru off the Japanese coast yesterday but said no help could be given because the crippled ship disappeared in fog and rain.

Two of the 15 crew on the Japanese ship, which went down, are missing. The others were picked up today.

The statement said: "The submarine surfaced immediately to offer assistance to the merchant vessel. However, the vessel disappeared from sight due to poor visibility caused by fog and rain. The submarine was unable to observe personnel casualties or damage to the Japanese vessel before its disappearance from view."

Thus the Pentagon corroborates the Japanese claim that USS George Washington surfaced, looked at the damaged freighter, and then submerged again. It contends, however, that it lost sight of the vessel while on the surface.

The accident took place at 10 am local time yesterday, about 110 miles off Japan, where the submarine was conducting "routine operations at shallow depth". An American aircraft was with the submarine and searched for the freighter, but failed to find it.

As the Pentagon statement put it: "It was later reported that the Japanese merchant vessel sank shortly after the collision." It did not say whether the air search was carried out before the freighter sank.

The Pentagon says that it deeply regrets "this unfortunate accident", and that it is being investigated.

The George Washington is described officially as a fleet ballistic missile submarine. It is 116.3 metres long, its beam is 10.1 metres, its draught 8.8 metres and its displacement 6,888 tons. It carries a crew of 112 and its captain is commander Robert Voehl.

Japanese criticism: The 13 survivors of the Nissho Maru, who arrived in southern Japan tonight, said the submarine came to the surface momentarily after the collision 30 miles off a small Japanese island. They said nobody appeared on its deck and it disappeared back below the waves as the freighter filled with water and sank. (Reuter reports from Tokyo).

Commentators on Japanese television tonight said questions had to be answered over the "hit-and-run" tactics of the George Washington.

Some of the survivors told reporters they saw a periscope observing them as they drifted in their rubber rafts but they were not picked up until rescued by a Japanese destroyer 18 hours later.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said the American Ambassador, Mr Mike Mansfield, had expressed deep regret over the George Washington's involvement in the collision.

The United States is expected to be criticized in Japan because the American statement was not issued here until about 36 hours after the accident.

A United States Navy announcement in Tokyo said that neither the 16 Polaris missiles nor the nuclear reactor on board the submarine were damaged in the collision. The George Washington had suffered only minor damage to the outside of its "sail" or conning tower.



The George Washington: Its conning tower was damaged.

Computer fault causes another dent to Nasa's hopes of renewed prestige

Space shuttle launch postponed until tomorrow

From Michael Leapman
New York, April 10

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) has its tail between its legs today after yet another delay in its costly and badly troubled space shuttle programme.

The maiden flight of the Columbia, a new concept in space technology, was delayed at least until 6.50 a.m. on Sunday *because of a computer* problem which appeared less than half an hour before the scheduled launch time.

The dumpy, delta-winged reusable space craft, looking rather like Concorde with middle-age spread, stays on the ground here, hugging its huge fuel tank and twin booster rockets.

The Columbia astronauts, Commander John Young and Captain Robert Crippen—instead of enjoying the dramatic long-distance view of earth that they had been looking forward to, were facing two more days of mid-afternoon bed times and canteen food at their quarters here. And hundreds of thousands of people who had camped out all night to see the launch went home disappointed.

The frustrated spectators were not half so disappointed, though, as space officials here who had seen the shuttle as a way to restore Nasa's prestige to the level it enjoyed during the successful moon landings.

The shuttle is already three years behind its first projected launch date, partly through lack of money but mainly because of serious setbacks in its development.

Yesterday's specific snag was with the back-up computer, which supports the four main computers inside the cabin.

After delays earlier in the week, the countdown over the past two days had been deceptively trouble free. The fast adrenaline flow provoked by the impending launch drowned fears of further snags. This immaculate performance continued until 6.25 am today—25 minutes before launch time—when the malfunctioning computer was first detected.

Mr Neil Hutchinson, the chief Nasa computer scientist at Houston, Texas, said later that it was not yet clear what the precise problem was. There seemed to have been a "timing skew" between the back-up and the four main computers and this had interfered with communication. It was, he said, a "statistical Murphy".

Asked about the prospects for a Sunday launch, he said: "An awful lot depends on how well we understand the problem."

While the craft can fly and operate with one computer out of action, it is Nasa policy never to launch a space flight with any part of the equipment inoperative.

The countdown was held for three hours but at 10 am (4 pm British Summer Time), it was decided to call off today's attempt.

It was thought that the computer programmers would take at least several hours to look for the cause of the problem and there was a limit to the time doctors would allow the launch to be delayed.

The launch cannot be rescheduled for earlier than Sunday because of the hydrogen tanks. These have to be drained of their fuel today and, because of the extremely low temperature of the hydrogen, it is unsafe to refill them without waiting *at least 24 hours.*

It is in any case possible that the computer trouble will take more than two days to resolve. It could mean running through the entire flight programme again—a lengthy process.

Captain Robert Crippen and Commander John Young (front) returning to base.

Countdown, page 5
Soviet successes, page 12
Leading article, page 13

£1.65m price for Poussin disappoints the Duke

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

In a nail-biting photo finish the Duke of Devonshire's Poussin failed by a short head to beat the Reserve at Christie's yesterday. However, after a steward's inquiry the Reserve was disqualified and the revised result showed Poussin the winner at £1,650,000, plus 10 per cent buyer's premium.

It was one of the oddest of historic sales. The Duke had consigned a great rarity for sale, Nicholas Poussin's "Holy Family with the infant St John"; they are accompanied by a group of *putti* and set in an attractive Italianate landscape. It is dated to the 1650s, a work of the artist's late maturity, and Christie's described it as "one of the most important paintings of this period of the artist's development still in private hands."

When announcing the sale in January the Duke had explained that the aim was to raise an endowment for the new Charitable Foundation, which is to lease and run Chatsworth, its estate and essential collections for the public benefit. A minimum of £2m is the estimated requirement.

It was clearly hoped that the sale of the Poussin, which had not been on public view at Chatsworth, might take care of this. A reserve price had been set with Christie's concurrence at £1.7m.

The television camera lights were switched on as the sale of the great painting approached and the bidding started slowly at £500,000. The Duke, in the third row back, had an agonized air. By slow degrees the price rose to £1,650,000, a genuine bid from Guy Wildenstein, a sprig of the great Wildenstein art dealing dynasty.

It would have been natural at this point for the auctioneer, Mr Patrick Lindsay, to raise the bidding by another £50,000 jump, but this would have left him on the wrong foot. It was only necessary for the bidding to reach £1.7m for the picture to sell. He raised the bidding to £1,680,000, hoping to tease a final small (well £50,000!) bid out of Wildenstein. But he failed.

The auction broke up in confusion, with the Duke lamenting that the painting would have to be sent back to Chatsworth.

Then came a rescue call. "Your grace, would you mind having a word with Mr Lindsay?" In about five minutes flat, Wildenstein's had been contacted, refused to add £50,000 to their final bid, and the Duke had thrown in his cards and accepted £1,650,000 for the picture.

After the deal had been struck, the Duke commented: "The more we got for the picture, the safer Chatsworth would have been. This won't be sufficient for the endowment; we shall have to sell other assets, but not necessarily art works."

Photograph, page 3

Plea for 6% public pay rise limit next year

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

While the Government struggles with the Civil Service unions over its offer of a 7 per cent pay increase for this year, Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the Commons, gave a warning last night that public sector pay rises next year should be held to 5 or 6 per cent.

That was the interpretation put by MPs on his statement to a Conservative meeting in Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, that "the Government will be laying its expenditure plans on the basis of pay rises in the public sector in middle single figures".

He added: "That is all the country can afford. Those who go for more will be putting jobs—their own and others—at risk. Thos who accept less will be making room for more employment."

Mr Pym, Minister responsible for coordinating the Government's flow of information on policy, was obviously addressing the trade unions in advance of conference decisions.

"Trade unionists from every sphere of our economic life will be gathering in the coming months to set the tone of their approach to a number of issues, including pay claims", he said.

"While we must differentiate between claims and settlements, we must recognize that some unions have it in their power to impose unreasonable demands on the community.

"It is very important that they should clearly understand that the consequence of securing their unreasonable and unjustifiable objectives, would be higher prices for their goods; less investment in their industry; fewer jobs now and also fewer jobs later, both for them and for fellow workers in other industries.

"They would, in reality, be selling job security for a few extra pounds in their pay packet".

At the same time, said Mr Pym, they had it in their power to reap the benefits of the effort everyone has been making to get inflation down. Those benefits were "an increasingly competitive economy, and the foundation for real new jobs in the future."

"You may well argue that it is up to the Government to set an example", said Mr Pym. "We have done this by making 6 per cent more money available for public service pay settlements this year. We are also provisionally assuming the same figure for next year. That is the amount of money which the Government believes the country can realistically afford and within which negotiators must operate.

"The Government does accept that it has to play its part in seeing that pay settlements reflect the economic realities."

Mr Pym said there was no escaping the fact that there were parts of the public sector, like those in the nationalized industries in which the Government did not exercise direct control, where the use of the industrial weapon could be effective. "That has been particularly true where there is an element of monopoly power", he said.

"As workers in those industries see that the rest of us are settling moderately, so should they be encouraged and persuaded to settle moderately too."

Mr Denis Healey, the Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in Woking, Surrey, last night said that the CBI, the Common Market monetary committee, and Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman of the Conservative Party in Parliament, not to speak of the majority of British economists, had all agreed this week on one thing: that Mrs Thatcher's policies were doomed to disaster.

"Mrs Thatcher persists in driving Britain to catastrophe and adding yet another million to the dole queues because she is too proud to admit that she is wrong", Mr Healey said.

Civil Service dispute, page 2

Poles face dearer food and 60-day strike ban

Warsaw, April 10.—Poland's beleaguered Government today called for a 60-day ban on strikes and for other emergency measures to save the country from total chaos.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, called for the ban in a speech to the Sejm (Parliament), and threatened to resign if his proposals were rejected.

The Solidarity trade union said in response that it did not want to strike, but might do so if its security was threatened. Everything depended on government policy towards the union.

General Jaruzelski, who had urged a voluntary moratorium on strikes in his inaugural address on February 12, made it clear today that a sterner approach was needed.

The 90-day strike moratorium was broken when Solidarity threatened to bring the whole country to a standstill indefinitely over an incident in which police were alleged to have assaulted union activists.

The Prime Minister was *loudly applauded at the end of* his speech, leaving little doubt that the Sejm would approve his proposals.

But General Jaruzelski also reaffirmed his Government's commitment to the process of political renewal, praised moderates in Solidarity, and said he wanted genuine cooperation with the movement.

The Government also announced that food prices would have to rise because of the country's economic problems.

Publicity in the state-controlled press indicated that Poland seems poised to take the politically-unpopular step, which has triggered the downfall of two previous administrations.

Officials have emphasized that no new increases would be announced without consultations with Solidarity.—Reuter, Agence France-Presse.

Herr Hess is ill

Berlin, April 10.—Herr Rudolf Hess, aged 86, Hitler's former deputy, who is serving life imprisonment in Spandau jail, has pneumonia. A statement issued today by the British military authorities said he was making "satisfactory progress".—Reuter.

Stock market price surge ends

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Two heady weeks on the London stock market, during which ordinary shares prices have risen almost without respite, ended yesterday morning when the mood changed on rumours that a leading stockbroking firm was in serious financial trouble.

This was confirmed after the market closed when the Stock Exchange declared Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar to be in default.

Rumours about Hedderwick's difficulties began to circulate in the morning. Until then it had seemed that the market in ordinary shares would reach an all-time high point as measured by the *FT* ordinary share index, an hourly calculated measure of investor confidence.

Instead the market was stopped in its tracks. After a rise of 6.5 points by noon at 557.8, tantilizingly short of the record of 558.6 reached on May 4 1979, shares fell back. By the end of trading the index was showing a gain of only 1.5 at 551.3.

Nevertheless, the buoyancy of ordinary share prices since the Budget has suggested that a "bull" market might be under way. Since Budget Day on March 10 the *FT* ordinary index has risen by 67 points or nearly 14 per cent. More broadly-based indices have reached record levels.

Investors, including large institutions, have been moving available money from gilt-edged investment where they believe the market is suffering from indigestion, to equities on the view that the recession has bottomed out.

They expect manufacturing companies, now more efficient as a result of shedding excess capacity and workers during the recession, to report a revival in profits later this year.

Stock market boom, page 12
Brokers hammered, page 17

President Reagan to leave hospital this weekend

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 10

President Reagan will leave hospital tomorrow or on Sunday after one final check-up, according to his doctors today. He had "another excellent day" yesterday and slept well last night.

Mr Reagan was shot on March 30. A photograph published yesterday shows that he has lost weight (about 10lb, according to the doctors) and looks rather haggard. This, we are told, is to be expected from a man recovering from a chest wound.

He has been doing some light work, about two hours a day, and will continue his convalescence in the White House and then, probably, at Camp David, in the Maryland mountains north of here.

Haig welcome for British Mid-East role

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is understood to favour a bigger British presence in the Middle East even at the expense of withdrawing some troops from Europe. Although no official confirmation is forthcoming, he apparently laid emphasis in his Whitehall talks yesterday on the value of British diplomatic experience in the region — Page 4

Gooch's Test century

Graham Gooch scored a magnificent hundred, his second of the series, after England had been put in to bat by West Indies in the final Test match in Jamaica. Gooch reached 100 off only 127 balls — Page 15

Finnish Premier defeats critics

Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Finnish Prime Minister, has won a power struggle against moves within the coalition government to replace him. President Kekkonen is said to have wanted the Prime Minister to resign — Page 4

Israel raids Lebanon

Israeli forces carried out land, sea and air attacks on Palestinian bases in southern Lebanon, killing between 14 and 19 people. In one of the largest raids Israeli paratroops clashed with guerrillas near the Palestinian stronghold of Nabatiya — Page 5

Trident TV victory

Trident Television has narrowly retained the Yorkshire television franchise despite two rival bids. But it will split from the Tyne Tees company, ending their lucrative advertising selling agreement — Page 3

Foot attack on SDP 'South Sea Bubble'

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, said the Social Democrats' fund-raising methods reminded him of the South Sea Bubble swindle, and Mrs Shirley Williams said the SDP was "thoroughly enjoying" a collective leadership and might not choose a leader — Page 2

Discrimination: Women in the Civil Service get the lowest jobs, educationist says — 3

Libel: The *Spectator* is to pay substantial damages to an Irish author — 4

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 22, 24; Postal shopping, 22; Home and garden, 22; Entertainments, 7, 8

Civil Service threat to Easter travel

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Ministers are considering whether to give a more definite outline of a possible future pay formula for the Civil Service in a government statement expected next week.

As the Council of Civil Service Unions stepped up its action yesterday, it was also said in Whitehall that no decision had yet been taken whether or when to bring in Royal Navy personnel for refitting the Polaris submarine, Resolution, at bases on the Clyde.

Between 20 and 30 civil servants at the secret communications station at Hawklaw, near Perth, yesterday agreed to join the strike with 25 key officials at the Passport Office at Glasgow.

The unions said that the action at the communications centre would affect the surveillance of defence-related signals traffic from monitoring satellites.

The unions expect that the strike at Glasgow will halt the issue of passports there. They claimed that the office has a two to three-week backlog and that Easter is a peak time in which 10,000 applications are handled a week.

The unions will also reveal today a package of disruptive measures they expect to hamper passengers travelling through the ports and airports during Easter. Customs and immigration staff are expected to take action.

Any political initiative, however, rests with ministerial discussions about the form of the Government's statement, which may be made on Wednesday by Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and minister responsible for the Civil Service.

Options under discussion are said to range from a bald restatement of the Government's position to one including a clearer indication of what the Government intends to be the formula for determining Civil Service pay.

The Council of Civil Service Unions stepped up its disruptive action and promised worse to come. Today the unions plan to unveil a package of measures which they expect to delay passengers using the sea and airports at Easter.

It is thought ministers have been considering whether they would confine themselves to a formula which would run from 1983 or indicate a possible method for determining pay as early as 1982.

Even ministers who might favour the inclusion of a new initiative in a government statement on the dispute are said to be conscious of the dangers of doing so if it ran the risk of immediate rejection by the council, rather than laying the basis for possible talks.

Senior shop stewards representing industrial civil servants at the Faslane and Coulport bases, where the Resolution is due to be refitted, have said they would refuse to do supply and rearmament work under top management.

Submarine "will sail": Lord Soames said in Birmingham yesterday that the Resolution would sail despite the civil servants' refusal to carry out vital rearmament and supply work (Arthur Osman writes).

He said there was always one submarine on patrol and as far as the Government was concerned, in the interest of the country it should continue, and it would.

"Whatever is necessary will be done and hopefully it will be done by those meant to do it."

Asked, "If not by them, by others?" he continued: "By what others I do not know, that will be judged by those on the spot. The decision has been taken; the ship will sail, and is it right to try to stop it?"

He said that having heard of health service workers settling for 7 per cent "it makes me all the sadder that the Civil Service are striking for 7 per cent. I told them before they took industrial action that we could not improve on the cash limit and that we were ready and wanting to talk to them."

A great number were working loyally for their service and what they regarded as their jobs. Many people would be glad of 7 per cent and the job security which went with it.

"This should not be happening. It is doing the country damage. I am not trying to put a figure on it of how much money is being stopped here or there, for I do not think that is it.

"There is perhaps room for argument about the degree of damage being done but there should not be any damage being done. God knows, the country has enough problems on its plate without self-inflicted wounds."

Navy plans: The Royal Navy last night was still considering a number of contingency plans to protect the efficiency of its Polaris submarine force.

Officers, however, would not discuss their plans or any other aspect of the country's strategic deterrent.

How seriously the four-boat deterrent force could be affected by industrial action would depend very much on how long the action lasted.

Her weekend could herald a huge walkout

Woman at centre of Polaris conflict

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter



Miss Margaret Platt: "Action not taken lightheartedly".

Miss Margaret Platt, one of the small group of trade union officials responsible for the civil servants threatening the refit of the Polaris submarine, Resolution, may be in for a busy weekend.

If the Government decides, as it has indicated it may do, to use Royal Navy personnel to carry out supply and rearmament work on the vessel over the next few days, the Civil Service unions have promised walkouts across the country by their 540,000 members.

Miss Platt, a slightly reserved, former Inland Revenue lawyer, became at 49 a deputy general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants only last Christmas. The limelight into which she has been rapidly thrust by the conflict at the Faslane and Coulport bases is certainly not one she has courted.

While she appeared with aplomb on the Jimmy Young programme on Radio 2 yesterday, publicity comes to her less naturally than to some of her more extrovert counterparts in the other Civil Service unions.

Yet as convener of the union campaign committee defence working party she did not shirk then what she sees as her responsibility to speak up for the Ministry of Defence members who incurred the Prime Minister's anger in the Commons on Thursday.

Asked directly about the implications to Britain's defences of the present action, Miss Platt says quietly: "Our people had to think very seriously about that before we ever started the pay campaign.

"Our members did not go into this in a light-hearted way and I think the Prime Minister was misleading people by suggesting otherwise. By implying that they have taken action lightly she is seriously underrating them.

"They have only got themselves into this situation because of the fact that the Government has so clearly been seen to break agreements. I think that Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons will prove counter-productive."

Miss Platt firmly rejects the merest suggestion that her members at the Scottish bases may be casual about Britain's nuclear defences. The technicians and radiographers among her 30 members on strike at the two bases, she says crisply, are "people who have chosen to serve in the Ministry of Defence".

"These are people who work alongside naval personnel and see themselves as part of the same community, integrated as part of a joint team in the Ministry of Defence. But they feel very bitter about the way they have been treated."

Miss Platt herself is of "middle-of-the-road Labour" sympathies and points out: "If you believe in unilateral disarmament or you believe strongly in tremendous defence cuts you are not likely to come to work for the IPCS". About half of the IPCS membership is in the MOD.

Mr William Wright, the union's other deputy general secretary, is the senior officer directly responsible for the MOD, but Miss Platt's present role arises from the fact that she is the union's representative on the key joint campaign committee.

She became active in the union, initially without any thought of becoming a full-time official, in the decade she spent in the Revenue's estates duty department after leaving Bedford College, London, with a history degree. She read for the bar while working as a civil servant.

When a job at the IPCS came up it seemed time for a change. Miss Platt rose to become an assistant general secretary responsible for the Department of the Environment.

Flatcaps, wellies and hampers

By ... Wapshott

... of women in green ... and men in brown ... land ended on the park... fort's of the Duke of Beau... the B... is week to watch ... premier horse trials, the ... amateur day event ...

As the ... whole Family have so ... ways of embraced the Gloucestershire and turned ... treat, Badminton a royal re... Royal Ascot now rivals the social highlight of ...

The Royal ... above Badminton House. The Queen and ... arrived in time ... Andrew day. The Duke ... yesterday flew his helicopter ... Edinburgh Thursday and flown on ... and Captain Mark Phillips ... Anne is riding, have been ... who Minchinhampton ever from Prince of Wales is ... (the ... Zealand and Lady Diana ... not expected).

The horses and horsemanship are not necessarily the main attraction. There is much ... sporting. Make a tour ... the course in a Land-Rover and anxious eyes penetrate its ... ness, hoping for a glimpse ... it happens, members of the Royal Family are more likely to be found in a blue Range Rover.

But a main draw of an event like Badminton is the social exchange. The Clarissas and the Charlies, the Jessicas and the Jameses would not dream of being anywhere else this weekend. They could be heard everywhere yesterday, their elongated vowels gouging the air like a Stilton scoop.

They are dressed down in countryfied uniforms; the women in green, sleeveless quilted jackets and matching wellies, their husbands and boy friends in tweed sports jackets and socially inverted flat caps.

But Badminton is no longer only for the horsey, the landed and those who aspire. Even four lone "mods", in leather jackets and with coloured hair, wore spurs in respect for the occasion.

Today the trials committee is expecting about 200,000 spectators and about a tenth as many dogs. At the lake, where riders make a splash for it, there will be about 10,000 people, standing 40 deep.

Over the five days of the meeting a quarter of a million people will have arrived, some in coaches from as far away as Carlisle.

The best lunches are to be had from the back of a Range Rover, smoked salmon sandwiches washed down with a glass or two of champers. Then it is off to the course of 33 stern fences, where riders topple in a protracted upper class Grand National.

Though it is strictly a sport for amateurs, a horse can cost between £3,000 and £5,000 a year to keep and a serious three-day competitor will not have much energy for full-time work.

Correction

STS Limited state that the accident to the tanker containing anhydrous ammonia which was derailed at Hadfield, Derbyshire, on Wednesday was the first major derailment of such a wagon in Britain and that contrary to our report on Thursday, none of the contents escaped. The tanker was designed and built to the strict standards in force in the United Kingdom.

NEB firm plans link with hospital

By Bill Johnstone
Business News Staff

Britain's most famous children's hospital is considering collaborating with a paediatric hospital to be opened in west London this summer by United Medical Enterprises.

Mr Ted Hayward, deputy house governor of Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, confirmed that UME, whose chairman is Mr Christopher Chataway, had been in discussions with the hospital for several months.

He emphasized that no plans had been made and that discussions were still taking place over collaboration between Great Ormond Street and a 100-bed private hospital to be built in Great Portland Street.

Sir Richard Marsh, deputy chairman of UME, which is 70 per cent owned by the National Enterprise Board (NEB), said that the company had looked at the United Kingdom as a possible area of expansion for the company's operations.

The company, formed four years ago, has sales of more than £20m a year derived from provision of hospital supplies and management.

Sir Richard refused to confirm or deny whether other sites, particularly in the West Country, Birmingham and Newcastle upon Tyne, had been selected by the company as preferred areas of expansion.

The recent discussions by UME and Great Ormond Street have been encouraged by the Government.

Labour warning: Health care was much too important to be abandoned to market forces, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP for Crewe and opposition spokesman on health, said yesterday (Our Political Staff writes).

"A future Labour government would have no hesitation in taking back into public ownership hospitals sold off by the Tories to private health care firms", she said.

Mrs Rosaleen Sands (right) mother of the new MP, and his sister, Marcella, in Enniskillen yesterday.

Commons sketch

Gentlemen must beat the cads

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

What Voltaire said about God he could have said with equal justification about Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge. "Si M Stokes n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer".

Among the dreary ranks of lawyers, public relations executives and failed academics, Mr Stokes, with his robust, honest but rare brand of patriotism, stands out in the House of Commons like a shining beacon in an everlasting fog.

Yesterday was his most glorious hour as he called the attention of MPs to the excellence of the British constitution and its great institutions, deploring the attacks on them by those who ought to know better.

The electorate of Halesowen and Stourbridge are indeed fortunate in their MP. Parliament would be a dreary place without him. Even Mr Chapman Pincher would be hard pressed to discover a KGB mole in Mr Stokes's cupboard. He might as well accuse the monarch herself.

As it happened, "those who ought to know better" stayed away from the Commons yesterday and so were unable to enjoy the stalwart defence of monarchy, the church, Parliament, the judiciary, the Armed Services of the Crown and the police.

As the debate progressed there were learned discourses on the constitution by Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC (Tory, Hertford, East), pompous lectures on bills of rights by Mr Douglas Hogg (Tory, Grantham) who could already be mistaken for his father, the Lord Chancellor, if you closed your eyes; and pleas for proportional representation from Mr Clement Freud, the lone standard bearer on this occasion for the Liberal Party.

But it was Mr Stokes who deserved the only oratorical accolades of the day. Lurking in the background throughout much of the proceedings was Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife Central, the scourge of the monarchy and all things royal.

Mr Stokes and Mr Hamilton are about as far apart as are the north and south polar regions. So it was perhaps just as well that the honourable member for Fife, Central did not choose to cross swords on this occasion.

One by one and in glorious style, Mr Stokes dealt with the great institutions. There was no spectacle, he said, to surpass that of the Queen opening Parliament. He loved to see less fortunate foreigners such as republicans from France or the United States envying our monarchy and its prestige.

As for the House of Lords, hereditary peers were an essential element and their behaviour was impeccable.

"We are the microcosm of the nation", he said. There were, perhaps a few too many lawyers and public relations men and not enough knights of the shires.

With a final boost for the landed gentry and the dismissal of horrid foreign ideas such as written constitutions and bills of rights, he assured the House that the Government would be all right as long as it was run by gentlemen and not by cads.

He hoped there would always be enough gentlemen in Parliament to prevent the cads getting away with it. By this time, there was not a cad anywhere in sight, Mr Hamilton had retired to Central Fife and the gentlemen gave Mr Stokes a rousing roar of approval.

Parliamentary report, page 9

SDP plea 'like South Sea Bubble'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

In his most stinging attack so far on the Social Democrats, Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, told the annual meeting of his constituency party last night that if any company selling soap or soft drinks asked subscribers to forward cash on the kind of pretences adopted by the SDP they would "soon be had up for fraud".

He said a leaflet appealing for funds from "the so-called, misnamed Social Democratic party" had come through his letter box this week, and he wondered whether it should not be referred to a consumer protection society.

"You are asked to send your £9 to become a founder member if you 'subscribe to the aims of the SDP', although nowhere on this form does it tell you what those aims are, even though there is plenty of space for printing them if the sponsors thought it advisable", Mr Foot said.

"It reminds me of the famous or infamous prospectus of the South Sea Bubble, in which the purpose of the operation was 'hereafter to be revealed'".

The purpose of the "Social Democratic bubble" was also "here after to be revealed", Mr Foot said, "once they have collected your cash; once they have made a deal with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader; once they have discovered what policy will prove most popular with the public opinion pollsters.

The Social Democrats branded the party politics of others as being unworthy, Mr Foot added, but they had made a most dishonourable start themselves.

Speaking yesterday at an SDP meeting in Plymouth, Mrs Shirley Williams, the former Labour MP and one of the joint leaders of the new party, said that Social Democrats intended to change the disastrous course of British politics in alliance with the Liberals.

"The next [SDP/Liberal] government will come to power at a time of grave crisis and it will need all the strength, commitment, and talent it can command", Mrs Williams said.

Mr David Steel, speaking in Liverpool, said that 50,000 Liverpudlians were out of work and it was shameful that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on her first visit that day to Merseyside since the general election, had chosen to ignore the city.

Anti-union woman may get job back

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Miss Joanna Harris, the poultry inspector in Sandwell, West Midlands, who was dismissed for refusing to join a trade union, may get her job back because of a change of heart among town hall staff.

Members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) employed at Sandwell council have been called to a special meeting on Wednesday to discuss throwing out their closed shop agreement.

They will be asked to pass a motion instructing Nalgo officers to stop the union membership agreement in operation and to ask Sandwell council to reinstate anyone dismissed because of the deal.

It is proposed that workers who do not want to join Nalgo should pay a sum equivalent to union subscriptions to a charity of their choice.

Murder cover-up officer resigns

An Army captain who kept quiet about the "pitchfork" double murder in Ulster has resigned, it was disclosed yesterday. Captain Andrew Snowball was given a year's suspended sentence in January for withholding information about the murder of two farmers in October, 1972.

Social Democrats may keep their joint leadership

By Ian Bradley

The "gang of four" were "thoroughly enjoying" the collective leadership of the Social Democrats, Mrs. Shirley Williams said yesterday.

Dropping a hint that the SDP might decide not to elect a single leader, she said that the collective system had two advantages: "It enables us to get round the country much more effectively, and it enables us to put together a much wider range of expertise".

She continued, "I increasingly think the idea of a single leader is dying, almost literally dying. I take very seriously the number of attempts on the lives of American presidents. One of the reasons is that if you combine powers in a single figure you make him an obvious target.

"If you have a hydraheaded leadership, on the other hand, if you cut off one head it will not get you far."

Mrs Williams, who was in ebullient form, was speaking in London as a press conference ostensibly to launch her forthcoming book, *Politics is for People*, which she began to write "when I had no idea that there would be a new party". However, it was about the SDP rather than the book that many of her questioners wanted to hear.

She rejected Mr Michael Foot's jibe that the membership figure of 43,566 announced by the new party on Thursday was "overcooked to go with their half-baked policies".

She said: "Every single one of our members has been nationally recruited and is on a computer. We know the figures are correct.

"Compare that with my dear old party that was. It gives an estimated figure for membership of 358,000. Yet in 1979 the affiliation fee to the Labour Party was £1.25 and the report states that the total income from affiliation fees was £208,000. I leave you to square that."

She was equally contemptuous of Conservative claims of 1,500,000 members. "They say that is an educated guess", she said. "In the light of their own education policy that is a good description."

On the book, she said that it had developed out of the fact that when she left Parliament in 1979 she felt that political discussion had become "bogged down in the problems of the 1950s and 1960s, how you get more economic growth and how you balance the public and private sectors.

"However, what happened in the mid-1970s was not just a hiccup, but a major structural change in the world economy, and of the politics related to it.

Fred Emery column, page 12

Foot-and-mouth restrictions on way out

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The owner of the cattle herd on the Isle of Wight in which foot-and-mouth disease was found last month will not be allowed off his land for several weeks without a government licence.

When disinfection of Mr Robert Few's Hamstead Farm, near the north coast of the island, has been completed by government veterinary surgeons, four weeks must elapse before he can leave the farm. The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that the licence would cover only essential visits and Mr Few would not be allowed to visit livestock markets.

The ministry yesterday announced a full timetable for removal of restrictions connected with the disease. They are lifted from this morning on 11 farms in Hampshire and two in Dorset which received animals from a market held at Ringwood, Hampshire, last month.

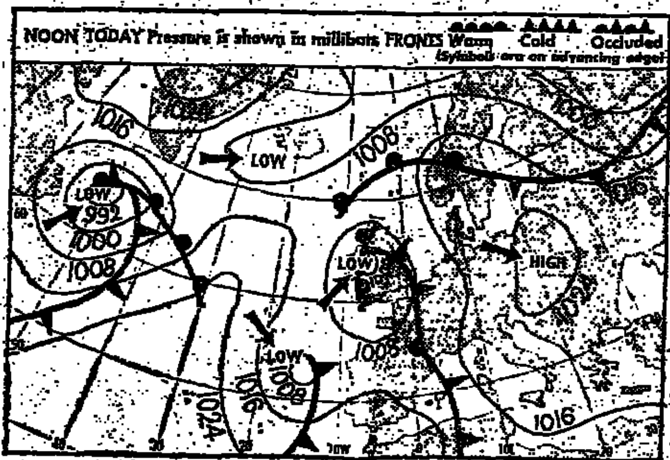
Most restrictions in the Isle of Wight will be lifted tomorrow. Almost all curbs on the transport of animals and on livestock markets will then cease.

Restrictions will be lifted on Monday on eight mainland farms which received animals from the Isle of Wight.

Curbs will remain for a short period, to be decided by the Government, on two farms near the north coast of the Isle of Wight.

The outbreak on Mr Few's farm was the first in the United Kingdom for 13 years.

Weather forecast and recordings







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prp—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.14 am Sun sets: 7.50 pm
Moon sets: 2.45 am Moon rises: 11.22 am
First quarter 12.11 pm.
Lighting up: 8.20 pm to 5.42 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 7.25 am, 6.7m; 7.55 pm, 6.3m. Avonmouth, 12.23 am, 11.3m; 12.59 pm, 10.8m. Dover, 4.34 am, 5.9m; 5.06 pm, 5.7m. Hull, 12.02 pm, 6.4m. Liverpool, 4.49 am, 8.1m; 5.27 pm, 7.9m.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.12 am Sun sets: 7.52 pm
Moon sets: 3.32 am Moon rises: 12.26 pm
Full moon: April 19.
Lighting up 8.22 pm to 5.40 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 8.27 am, 6.4m; 8.55pm, 6.0m. Avonmouth, 1.24 am, 10.4m; 2.12 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 5.41 am, 5.5m; 6.19 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 12.46 am, 6.3m; 1.11 pm, 6.1m. Liverpool, 5.59 am, 7.7m; 6.46 pm, 7.5m.
1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

A complex area of low pressure will extend N and E into Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, central N England, Midlands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain, a few bright intervals developing; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain from W, hill and coastal fog, perhaps drier later; wind S or SE, moderate or fresh, falling light; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, bright intervals; wind S or SW, moderate; max temp 16°C.

NW, SW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, hill and coastal fog patches; wind S, light or moderate, locally fresh at first; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, hill and coastal fog, outbreaks of rain but dry in places at first; wind E or SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F), colder on coasts.

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Becoming colder.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, moderate to fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate.

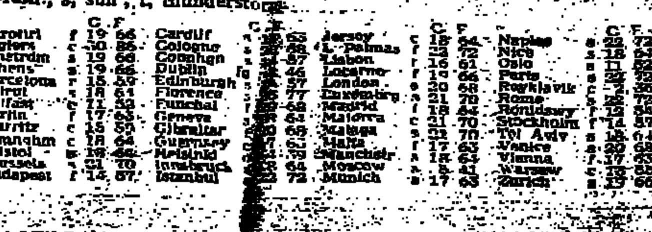
English Channel E, St George's Channel: Wind S, fresh to strong; sea rough.

Irish Sea: Wind E, veering S, fresh to strong; sea rough.

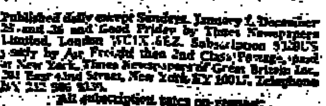
Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 58 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 8.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,013.1 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; t, thunderstorm.

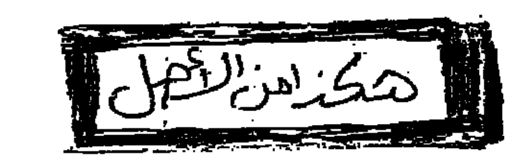


		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jersey	c	18	64	Naples	s	22	72
Algiers	c	30	86	Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L Palmas	f	22	72	Nice	s	18	64
Amstrdm	s	19	66	Copnhgn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lisbon	f	16	61	Oslo	s	11	52
Athens	s	19	66	Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Locarno	r	19	66	Paris	s	22	72
Barcelona	r	15	59	Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	s	20	68	Reykjavik	c	-2	28
Beirut	s	18	61	Florence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Luxembrg	s	21	70	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.65; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.70; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl [illegible]; Iran [illegible]; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic [illegible]; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.435; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $3.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 6.00; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslav Din 60.



Yorkshire TV control stays with Trident

By David Hewson

Trident Television has narrowly retained the Yorkshire televison franchise in the face of competition from two rival bids.

The company made a big concession to the Independent Broadcasting Authority. Its stake in the new YTV company will be 15 per cent, 5 per cent less than it wanted. Trident owns Yorkshire and Tyne Tees and has been ordered by the IBA to relinquish control of both.

The IBA said yesterday that it had agreed the details of the reorganization of both companies. Only Yorkshire was in doubt, with two consortia opposing Trident. One was headed by the merchant bank, Charterhouse, and comprised 12 leading financial institutions.

The second was led by Mr ;tuart Wilson, a Leeds business-nan who was one of the ounders of Yorkshire Tele-ision 15 years ago, and ıcluded the record company, hrysalis.

Both unsuccessful parties ere silent on the matter last ight, although it was disclosed hat Charterhouse had received handwritten letter from Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, in which he said that Charterhouse's application had involved Trident in "a very close run thing".

Trident welcomed the end of the uncertainty surrounding Yorkshire, although the decision means a considerable loss of income for the company.

Splitting Yorkshire and Tyne Tees into two separate companies will end the lucrative oint advertising selling agreement between the two companies.

Yorkshire's reduced income ill mean that it will not be ble to continue its level of ommitment to produce network programmes, a Trident fficial said last night, but iere would be no redundancies.



Mr Patrick Lindsay taking bids at Christie's in London yesterday for Poussin's "Holy Family with the infant St John". It made £1,650,000.

Antiquarian book sales end after 118 years

By a Staff Reporter

The auctioneer's hammer fell for the last time at Hodgson's sale room in Chancery Lane, London, yesterday after 118 years of selling antiquarian books. The sale room, which was bought by Sotheby's in 1967, is to be moved to a new site near the head office in New Bond Street. Mr Wilfrid Hodgson, whose great grandfather built the sale room, described it as "a momentous moment in the antiquarian book trade".

Since the company was founded in 1807 nearly 6,000 sales have been held in various premises most of them in Chancery Lane.

Sales have included some fine collections, such as those of Joseph Conrad in 1925, Thomas Hardy in 1938 and the Howard Pease set of the four Shakespeare folios. The most expensive item sold was a dove-press Bible on velum, which made £62,000.

Paper says it is a man's world when it comes to promotion in Whitehall

Women hold the lowest jobs in the Civil Service

By Lucy Hodges

Women occupy the lowest jobs in the Civil Service. They are the clerks, typists, cleaners, duplicator operators and telephonists who help the men to run Whitehall, according to the author of a *Haldane Society* essay.

There are no woman permanent secretaries, and only four women out of 149 at deputy secretary level, of whom two are deputy chief medical officers and one, Miss Sheila Browne, is senior chief inspector of schools.

The figures appear in a paper on the position of women in the Civil Service which has won this year's Haldane Society competition. Written by Miss Elizabeth Brimelow, a principal in the Department of Transport, it says that an element of prejudice against women cannot be excluded in their promotion at executive grades.

"The present organization of the Civil Service is unjust to women", she says. "It keeps women in a tiny minority among the holders of high office, and keeps them out of many positions of influence, authority and prestige."

Miss Brimelow is particularly worried about promotion of women from executive officer to higher executive officer, a concern which was also voiced by the Kemp-Jones committee on the subject in 1970-71.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

Grade	Men	Women	Total	Women as % of total
Open structure				
Permanent Sec	39	—	39	—
Deputy Sec	145	4	149	2.7
Under Sec	534.5	22.5	557	4.0
Administration group				
Assistant Sec	1,117	55	1,172	4.7
Senior Principal	629	21	650	3.2
Principal	4,089	346.5	4,435.5	7.8
Senior Exec Off	7,230	609.5	7,929.5	7.6
Higher Exec Off (A)	264	87	351	24.7
Higher Exec Off	18,556	3,375.5	21,931.5	15.4
Administration trainee	425	171	597	28.6
Executive Off	30,663	16,559.5	47,222.5	35.1
Clerical Off	33,442	56,218	89,660	62.7
Clerical Assistant	16,070	60,557	76,647	79.0

Source: *Civil Service Statistics 1978*. Part-time staff are counted as half units

The paper suggests that there is direct discrimination, not in the promotion boards' decisions, but in the way the Civil Service assesses people as suitable for promotion. That assessment often determines whether someone appears before a promotion board.

"It requires a certain imagination", she says. "You have to see the officer in the higher grade—probably your own grade, on equal terms with yourself. Assessment of long-term potential requires even more imagination.

"To give the woman a better future would be to imagine her promoted to a level where the man doing the report would be working to her, rather than the other way round—a reversal of the laws of nature."

In 1977, 15.5 per cent (357) of the women employed at executive officer and local officer 1 level rose to higher executive officer. Women at the time made up 33 per cent of executive officer and local officer 1 grades.

Lower down the scale women are 79 per cent of clerical assistants, 63 per cent of clerical officers, 99 per cent of typing grades, 89 per cent of cleaners, 95 per cent of duplicator operators and 73 per cent of telephonists.

There have been three woman permanent secretaries in the history of the Civil Service: Lady Sharp, who was the scourge of Mr Richard Crossman as Permanent Secretary in the Minisury of Housing and Local Government in 1955-56; Dame Mary Smieton, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education from 1959 to 1963, and Dame Mildred Riddelsdell, the Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security from 1971 to 1973.

The paper says that there is no evidence to suggest that things are going to change.

Miss Brimelow suggests that the reason lies largely in women interrupting or leaving their careers to have children. "If you want to be a mother and a civil servant, you do best to negotiate an individual arrangement with a sympathetic and protective person who is fairly senior in the Establishments branch.

"Otherwise you are likely to fight a losing battle against that curious Civil Service superstition that having babies destroys the brain cells."

Some inquiry committees 'meant to achieve nothing'

From Peter Hennessy
Brighton

Professor Bernard Williams, provost of King's College, Cambridge, and chairman of the Home Office's obscenity and film censorship committee, which reported in 1979, yesterday criticized successive governments for misusing royal commissions and committees of inquiry.

Addressing a conference on "public influence and public policy" organized by the Royal Institute of Public Administration at Sussex University, Professor Williams said such bodies involved a great deal of work for unpaid people and their effort was often wasted.

"This is not simply the point that a report very often fails to lead to any legislation. More than that, the appointment of such a committee is often designed not to lead to legislation.

He suggested that governments should be required to make a reasoned response to the findings of a committee.

New plant's future depends on Navy torpedo order

From John Chartres
Neston

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was able to bring a little hope to the Merseyside area yesterday when she formally opened the new GEC-Marconi under-water weapons factory at Neston, which employs 200 highly qualified men and women and may be able to bring its labour force up to 500 by the end of the year.

It was made clear to visitors to the opening ceremony, however, that the factory's long-term future depends on the Government's accepting the company's experimental "7525" heavy torpedo as equipment for the Royal Navy. A decision is expected by July.

The Prime Minister gave what encouragement she could to the company by saying that the Government recognized the importance of the company securing the contract against intensive American competition. She added, however, that price would be an important factor.

New overseas student intake cut by 57%

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Applications to British universities from overseas students have fallen by more than half since the new high tuition fees were introduced.

Figures published yesterday by the Universities' Central Council on Admissions (UCCA) show that there were just over 3,000 applications by the end of last month, 35 per cent fewer than at the same time last year and 57 per cent fewer than in 1979, the year before the Government's full-cost fee policy came into effect.

Some subjects have suffered more than others. For example, overseas applications for business management studies, economics and sociology have dropped by a half in a single year, while applications for veterinary science, biology, foreign languages, and combined social studies and arts show no significant decrease compared with last year.

The recommended minimum tuition fee for overseas students next year is £2,500 for an arts course, £3,600 for science, and £6,000 for a clinical course.

Applications from home students are up by 4 per cent, but universities are expected to cut this year's intake in order to stay within the Government's planned limits. The University Grants Committee has indicated that it will dock the grants of universities which exceed the limits on new home students.

Some civil engineering courses could be at risk as a result of a combined drop of more than a quarter in applications from home and overseas students. That comes on top of last year's fall by about a sixth.

There has been a smaller fall in total applications for vocationally oriented courses such as medicine, pharmacy, law and architecture, but usually they are all heavily oversubscribed.

The biggest increases, all between 10 and 20 per cent, are in computing, mathematics, geology, combined biological and physical sciences, and government and public administration.

Teachers' unions discuss policy on pay

Our Education Correspondent

The two main rival teachers' unions are to meet on Monday, to try to agree a view on Government proposals for new negotiating machinery for teachers' pay and conditions of service. However, the prospect of success is not good.

Mr Terrence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT), the second largest teachers' organization, said yesterday it was time for his union and the National Union of Teachers (NUT) to forget their differences and form a concerted policy.

The NAS/UWT wanted a single, non-statutory body for negotiating teachers' pay and conditions of service. The Government, which he claimed made all the important decisions on teachers' pay, should be represented.

Mr Casey also insisted that the leader of the teachers' side should have no allegiance to a particular union.

At present Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, leads the teachers' panel on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

However, Mr Jarvis said last night that his union wants separate bodies for negotiating pay and conditions of service, and is totally opposed to the Government having a place on either body.

In brief

Frigate captain reprimanded

Commander Anthony Peters, aged 37, from Portsmouth, who was captain of the Royal Navy frigate Amazon when it struck a coral reef off Belize, in the Caribbean, last December, was found guilty of negligence and ordered to be reprimanded by a court martial at Devonport yesterday.

Island bus strike

Drivers in Guernsey employed by Guernseybus withdrew their labour yesterday over the alleged dismissal of a driver and working conditions. The island had no buses for three months when the old bus company closed in November.

Firebomb in cottage

Mr Ceri Jones, in whose cottage at Rhyd Lewis, near Cardigan, a fire bomb was found, said yesterday it was not a holiday home and that his family used it regularly. Police are treating the incident as part of the campaign against second homes in Wales.

Nationalists marry

Miss Margo MacDonald, aged 36, former Scottish Nationalist Party MP, and Mr James Sillars, aged 43, the former Labour MP who joined the Scottish Nationalists, were married in Edinburgh yesterday.

Moonies 'pressed UN chief'

By Richard Evans
Parliamentary Staff

The Moonies attempted for three years to win the backing of Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for their movement, an MP said yesterday.

Mr Robert Rhodes James, who was personal assistant to Dr Waldheim in New York before being elected Conservative MP for Cambridge in 1976, said: "They made a direct approach to me and tried to get the help of the secretary-general through me.

"They said their leader would like to know if the secretary-general supported their objectives. They were relentless and went on and on but they got nowhere. They kept on for three years, regularly ringing up."

He was approached by two young Korean girls, who were always trying to give him various literature. "The secretary-general *knew* what was going on and I was able to keep them well away from him."

Mr Rhodes James, who has backed the demand for the Moonies to be deprived of their charitable status, added: "That experience in New York shows how they crave respectability. They think that if they can name important names as members or even sympathizers that will help their cause."

MPs call for change in taxation rules to save works of art

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

A Treasury document known as "the Yellow Peril", dealing with the rules for exempting works of art from capital taxes, should be withdrawn immediately and a new one, relating to works of art and heritage objects, should be drawn up by the Office of Arts and Libraries in consultation with the Treasury.

That is one of several important measures recommended yesterday by the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and Arts, which has been looking at the tax rules governing the disposal of works of art.

It started the task because of the circumstances of the sale of the Leonardo work known as the Leicester Codex, which was bought by Dr Armand Hammer, and because of the possibility of more works still in private hands leaving the country.

The committee also recommends that in return for tax exemption an owner should enter details of works of art, with photographs, in the list kept at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Owners' anonymity would be preserved and scholars would have access to the list and opportunity to see the objects. Every museum and gallery would have automatic access to the list and the chance to borrow objects for exhibition.

"Provided an owner cooperated fully in this system", the committee's report says, "there should be no obligation upon him . . . to hawk his object around to find a museum to display it."

The committee is particularly scathing about the capital tax office and the "Yellow Peril" document.

"It appears", it says, "that those who possess works of art meet with discouraging delays and even obduracy in the capital tax office when they seek to satisfy the conditions concerning exemption from capital taxes. That is particularly so in the case of those owners whose homes are not suitable for opening to the public."

The adoption of a set of readily understandable rules for the exemption of works of art from capital taxes was of fundamental importance.

The committee recommends that the capital transfer tax concession on the surrender of an object of art should be raised from 25 to 75 per cent.

On the question of the surrender of objects in lieu of tax, it deplores the Treasury practice of insisting, when tax is paid in that way rather than in cash, that the transfer has involved public expenditure.

"There should be no attempt to inhibit the already limited purchasing power of secretaries of state, or of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, by notional transfers of this kind made simply for accounting purposes."

An independent review committee should be reestablished, it says, to determine the heritage status and value of an object; and, in the case of private sales, there should be a clearly understood incentive to owners to sell to public institutions.

Arrangements for offering works of art to the Inland Revenue in lieu of tax, it adds, should be clearly laid down by means of a clause in the Finance Act.

Report welcomed: The report was described by Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, last night, as revolutionary and likely to lead to many millions of pounds of public expenditure savings if it was implemented (a Staff Reporter writes).

He said the report was a "complete reversal" of Treasury thinking. "If the Government accepts it we should rapidly see an enormous improvement in this country in the shape of works of art remaining in houses and being looked after and cared for by private individuals."

Mr Dennis Farr, vice-president of the Museums Association, described the report as a "great advance".

£50,000 aid to stage black show

By Richard Ford

A theatre company has been awarded £50,000 by the Manpower Services Commission to train 35 unemployed teenagers to stage a musical about a reggae band.

Most of the young people taking part in the scheme under the Youth Opportunities Programme will be coloured teenagers from the St Paul's area of Bristol, where a riot took place last year. During the six-month project seven adults will supervise the youngsters, who will receive £23.50p a week.

The musical, called *Freedom City*, will tour old people's homes, schools and colleges, and during its production it is hoped that the teenagers will learn not only about acting and dancing, but also skills in using sound equipment.

Rehearsals for the show, which tells the story of a reggae bandleader, a Rastafarian, who falls in love with a gospel singer, begin on Monday in the Dockland Settlement premises.

Doubt cast on value of jury-vetting

From Nicholas Timmins
Guildford

Jury-vetting and the right of defence counsel to challenge jurors almost certainly makes no difference to the outcome of a trial, the British Psychological Society was told yesterday.

Dr Philip Sealey, a lecturer in psychology at the London School of Economics, said that research involving 600 "jurors" who sat through complete tape recordings of trials showed that neither age, sex, class, personality differences nor educational attainment made any difference to the verdicts reached by the juries, either when told immediately after hearing the transcript or when their "verdicts" were formally reached after discussion.

The only slight tendency to bias that emerged was that those aged under 25 and over 60 tended to be more lenient.

Dr Sealey told the society's annual conference at Guildford University that it had not been possible to include different racial groups in the study.

Morris dancers' bells ring in first signs of spring

The outdoor folk dance season is about to begin. The first signs of spring bring out the morris dancers, with their flower-bedecked hats, white handkerchiefs, bells and beribboned staves, performing on village greens and at annual fetes throughout the country.

But folk dancing and its accompanying music is by no means a purely seasonal activity and in recent years has undergone a great revival.

Folk dancing is very much a participation pursuit, while the other part of the scene, folk song, is more of an entertainment. The dancing side of it has, for the initiated, its own terms like "dem and drag" items: dances that are demonstrated to an audience, which is then drawn in to participate.

Much of the interest is generated by the English Folk Dance and Song Society, which through its four regional offices has affiliated to it about 700 clubs and a membership of more than 10,500.

Life and leisure
Cyril Bainbridge

There are also about 150 school clubs, an important aspect of the society's work, backed by grants from local education authorities.

Most clubs meet fortnightly and the society, besides its own activities, provides callers and bands, oddly named ensembles like the Leather Ferret Band or the Old Pull and Push Band, for outside organizations arranging barn dances and other folk activities.

The folk movement exists in many forms. The curiously named Bacup Britannia Coconut Dancers from Lancashire is a team of traditional processional male morris dancers that performs locally at Easter and is in demand elsewhere at other times. The coconuts of the title are cotton bobbins.

'Spectator' to pay big libel damages to Irish author

By David Nicholson-Lord

The *Spectator* magazine yesterday apologized in the High Court in a libel action brought against it by Mr Constantine FitzGibbon, the Irish author and journalist, and agreed to pay a "substantial" sum in damages and costs.

The action arose over an article by Mr Geoffrey Wheatcroft in the magazine in December, 1979, written in response to a portrait by Mr FitzGibbon of Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, which appeared in *The Times* the previous week.

Mr David Eady, for Mr FitzGibbon, said the *Spectator* article caused his client "great offence and embarrassment". It had suggested that Mr FitzGibbon's treatment of Mr Haughey was unobjective because, the article alleged, a tax exemption scheme for creative writers introduced by the Haughey Government had been suggested by Mr FitzGibbon.

Mr Eady said the magazine accepted that Mr FitzGibbon had not proposed the scheme and did not benefit from it personally. In the light of the apology, Mr FitzGibbon regarded his reputation as vindicated.

Mr Richard Walker, for the *Spectator*, apologized for the embarrassment and distress the article had unintentionally caused. It had not been intended to reflect on Mr FitzGibbon's objectivity or integrity.

Mr Walker said the defendants accepted that there was no question of Mr FitzGibbon having "tailored" his views of Mr Haughey's leadership and policies by reason of any personal or financial considerations.

Premier of Finland wins power struggle

From Olli Kivinen
Helsinki, April 10

Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Finnish Prime Minister, has emerged as the clear winner in an unusual power contest, in which he forced the hand of his own Social Democratic Party as well as other parties in his coalition Government.

Mr Koivisto also came up against Finland's patriarchal President Urho Kekkonen. This is the first time for years that a politician has increased his popularity by opposing President Kekkonen.

The President, who will be 81 in September, has been in office for 25 years and has been the undisputed leader of the country. He is known to deal swift blows against anyone opposing him and the Finns are now waiting to see how he will deal with Mr Koivisto.

Both Mr Koivisto's own Social Democratic Party's leadership and the non-socialist Centre Party wanted to replace him.

The nominal excuse was found in the social legislation needed to complete this year's general wages and prices agreement. The third coalition partner, the Communists, could not accept all of this legislation, and the Social Democrats and the Centre Party said there must be unanimity.

The crisis came to a head at the end of last week when Mr Aarne Saarinen, the Communist Party Chairman, reported after talks with President Kekkonen that the President considered the Prime Minister should be replaced. Mr Saarinen added that relations between the President and the Prime Minister had become very bad.

After this it was generally expected that the Koivisto coalition was finished, but the Prime Minister caused a sensation on Monday by saying that only Parliament could dismiss the Prime Minister. He added that the Communists could demonstrate their disagreement with some of the legislation without breaking up the coalition.

During this week the coalition parties found their hands forced by Mr Koivisto's determination and the quarrel was quietly patched up today.

Mr Saarinen said last night that he had not wanted to bring down Mr Koivisto or his coalition but that "certain circles" especially in the Centre Party had convinced the President that the Prime Minister should be changed. It is generally believed that the "certain circles" are Mr Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Centre Party, and Mr Juhani Perttunen, the head of the President's office.

Mr Koivisto has achieved widespread popularity both among his own Social Democrats and in other parties. He is now the clear favourite to succeed President Kekkonen in 1984.

His popularity is based on his work as the Governor of the Bank of Finland and his personal, straightforward behaviour. His opponents say he is not a very effective leader, but this has not damaged him at all. On the contrary, his slow moving, calm leadership has won over most Finns.

Give priority to economy, Mr Brezhnev says

From Dessa Trevisan
Prague, April 10

President Brezhnev urged the Soviet block countries to give priority to improving their economic performance before he left Prague today. He had been attending the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress which ended with the re-election of Dr Gustav Husak as party secretary.

Predictably, there were no changes at the top, with all 11 members of the old Praesidium retaining their posts but an additional member was elected. He is Mr Milos Jakes who will take overall charge of agriculture. Great importance is attached to agriculture with a 10 per cent rise in output planned for the next five years.

During the Polish turmoil Czechoslovakia has provided a topical analogy as well as being cited as an example of how the danger faced in 1968 was overcome, how the party's leading role was rescued and economic benefits were reaped from the close alliance with the Soviet Union.

In fact, the Soviet Union had poured money into the Czechoslovak economy since 1968, mainly through providing advantageous prices for energy and raw materials. The result is that Czechoslovakia is now more closely integrated with the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovaks today enjoy the highest living standards in the Soviet block, but this situation is now ending and the prospects for the next five years are more worrying. Economic targets are more modest with the rise in industrial production planned at less than 4 per cent annually.

The emphasis of the new five-year plan is on quality rather than quantity, more cautious investment and increased reliance on local resources.

This will be achieved through increased discipline in savings and improvements rather than reform, which is a word that has been dropped from Czechoslovak political thinking.

Mr Brezhnev, who met the Czechoslovak Praesidium members last night, underlined the need to improve economic efficiency and management. A new Soviet block economic summit is in the offing although this must wait until the Polish Government does something about its own economy.

The Polish crisis is already having an adverse effect on its allies, especially on the neighbouring countries which have had to reduce imports from Poland because the Poles have been unable to provide them while at the same time they have been called upon to increase their exports to Poland.

At the close of the Czechoslovak party congress Dr Husak paid tribute to Mr Brezhnev whose presence, he said, had provided a great inspiration. He urged unity among the Socialist countries in which, he said, "lies our strength".

Poland's present situation obviously was discussed although not in public. It is not clear that here as well as in other East European capitals there is growing apprehension over the situation.

Pointed statement: Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, telling journalists there is only time for one more question to Mr Alexander Haig, his American counterpart, at an impromptu press conference in London yesterday.

Importance attached to diplomatic experience

Mr Haig welcomes British role in Mid-East

By Louis Heren

It is understood that Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State who yesterday met the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, would prefer a larger British presence in the Middle East even if it meant that some British troops would have to be withdrawn from Western Europe.

No official confirmation was available, but apparently Mr Haig believes that the British experience in the Middle East is invaluable. He apparently attached as much if not more importance to British diplomacy as to a military commitment.

Mr Haig, who expressed himself well content with his conversations with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, said that they had discussed his recent tour of the Middle East and Spain as well as the Prime Minister's coming visit to the Gulf states and the Afghan and Polish crises.

By all accounts, his hosts were also well pleased. Mr Haig may have been Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, but yesterday he was more the diplomat than the soldier.

Reported allied differences, such as the separate American and European approaches to the Middle East, were brushed aside. The so-called European initiative was seen merely as a point of departure.

After Mr Haig's talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and his earlier conversations with Dutch, French and West German ministers in Washington, the Americans and their European allies were seen to be mutually comfortable on this issue.

One explanation for this would appear to be the emerging pragmatic approach of President Reagan and Mr Haig. As a consequence, the early misunderstandings were said to have been resolved.

Misunderstandings about the location of the Rapid Development Force, which aWshington sees as necessary if the Gulf states are to withstand the perceived Soviet threat, is said to have been reduced as a result of Mr Haig's Middle East tour.

In this instance, Mr Haig's military experience was of some importance. The United States was apparently now talking only of facilities, including the stocking of weapons, and not bases in the Middle East.

A larger naval presence was envisaged. The Rapid Deployment Force could well be based in the United States although past experience—and in this instance the 1958 Lebanese landings were mentioned—suggested that troops should have some knowledge of local conditions.

Reporters rebuffed: Mr Haig was unable to elaborate on a brief statement to journalists waiting outside the Foreign Office because Lord Carrington interrupted the proceedings, preventing the Secretary of State from clarifying the American position regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization. (Michael Knipe writes).

Mr Haig had been asked whether he would now want to involve the PLO. Before he could answer, Lord Carrington interjected: "Unless you (the journalists) let us get on, we shan't get the rest of the agenda through."

The brevity of the pavement press conference surprised the Americans present. Mr Haig's aides had said it would last between five and 10 minutes.

It was the second time in a week that a British minister has cut off an informal press conference in midstream to prevent a visiting American minister from publicly expressing his views.

On Monday, Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, cut off a similar press conference when Mr Caspar Weinberger, his American counterpart, was about to answer a question.

Before Lord Carrington's interruption, Mr Haig described the London talks as "thorough" in the "typical style of the very unique relationship between Great Britain and the United States".

US accused of trying to sabotage Grenada aid

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, April 10

The United States was accused here today of trying to "sabotage" the fledgling economy of Grenada by urging the EEC states to refrain from helping to finance the building of an international airport on the tiny, poverty-stricken Caribbean island.

Mr Lyden Ramdhanny, the Grenada Deputy Finance Minister, told journalists he was "very disappointed" that five EEC countries had turned down invitations to attend a conference of potential aid donors in Brussels next week. He was in no doubt that this was due to American diplomatic pressure.

With the unanimous backing of 60 other developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) Grenada used the occasion of the annual meeting here of ACP and EEC ministers to circulate a resolution deploring American interference and calling for the Community's "dynamic involvement" in the airport project.

The EEC states invited to attend next week's meeting of aid donors—West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Holland—told Grenada their presence would not be "convenient". Britain was not approached because of its known doubts about the airport project and its recent decision to end bilateral aid to Grenada.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said today that Britain shared American concern about Cuban activity in Grenada since the advent to power in 1979 of the Marxist regime of Mr Maurice Bishop. "We are completing existing aid commitments, but we do not intend to accept new ones", he said.

The Americans, who enjoyed good relations with Mr Bishop's right-wing predecessor, Sir Eric Gairy, openly dislike the Marxist regime, and fear that the proposed airport could be used by the Cubans as a military base and refuelling point for the transport of their troops to Africa.

Mr Ramdhanny described this fear as "absurd". Grenada, he said, was "non-aligned and has no desire to enter into conflict with anybody". The airport was urgently needed to boost tourism, to stimulate economic activity.

Work on preparing the site for the airport has, in fact, already begun and Cuba has provided technical assistance and earth-moving equipment.

Grenada, a mere 133 square miles in area, has a population of 110,000, a third of the people are unemployed.

The Grenada Government wants to lengthen the existing airstrip from 5,000 ft to 9,000 ft so that it can take wide-bodied jet aircraft and to equip it with night-landing facilities. The total cost is put at £33m, of which the Grenadans hope to raise about £13m at next week's meeting.

Although EEC states will not attend the meeting, the Community will be represented by the European Commission, which has helped to organize it. The World Bank, Opec, the Canadian Aid Agency, Sweden and several Arab and Latin American countries will also attend.

Mr Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner in charge of Relations with Developing Countries, told *The Times* that the Grenadan request for funds, was an entirely normal procedure under the terms of the Lomé Convention, which governs the terms of EEC aid to the ACP countries.

"The only abnormal thing is the American interest", he said. "What America thinks is of no importance. Let us forget about the Americans. This is a decision for the EEC and Grenada."

Control of anti-matter is achieved by scientists

Geneva, April 10.—European physicists reported today that they had collided anti-matter with normal matter for the first time. The European Centre for Nuclear Research, whose experimental site straddles the Swiss-French border near Geneva, said the achievement constituted "the opening of a new window" on the basic structure of the universe.

Experiments with anti-matter, "mirror particles" of normal matter, have been almost impossible until now because anti-matter tends to go out of existence as soon as it comes into contact with matter itself, the scientists announced.

The 12-nation research organization recently developed a technique to obtain and store dense beams of anti-protons, the anti-particles of the proton, which is the nucleus of the hydrogen atom. One week ago the scientists accelerated anti-protons to collide with a proton beam in intersecting experimental tunnels known as storage rings.

The data gathered over several days by scientists monitoring the experiment was being analyzed. —Reuter.

Smallest particles: The simplest substances in the universe, many times smaller than atoms, are the family of elementary particles (Pearce Wright, Science Editor writes). They are believed to be the ultimate indivisible fragments of material, without any internal structure and without any detectable shape or size.

It is the search for these fundamental building bricks from which all objects are made that is involved in this piece of research.

The smallest elementary particles known so far are divided into two classes; leptons, which include the electron; and the quarks, which are the constituents of the proton, the neutron and many related particles.

The only way of discovering things like quarks is to cause violent collisions between, say, an electron and proton.

The clever trick reported by the Centre is that the anti-proton has actually been stored and then used in one of these experiments involving violent collision.

Tunisian leader ready to allow new parties

Tunis, April 10.—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia today indicated readiness to accept a multi-party system after 25 years of one-party government.

Opening a special congress of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD), which he founded under French colonial rule, the President said he would not object if other political movements emerged beside the PSD.

They would have to prove they were representative; comply with the constitution; preserve the nation's gains; and reject fanaticism, violence and ideological or material dependence on foreign powers.

This was regarded as excluding Muslim fundamentalists, who have been increasingly active in the last couple of years, and the Communist Party, which is banned.

He paid special tribute to Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, for paving the way towards more democracy. Mr Mzali has followed a liberal line since he succeeded Mr Hedi Nouira in April last year. —Reuter.

Astrology triumphs over seismology, Chinese claim

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, April 10

The earthquake that yesterday struck Haifeng county, about 80 miles north-east of Hongkong, was only minor and caused no damage or casualties, a Chinese local Communist Party spokesman said.

The first tremor at 9 am was between three and 10 seconds long and registered between 3.9 and 4.0 on the Richter scale of 10. Several hours later there were two minor tremors of 3.2 and 3.5. The first shock caused tremors in Hongkong.

"The situation is well under control and there have been no disturbances or looting", Hongkong authorities were told.

"All of the 5,000 boat people who fled to Hongkong in fear of the earthquake have now returned. Please assure the people of Hongkong that they will not be fleeing again."

People from the Guangdong region of China fled to Hongkong recently after it was rumoured that an earthquake would strike.

Despite the Chinese assurances, Hongkong security forces were on full alert last night.

A spokesman said refugees would be ordered to leave Hongkong waters or be repatriated across the land border. No boats have been sighted.

Chinese newspapers have pointed out that astrology was more accurate than seismology on this occasion. Local astrologers had predicted the week in which the earthquake would occur, while the Guangdong Seismological Bureau had denied there was any indication of a tremor, with the endorsement of the Royal Observatory in Hongkong.

Hongkong experts have proposed an earthquake research programme for the exchange of seismological information and staff with the Guangdong bureau.

There would be joint studies of magnitude and epicentres of recorded earthquakes in the past and of the possible spread of tremors to Hongkong.

Hongkong will also seek to establish connexions with other countries which are extending similar earthquake research in vulnerable zones. Canada has already promised to supply information.

General Prem fails to capitalize on failure of Thai coup

From David Watts
Bangkok, April 10

General Prem Tinsulanonda came out of his first post-coup Cabinet meeting early this week and advised Thais to forget about the army upheaval that came close to destroying the Government.

But even in coup-prone Thailand last week's events were unique. If Thais were looking for anything from their Prime Minister, they were not expecting comfortable words but decisive action to meet some of the complaints which prompted the uprising by the "Young Turks".

There is little indication of that, either in the form of restructuring the Cabinet or on the economic front.

The introduction of unacceptable faces in the Cabinet, failure to meet economic problems, indecision and drift in the leadership were at the heart of the grievances felt by the young colonels behind the coup.

Yet General Prem has failed so far to take advantage of the upsurge of good will that greeted his skilful deflation of the crisis without violence.

The coup has raised complex questions about the role and reliability of the Army, elements of which were apparently prepared to put their own interests before national security.

It has also cast doubt on General Prem's handling of the situation prior to the coup attempt: movement of troops from the Cambodian border towards Bangkok was not checked thoroughly for proper authorization, and no attempt seems to have been made to detain Colonel Prachak Awangchit after he had proposed a coup to General Prem.

The role of the King was decisive in killing off the coup; General Prem admitted as much in an emotional speech to the Cabinet. The royal intervention was largely welcomed by elder Thais, but there is no provision in the Thai constitution for such a role for royalty and the King uses his political influence sparingly. "There is no magic left in magic if it is used too often", said one Thai.

But should General Prem falter in the future he is now so closely tied to the palace that royalty might be involved inextricably in any future changes.

News analysis

If future planners of coups are to draw any lessons from this experience, the first is that the Royal Family must be isolated quickly from the Prime Minister, and the second is that the old adage—whoever holds Bangkok rules Thailand—is no longer true.

Speed of communication and transport has robbed the capital of its overriding position. Support from the countryside, where the majority of the population lives, is essential to maintain power in Bangkok, not least because of food supplies.

With dozens of civilian and military figures, some of them former close aides of General Prem, held for questioning, Thailand is in an uncertain mood.

General Prem appears to have done nothing to tackle the problem of the presence in his Cabinet of an extreme right-winger, General Sudsai Hasdin, leader of the Red Gaurs pressure group. It has proved an unpopular appointment, since General Sudsai played a leading role in the bloody suppression of the students' revolt in Bangkok in 1976 and seems ready to be ruthless again.

The young colonels objected to General Sudsai's inclusion in the Cabinet, which was due to political pressure.

General Sudsai seems to have taken an equivocal role during the coup. He made no statements backing the "Revolutionary Party", but he did not travel to Korat in the North-East, where General Prem took refuge with the King, to endorse his Prime Minister.

For General Prem to divest himself now of General Sudsai would be to prove that coups bring results at a time when Thailand is trying to rid itself of its chronic predilection for such changes. If General Sudsai stays, one of the main causes of the coup will remain.

Another dilemma faces General Prem in the Army. The colonels who staged the coup attempt were, ironically, former protégés of the Prime Minister. They had campaigned to get the Army out of politics. Undoubtedly, the punishment will have to fit the crime, but the colonels are among the Army's ablest commanders and the military can ill afford to do without them.

For Colonel Prachak, however, this will almost certainly be the end of the road.

35 accused: Police filed charges today ranging from treason to creating unrest against 35 policemen, senior civil servants and dismissed military officers accused of taking part in the abortive coup last week (Reuter reports from Bangkok).

Hongkong to London rail trip gets up steam

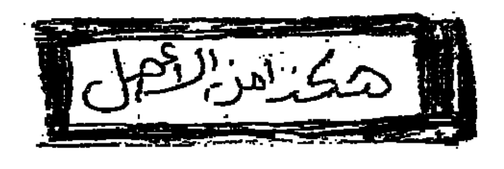
From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, April 10

London will welcome 21 visitors from Hongkong next month arriving by train via China, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Poland after a 39-day journey.

Departing from Hongkong on April 26, it will be the first of nine such train trips this year and will become a regular weekly service next year. Mr Gerald Affleck, the Hongkong director of a London-based tour operator, announced the service yesterday.

Most of the passengers who have booked are Americans, Australians and Europeans, with some Hongkong residents. The fare costs $HK23,000 (£1,980) and the passengers will stop at 15 different cities, with an unbroken nine-night rattle through Siberia.

"I think people are fed up with going everywhere by air", Mr Affleck said.



Only barren argument may lie ahead

Security conference adjourns in Madrid with no hope of accord

rom Richard Wigg
ladrid, April 10

The European security review onference—the follow-up to he Helsinki Agreements—was djourned today for a three-eek Easter break with no sign f reaching an agreement even hen it resumes.

With no end to the 35-nation onference remotely in sight fter seven months of argu-ent, the United States and ussia returned at today's ormy *session to the barren* rbal clashes which often aracterized the pre-Christmas ebates.

The United States insisted at the conference must put ack greater respect for human ghts into its concluding docu-ent. After Mr Max Kampel-an, the American delegate, ad detailed the continuing ursh treatment of fighters for uman rights in the Soviet Union which has gone on throughout the conference here, Russia brought up alleged discriminatory treatment in the United States of minority groups

Mr Leonid Ilyichov, the Soviet delegate, also protested today about what he labelled "destructive remarks" made earlier this week when the British delegate criticized Moscow's continuing abuse of human rights and its dilatory tactics over winding up the Madrid meeting.

The United States also rejected today a Soviet move evidently designed to permit any conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures, agreed by the present meeting in Madrid, to decide on an eventual second stage for itself. According to the Soviet plan, it would have powers to do this without first submitting the results of its first stage for review by the follow-up conference which will succeed the Madrid meeting.

Not only the United States but also Western and neutral countries at the Madrid meeting have indicated firm opposition to this attempt to separate the two main elements of the so-called Helsinki process—security and human rights.

What preoccupies many Western delegates as they prepare to go home to their capitals, is whether they are going to return to the same futile debates on May 5. Many of these diplomats are now, privately, utterly sceptical of any worthwhile results emerging in Madrid. But they realize that their governments are not prepared to incur responsibility for walking out on the Helsinki process.

Mr Jerry Verner, the United States spokesman, put this feeling on the record, admitting to *reporters today: "We are in a* sense prisoners of our own process."

At a time-consuming press conference Mr Ilyichov made it clear that the Soviet Union is determined to hang on after the Easter break for its so-called "positive results" just as long as it wishes.

These results, he insisted, must include an "appropriate" reply by the West to President Brezhnev's proposal to extend the area of confidence-building measures to include all Soviet territory in Europe. Everyone at the conference knows there has been no movement on this point by either side for the past month.

?ussia seeks military talks

Vienna, April 10.—Mr Nikolai khonov, the Soviet Prime inister, today called on the adrid security conference to itiate a new conference on e military aspects of détente.

Ending his first official visit the West, he agreed in a int statement with Dr Bruno reisky, the Austrian Chancel-, that progress in the dead-ked Vienna East-West troop duction talks was "urgently cessary".

Mr Tikhonov later left by air r Moscow.

The joint statement did not ntion a Kremlin call for a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe, which the Prime Minister repeated in his talks here this week.

Nor did it bring up possible Soviet participation in a North-South conference in October of leaders from industrialized and developing countries, of which Dr Kreisky is co-sponsor with President José Lopez Portillo, of Mexico.

The Chancellor said on Wednesday that he had mentioned the conference to Mr Tikhonov, who was not totally negative about it, but that an answer from Moscow might still take some time.—Reuter.

Opinion poll war over Giscard chances

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 10

A war of opinion polls has broken out between Giscardians and Gaullists over the two latest polls—in *Paris-Match*, and the weekly *VSD*—which have produced quite contradictory results.

These polls have started off a wider controversy about whether such public opinion soundings are doctored to suit *the one or the other candidate*. And this controversy is linked with complaints against the managers of television and radio programmes, who for some time have been accused by the Gaullists, the Left and the minor presidential candidates of partiality in favour of M Giscard d'Estaing.

Le Figaro today gives the controversy about the polls as a reason for not publishing its usual weekly Sofres poll in its magazine tomorrow. But another reason appears to be that this latest poll shows M Giscard d'Estaing slipping two points in the past week to a forecast score of 25 per cent in the first ballot. M Mitterand holds his ground with 24 per cent; and both M Marchais and M Chirac gain one per cent, scoring 17.5 and 17 per cent respectively. The latest unpublished poll does not give estimates for the second ballot.

The *Paris-Match* poll shows M Giscard d'Estaing winning by 52 per cent to M Mitterrand's 48 per cent in the second ballot, while the *VSD* poll has M Mitterrand winning by 52.5 per cent against 47.5 to M Giscard d'Estaing.

M Michel Pinton, the general delegate of the Giscardian UDF has called on the official commission on polls to check the validity of the *VSD* poll, on the ground that it is the first to give such a score to the Socialist candidate. But his move has drawn an ironical retort from M Jacques Toubon, the secretary-general of the support committee for M Chirac: "For M Pinton," he said, "the good polls are those with results favourable to M Giscard d'Estaing. The bad ones are those which favour his opponents".

The Socialists have decided to file an action with the Constitutional Council against the "abuse of power by the radio and television in the service of the President-candidate".



Israeli troops leaving their helicopter after the Lebanon raid.

Israel hits Lebanon on three fronts

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, April 10

As a fragile ceasefire between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Lebanese right-wing Christians held for the second straight day despite minor violations, Israeli warplanes today strafed Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Labanon, killing at least four people and woumding 15 others.

An overnight Israeli attack on Palestinian and Lebanese leftist positions was reported to have left between 10 and 15 Palestinian guerrillas dead. A Palestinian spokesman said the attackers clashed with the combined forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its Lebanese leftist militia allies in the region of Nabatiya, the main guerrilla stronghold in southern Lebanon.

The attack was described as the biggest for several months. An Israeli military spokesman said two Israeli soldiers were wounded, one of whom died hours later. The spokesman said that between 10 and 15 Palestinians were killed in the operation, which was backed by a barrage of fire from Israeli gunboats off the Lebanese coast.

A PLO spokesman in Beirut said the Israeli "airborne" attack confirmed Palestinian information that the Israelis, in collaboration with the Lebanese right-wing Christians in the north were planning a "pincer movement" to liquidate the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The raids last night and today came after a bomb attack earlier this week against an Israeli restaurant in Jerusalem in which an Arab waiter was killed and two Israelis were wounded. The Palestinian guerrillas, in a communiqué in Damascus, claimed responsibility for the operation.

Israeli Phantom fighter aircraft today raided Palestinian bases in Damour and Dalhamia, about 10 miles south of Beirut. Lebanese police sources said at least four people were killed and about 15 others wounded

At around midday, there was another air raid on the village of Jieh and the nearby village of Saadiyat on the main Beirut Sidon highway. The number of casualties in this raid was not known.

Tanks blown up: *Paratroops* made one of Israel's deepest raids inside Lebanon last night and reported that they destroyed a Palestinian guerrilla base only three miles from an area occupied by a Syrian peacekeeping force.

The Israelis said they inflicted casualties, blew up tanks and ammunition dumps and flew home by helicopter without encountering the Syrians.

Countdown that led to mission ~~~tch-off

From Michael Leapman
Cape Canaveral, April 10

Here is the countdown to today's delay in the launching of the Columbia space shuttle:

2am. Commander Young and Captain Crippen get up at the appointed hour and dress in blue jump-suits.

2.30. The astronauts breakfast is televised to the waiting reporters.

3.30. The astronauts are televised as they walk to have their space suits put on.

Everything is moving towards a 6.50 am launch.

3.55. The astronauts are taken in a van to the launching pad.

4.20. They crawl through a port-hole into the shuttle cabin.

5.05. The hatch is closed

5.35. The astronauts' pulses are 75 a minute. "They are calm," says a doctor.

5.50. Dawn breaks. Viewing sites at Space Centre fill with people.

6.00. Start of a scheduled 20-minute hold period.

6.20. Count resumes on schedule.

6.25. Astronauts report a problem with their back-up computer, described as "the first major problem of the countdown".

6.31. Scheduled nine-minute hold begins. Computer problem appears to have been solved, says spokesman.

6.37. One of the four fuel cells in the shuttle seems to be producing excess water. Hold extended. If problem cannot be solved in 50 minutes technicians will have to go back and repeat preparatory work.

6.50. Scheduled launch time. Still holding.

6.56. Problem with fuel cells solved, but back-up computer program giving trouble again.

7.02. Spokesman gives first indication that launch may not take place today.

7.30. Countdown goes back to lift-off minus 20 minutes.

8.35. New launching time is set at 10.20 if a computer problem is solved. Countdown goes back to lift-off minus one hour, to allow for hold periods.

9.30. Countdown held at 20 minutes. It is announced that computer experts have checked the programme in the back-up computer and found it correct. It remains to try to get it in communication with the other four computers on the shuttle.

?hurch talks ?indered ?y passport

?m Ray Kennedy
?annesburg, April 10

?he prospects of a further ?eting between a South Afri-? Cabinet delegation and ?rch leaders have receded ?rply following a statement Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime ?ister, that the passport of ?hop Desmond Tutu, the ?glican Secretary-General of South African Council of ?rches (SACC) will definitely withdrawn.

?he SACC represents most of country's churches apart ?m the Dutch Reformed ?rches, and the Roman Catho-Church which has only ?erver status.

?ast year a Cabinet delega-?n headed by Mr Botha held ?ks with the SACC on ways ? means to restructure apar-?id. The meeting was incon-?sive. The SACC, represent-the mass of black, under-?ileged people in South ?ica, called for the total ?pping of the pass laws and government's programme of ?ed removals of blacks from ?e areas to the Bantustans.

?r Botha replied by inviting church leaders to visit the ?hern border area of South-?t Africa (Namibia) where ?h African troops are fight-guerrillas.

?e church leaders saw this ploy to involve them in ?ort of South African action ?hat they consider to be an ?can liberation war and re-?d it. None the less, the fact there had been a meeting ?ll was viewed as a start to ? meaningful negotiations.

One word transforms Botha election rally

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, April 10

A four-letter word shouted from the back of the hall transformed a rather dull election meeting, addressed by Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, into a rumbustious affair during which the Prime Minister was heckeld by both rightists and left-wingers.

Mr Botha came to Cape Town last night to make his main public address of the election campaign in the Cape Province. The venue was the Good Hope Centre, a huge modern auditorium which is normally used for boxing tournaments and indoor tennis matches.

The hall can hold a capacity crowd of 8,000. Mr Botha drew only about 2,000, which most observers felt was a good turnout (certainly far better than any other party leader could achieve) although if it had been his predecessor, Mr John Vorster or the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd there would not have been an empty seat in the place.

Initially the audience was attentive but showed little sign of enthusiasm either for the Prime Minister or what he had to say. They clapped politely when he arrived and again when he and members of his party were presented with carnations by a group of pretty girls wearing National Party sashes.

Then came the interjection. Mr Botha was just saying that his Government was determined to protect minority rights when a man at the back yelled "crap". This is not the sort of language that South African Prime Ministers are *accustomed to at election meetings* and Mr Botha, appearing somewhat taken aback, said: "I beg your pardon." The word was repeated, this time even louder.

Although the interjection brought blushes to the cheeks of some of the wives present, it certainly set the meeting alight. Mr Botha was transformed from a rather pedestrian speaker into a fiery orator, and the party faithful responded with cheers and laughter.

The Prime Minister was frequently applauded when he said South Africa was one of the best countries in the Western world to live in, that inflation was a problem of prosperity, that the Government would not allow its internal policy to be dictated from outside,

He also said South Africa had more freedom of religion and speech, and a more independent judiciary than many Western *countries*.

Some of the most enthusiastic applause was produced by Mr Botha's reference's to South Africa's security legislation. It was no more severe, he maintained, than legislation in Northern Ireland, Holland or Britain's Prevention of Terrorism Act.

"We don't have security measures for decent-minded, reasonable people," he declared wagging his finger menacingly at the audience, "but for underminers of our stability." *he added to thunderous* applause: "We want to stamp out radicalism, communism and subversion."

Americans heckle Reagan envoy at Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam, April 10.—Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African affairs, who is on a 10-nation tour of Southern Africa was greeted by an American demonstration when he arrived at the airport here today from Kenya.

About a dozen expatriates held banners which read: "Back UN sanctions—force South Africa out of Namibia", "Recognize Angola",

Tanzania has expressed mixed feelings about the Crocker visit. The Youth League of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party condemned the Reagan Administration's Africa policy and said Mr Crocker could not be regarded as a friend of the continent.

However, *Uhuru*, the party newspaper, pubilshed a leading *article welcoming the visit and* expressing hopes that it will help adjust the Washington stand on African issues.

During his tour, Mr Crocker will sound out black African states on American ideas for resuming settlement negotiations over South African-administered Namibia.

The Youth League statement said that Mr Crocker's trip came at a time when the Reagan Administration was making "tireless efforts to repeal the Bill forbidding American support to counter-revolutionary movements" in Angola. "He (Mr Crocker) is on a mission to sow discord between independent nations of Africa and those who are still fighting for their national emancipation."

But the newspaper said it expected the visit could help Washington "to understand well the Africans' feelings on the very important issues on this continent" and to help achieve just solutions.—UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Mme Sagan to appeal in plagiarism case

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 10

Françoise Sagan has decided to appeal against the verdict of a Paris court earlier this week which found her last novel *Le chien couchant* had plagiarized the short story by Jean Hougron entitled *Les vieilles femmes*. Her publisher, Flammarion, also has decided to appeal.

Mme Sagan said on the radio that she found the court decision which required all copies of her novel for sale or in stock to be destroyed "a little excessive". She had only borrowed the decor from the work of M Hougron.

She told *Le Quotidien de Paris* today: "If Jean Hougron was scandalized by the novel in which I used as inspiration his short story *Les vieilles femmes*, his blood circulation is particularly slow. The book was published in September. His court action dates from December."

Nations pledge $560m aid for African refugees

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, April 10

The 85-nation conference on assistance to refugees in Africa has produced solid evidence of a common determination to save the continent from further famine and political disintegration in the 1980s.

As the two-day meeting ended tonight, pledges from governments totalled about $560m (about £254m) for relief priorities in the next two years.

Approximately 30 to 40 per cent of this total—up to $250m—is described by United Nations officials as "new" money, as distinct from funds allotted in advance but as yet unspent.

This compares with the $190m donated through United Nations agencies in 1979 for Indo-China refugees, particularly "boat people", and $150m last year for Cambodia.

With a $30m cash contribution today, Saudi Arabia took second place behind the United States, whose delegate, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, yesterday promised $285m.

Mr James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, the United Nations children's fund, underlined today that the refugees, half of them children, were perhaps 25 per cent of afflicted peoples urgently needing assistance in nine countries alone.

In addition, tens of millions were living in a permanent state of "silent emergency", affected by absolute poverty and gross underdevelopment even as to the most basic services of health, nutrition, water supply and rudimentary education.

About 1.5 million small children died in Africa last year, he added, equivalent on a daily basis to the total number of Italy's earthquake casualities last September.

?flation may take some gilt off the gingerbread in Zimbabwe

?isturbing factors behind the economic boom

Nicholas Ashford, The Times Southern Africa correspondent, looks at Zimbabwe's booming economy in his sixth and concluding article about the country a year after independence.

?e lights which blaze ?ughout the night in Salis-?'s industrial zone bear tes-?ny to the economic boom ?h Zimbabwe has enjoyed ? the country became inde-?ent.

? year ago most Zimbab-?n factories were working at below capacity and most ?them closed each night. they are working round clock in an attempt to ? pace with demand.

?uring the first year of ?pendence Zimbabwe's ?omy has, in the words of Edward Cross, a prominent ?nomist and head of the ?y Marketing Board, ?ken off like a rocket". ?nomic growth last year is ?ially estimated at 8 per ?, but Mr Cross reckons it be as high as 10 per cent.

?e ending of the guerrilla and the lifting of sanc-?s were two important con-?tory factors to this boom. even more important has ? the massive increase in ?umption resulting from introduction of a minimum ?e, the reduction of prices ?ome basic commodities, the ?ction in sales tax and the ?oduction of tens of thou-?ls of people (such as ?ner guerrillas) into the ? economy. Domestic con-?ption last year grew by ?ost 40 per cent.

?owever, the questions ?ch businessmen and ?kers are now asking are: ? long can this rate of ?nomic growth last? and: ? far will the Government with its plans to socialize economy?

? Government economic ?ite Paper entitled *Growth ?h Equity*, which lays down ?y broad guidelines for the ?ntry's economic develop-?t over the next three ?rs, calculates that an ?rage growth rate of 8 per ?t can be sustained between ?v and 1984.

?overnment officials argue that the country's big increase in agricultural output, rises in industrial production and a more buoyant mining sector should ensure that this growth rate is achieved.

The £637m in foreign aid which was pledged during last month's aid donors conference will, they say, not only help to ease Zimbabwe's chronic foreign exchange problem but will also encourage foreign private investors who until now have been reluctant to move into Zimbabwe.

However, some businessmen and bankers are more sceptical about the country's growth prospects. A recent Standard Bank report commented: "The build-up of pressures on dwindling resources, in conditions *of an unprecedented increase* in money supply, slackening financial discipline and poorer administrative control, is likely to result in very high inflation (probably over 20 per cent) and balance of payments difficulties. In these circumstances ... real growth of some 4 per cent would seem to be the maximum attainable given continued internal stability".

There are a number of important constraints which could restrict growth in the future. One is that many industries are already running at maximum capacity and are unable, largely due to foreign exchange shortages, to expand. Soaring consumption has already produced shortages in a number of sectors.

Another constraint is the shortage of skilled manpower. Although whites are not leaving the country in as large numbers as had been feared, there has nevertheless been an important drain of skills since independence. Although Zimbabwe is more fortunate than many other African countries in the number of skilled blacks in employment, there are not nearly enough of them to meet the needs of an expanding economy.

A third constraint is transport. There is a severe shortage of lorries because during the past few years almost all the vehicles either built in Zimbabwe or imported were for use in the war. The railways are already running at maximum capacity yet are unable to handle a quarter of the traffic which is on offer

There are also fiscal reasons why some of the gilt may be coming off the gingerbread. The money supply has increased by about 40 per cent and this has given the inflation rate, which has traditionally remained in single figures, a hefty push upwards.

The current account balance of payments, which showed a healthy surplus last year, has now moved sharply into deficit and is likely to remain there as the level of imports continues to outstrip exports.

But perhaps the most disturbing factor is the continuing large budgetary deficit. In the last budget the deficit was estimated at around £360m, which was equivalent to about one-third of budgetary expenditure, about the same as the previous two or three years.

However, the Government's plans to increase spending on education, health and social services plus the continuing high level of defence expenditure seem certain to increase this deficit,

*Despite these problems, how*ever, the economic outlook seems considerably brighter than in many other African countries or in the recession-hit West.

The agricultural sector is undergoing an unprecedented boom led by a doubling of the country's maize output. The manufacturing sector will remain buoyant and there should be some improvement in the value of mineral production.

According to the White *Paper Growth with Equity* the total investment envisaged during the period of the three-year transitional development plan 1981/82-1983/84 is estimated at £2,600m, of which half will come from the private sector.

The plan, which emphasizes the need to replace "imperialist exploitation" with the establishment of a "socialist, egalitarian and democratic society", places stress on rural development, greater equality in income and wealth distribution *and greater participation* in the economy by Zimbabwean nationals.

According to Mr Brian Grubb, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, businessmen have been unsettled by the socialist rhetoric used in the White Paper. "The White Paper sent a shiver through the private sector", he said.

However, he conceded that the interpretation of the document during discussions with Government officials was "*more reassuring*",

The new development plan is not due to be published until the middle of the year. Before then the Riddell Commission will be bringing out its recommendations on minimum wages and prices. Between them these two documents should indicate just how socialist Zimbabwe is going to be.

Saturday Review

In August, 1979, J. G. Farrell was drowned off the coast of Cork. He left behind him an unfinished novel, The Hill Station, and a travel diary which he kept during a visit to India in 1971.

John Spurling recalls the man and, below, J. G. Farrell visits the banks of the River Ganges

Jim Farrell

a memoir by

John Spurling

I first met Jim Farrell in the winter of 1962-63 when he and I were both new to London and both living in garrets. At least mine was a genuine garret, at the top of a Bayswater tenement in what was then called Rachmanland, but Jim's was a conservatory in Notting Hill Gate. He always called it a greenhouse and it reappeared as such in his third novel, *A Girl in the Head*, some years later. By the time that was published we were both somewhat more pleasantly situated, facing each other across a communal garden on Notting Hill.

Jim, by now writing *Troubles*, whose setting is a vast decaying hotel in Ireland, had a room with a cracked window in a seedy hotel run by an Irishman. After the modest success of *Troubles* — it won the Faber Memorial Prize and was praised by several critics, notably Elizabeth Bowen — he moved to a small flat between Harrods and the V & A. I still saw a good deal of him, but only by appointment, as it were, mainly for supper at his flat or mine, instead of casually.

The friend through whom I met Jim had been his contemporary at Brasenose College, Oxford, where they were both rugger players. It was there, in his first year as an undergraduate, that, immediately after a game of rugger, Jim was suddenly taken ill with polio and removed to an iron lung.

The myth grew up, partly promoted by Jim himself, that he had entered the lung as a stalwart "hearty" and emerged as a white-haired, emaciated novelist. It was not quite so. He had been, certainly, a fine games player at Rossall, but the master responsible for the school magazine recalled that Jim could have filled it all by himself, "but we had to let the others have a look in".

G. M. Arthurson, who taught French at Rossall, remembers Jim as a boy who got on with everybody but was always slightly apart, not one of a pack. The extraordinary head of white hair, set off by black eyebrows, was naturally the first thing anyone noticed, but it took me some time to observe, by the way he put on his overcoat, that the polio had left any other traces.

Indeed when I first read his second novel, *The Lung*, published in 1965, a partly farcical version of his own experiences in hospital, I assumed that the account of the central character's dismal physical condition was as heightened as the rest.

Some years later when he talked about what had happened to him, I realized that it wasn't. The way *The Lung* transformed basic reality into comic fantasy was to become the essence, the Farrellian trademark, of all his later work.

Jim visited India (where his parents lived for some years before he was born) at the beginning of 1971, soon after the publication of *Troubles*. He was already getting to work on his next novel, whose basic reality was to be the Siege of Lucknow. Its working title was *Difficulties*, an ironic indication that even in those early stages he saw the book as linked to *Troubles*, not in any obvious sequential way, since none of the characters overlap and the Siege of Lucknow happened 63 years before the events of *Troubles*, but as a further exploration of the nature and behaviour of the British colonial middle classes when caught with their backs to the wall.

Jim took various introductions to India, including one from me to my great-uncle. My great-uncle had retired from the Indian Civil Service just before independence and settled, since his whole adult life had been spent in India, on a farm near Dehra Dun, where, as Jim noted in his *Indian Diary*, he led a fairly feudal life, returning to England at roughly two-year intervals to see his friends and relations and to buy a new hat or a pair of shoes. But by 1971 he had grown too old to travel any farther than Mussoorie, the nearest hill station.

Jim and my uncle warmed to each other, as I had been sure they would, after some initial shyness over lunch, and both wrote me letters to say so, Jim's account being rather fuller and more dramatic.

" . . . there's a lot going on. Your uncle told me there was a deadly feud between his manservant and the cook, the former having fertilised the latter's elder daughter with twins . . . a plume of smoke rising from the riverside was the pyre of his driver's wife who had committed suicide the night before by setting fire to herself after a row with her husband. He took me down to show me the farm . . . and on the way we passed his primary school, a score of children in a glade with blackboard and teacher."

Many of the most striking passages in Jim's *Indian Diary* are concerned with funerals. They are written with apparently scrupulous detachment but their force comes from one's constant awareness of the observer and the fact that for all his efforts he is not detached but uneasily poised between laughter and horror. This was how his imagination always worked: if you could break the mould of habit and look at reality with a fresh eye, it would soon start to grow fantastic.

In all three of his completed historical novels the walled-off complacency of the characters is destroyed by their disastrous circumstances, the underlying reality breaks in and their lives become a surrealist nightmare which, in Myles na Gopaleen's phrase, would be tragic were it not so humorous.

Jim returned from India more horrified than amused. To note the contrast between the degrading poverty of the many and the affluence of the few — Jim's introductions had admitted him to one or two rich Indian homes — is a commonplace for visitors to India, but in his case the visit coincided with and served to hasten a change in his own attitude to the world.

His three early novels, all with contemporary settings, are apolitical. True, the earliest, which was published soon after I met him and which had a French setting — Jim had lived in France between leaving Oxford and settling in London — was a recognizably Cold War novel, turning on the rivalry between a communist newspaper editor and an anti-communist novelist, but its message was essentially "a plague on both your houses" and the politics were more a matter of plot than personal interest.

The plot of *Troubles* also turns on politics, but the central figure, the Major — shell-shocked in the First World War, irresistibly sympathetic and self-deprecating in the manner of his author — ends as a victim of the Sinn Feiners only because he is an Englishman and without at any point becoming involved in the political issues. The novel that eventually emerged from the Indian visit — *The Siege of Krishnapur* — was still overtly apolitical: although its grim situation was caused by the Indian Mutiny, there was no attempt to express its causes or to present the besieging sepoys as anything beyond the instruments of fate.

It was as if the fuse lit by the Indian visit took longer to reach its powder keg than the book took to write. *Krishnapur* was published in 1973 and it was only later that year that the explosion happened — still a rather muffled one — in Jim's acceptance speech at the Booker Prize dinner, when to everyone's astonishment this modest and humorous man suddenly accused the donors of the prize of exploiting their workers in the West Indies. It was hardly a well chosen moment: after all he still took the prize and spent a large part of it on cases of wine which almost completely filled the bathroom of his tiny flat, and it demonstrated how little thought-out, how confused and instinctive was the change in his outlook.

He came to terms with it more deliberately in the last and most powerful of his historical trilogy, *The Singapore Grip*, devoting much of the book's long build-up to a detailed *exposé* of the way British businessmen exploited their Malay and Chinese labourers on the rubber estates with no thought but their own profit.

J. G. Farrell: a new understanding

In the three years while he was writing *The Singapore Grip*, Jim became uncharacteristically argumentative and assertive on socio-political topics, but once the book was done he seemed to revert more or less to his old charming, ironical, detached self.

I think it was not that the change had been superficial but rather that he had at last assimilated it, adding in the process another layer to his understanding of those people he always wrote about, his own people, the blinkered, obstinate, greedy, sometimes well-meaning, sometimes heroic, but always comical British middle classes.

Perhaps in the strength of that new understanding, perhaps to escape from only ever seeing his friends at supper parties, Jim returned in Ireland. He had not bee there, but his family was Irish and he had spent his childhood there. At he bought a farmho co Cork, close to t set about renovating i for visits from his embarked on his next n wrote letters full of de his new surroundings months later, while from a rock, his latest he somehow fell or was away and, more crippled polio than he ever anybody to know, was u save himself in a heavy s

He was 44, the first his second novel abou (which he had meant again that autumn) wa half finished and his rep was still in the making. I he was one of the two o best English novelists generation; I know that him was one of the worst that ever happened to me

Death's rolling stream

by J. G. Farrell





Carlos Freire

1 March

After a night spent fighting off mosquitoes during which I failed to sleep a wink, I was out of bed at six to join the boat-load of tourists on the Ganges The sun was just rising as we went down to the water. Many Hindus splashing away, rubbing themselves with mustard oil to keep out the cold: women, mainly old, bathing in a separate enclosure, equally visible from the water however. They don't seem to mind tourists peering at them. A lot of them are no doubt tourists, or at least visitors, themselves.

The guide tells us that Benares people prefer to go across to the outer bank for privacy. The worshippers cup water in their hands to the rising sun, facing it. The river is completely built up on the west side because the worshippers face east. All the time resonant chanting . . . of the name of God . . . echoes over the water and the ghats and there is a ringing of bells.

We pass the house of the superintendent of the burning ghat looming over the water: on the cornice are two brightly painted tigers about to pounce, signifying the constant imminence of death. A fire has just been lit on the burning ghat: a woman shrouded in white . . . this means, I think, that she is unmarried or a widow . . . a woman whose husband is still living wears red. The feet rather gruesomely stick out of the pyre about halfway up. The chief mourner has his head shaved and is stripped to the waist, bustling around with a few others. There are great piles of wood waiting for corpses. Later from the bus I saw a couple of peasants carrying what looked like a body into town, on a mattress on their heads.

After the trip on the river (during which a hippy on a houseboat was pointed out to us by the guide and we all stared dutifully at this bizarre creature, who was merely an ordinary-looking girl hanging up some clothes) we walked up through some incredibly narrow streets, past the golden temple and various other tem[ples] . . . the way was crowded [with] cows and pilgrims and [sadh]us. Many of these holy men [are] of a commercial frame of [mind] and try to daub tourists [with] kum-kum and sell them [vari]ous other things. Later in [the] morning at the Durga [tem]ple a demanding priest [ha]nded up and garlanded us all [wit]h marigolds. I gave him generously 30 paise.

The guide actually turned out [to] be a very impressive person: [he] spoke very well about Hinduism when we later visited the Shiva temple at the Hindu University. Going in, the worshippers reached up and rang a bell. Beside a phallic black stone set in oval tapering white marble sat a priest. The stone was decked in flowers and water continually dripped on to it from a brass receptacle to symbolize I'm not sure what — the passing life, the fact that a Hindu's life should be devoted to God moment by moment ?

Three musicians sat and played drums and sang with ecstatic enthusiasm and good cheer smiling at people going by: they sat on the floor, all of marble, very little decoration but shrines also to Kali, all black as her name indicates, and another couple, I forget who. Worshippers come up, close their eyes and murmur a prayer and making some sort of devotional sign and an offering to the priest I believe. Great wax beehives had been built on the spire of the temple, shaped like baskets.

In the afternoon we visited the Buddhist temple at Sarnath on the site of the Buddha's first sermon. A great golden Buddha, beside it a little old priest with spectacles sat cross-legged talking to a devotee. Thence to the palace of the Maharajah of Benares: a peeling collection of buildings with some magnificent rooms over the Ganges. Like the Maharajah of Jaipur he has an armoury with a collection of exotic weapons — spear pistols that discharge a shot at the same time as stabbing you. Great knives that by working a spring open out into four blades. Plus the usual caparisons for elephants, howdahs of various descriptions, a plain one for hunting, elaborate ones for other occasions . . . together with all the attendant elephant gear — triangular caps to go over the elephant's head, richly embroidered rugs, harnesses and parasols.

There were also torches: a long silver pole with a cup on the end for oil-soaked cotton or a pole with a five-spiked silver disc on the end. Blazing rags were stuck on the spikes. The Maharajah also had lights for different moods: a blue-glassed lamp for sleeping, a green one for waking, etc, and a whole variety of velvet cushions, one to go under each joint, ankle, knee etc. While he slept the servant stood by to slip cushions under joints if he moved. Also an astrological clock. A great dial several feet across with apertures for moving bands, giving solar time, conjunctions of the planets and so forth, numbers in Hindi.

Above the Maharajah's bed a great embroidered punkah with gold tassels and a gilt rope, I think it measured about eight feet by two. In the armoury there were also immensely long flintlock rifles, pistols with several barrels and a dagger attached. Also numerous odds and ends: ostrich eggs, a marble fireplace inlaid with flowers, cut silk vestments and gilt-embroidered caps with feathers, rich carpets, an iron ring with interior spikes, hinged, with a chain attached for securing an elephant who misbehaves. Any number of pieces of carved ivory, flowers, trees and so forth. (My rajah might be sitting in the middle of all this gloomily eating a boiled egg and reading *Blackwood's Magazine*.) Four nailed spikes for throwing on the ground in front of the enemy also. Not to forget chairs made of antlers, tables of rhinoceros feet and something or other made of boar tusks.

Afternoon spent at the burning ghat, after a heavier lunch than I had intended of chicken masala, 'pease' pullao (for some reason they always add an 'e') and 'raita' and nan. I was walking bloatedly back to the hotel when I was hailed by one of a million 'rickshaw drivers who said he had taken me to the Kwality the day before. This decided me to get into his vehicle and head off towards the river. We had a puncture on the way and he transferred me to a colleague's vehicle. My doubts as to how to proceed on arrival were settled by letting myself be kidnapped by a young sensitive student. We wound through the usual maze of narrow streets, squeezing past cows and an occasional water-buffalo (this morning I saw two with their heads locked together — two men had to unjam them) not to mention the usual crowds of people.

The scene at the ghat was a pretty casual one. I sat down on some steps for about an hour watching . . . there were about half a dozen pyres going . . . mostly in an advanced stage . . . while I was there a couple of women's corpses in coloured shrouds were brought down on green bamboo stretchers, dunked in the river and parked to wait their turn. There was no wailing or any signs of distress . . . a few peasants also sitting on the steps . . . I suppose I was ten yards away from the nearest fire . . . some of the corpses burning were of paupers and were being burned by men who worked there, who poked away at the fires with bamboo staves, constantly stirring them up and trying to get the unconsumed parts to burn. The outside bits tended to burn least quickly, the feet and the head; a couple of feet stuck out for some time, toes rather splayed, nails paler than the dark skin (the feet of a not young man I should say) while the middle portion of the body burned, the shin-bones showed very white, the skin having burned off quickly and there being little flesh to carbonise: presently the attendant turned one of the legs over — it was when it went right over against the natural articulation of the joint that the body really stopped being a person for me and became an object.

Soon after the pyre had been lit the chief mourner, dressed in a white dhoti, head shaved, threw sandalwood powder on to the corpse and something else, perhaps some thick paste of some kind. In a narrow little alley behind the burning ghats holy men sat . . . I saw them later eating. While I was watching the fires one of the holy men came down to collect embers from some of the more thoroughly reduced fires in a shallow pan; this was to do their cooking on. One of them was heating up a thick round bread of some kind. They picked the pan up with a stick. From time to time (twice anyway) I heard a dull report from one of the half-consumed bodies. Also the white ribs showed plainly for a moment, as the cloth and skin burnt away.

When the bodies were consumed down to small pieces the attendant picked the charred lump, unrecognisable as any particular organ, up with two sticks and manoeuvred it into the river: it went in with a hiss of steam. One of the bodies was consumed down to a couple of pieces the size of (I'm trying to think of a non-edible object; apples, sausages, etc, seem indelicate) . . . of Coca Cola bottles and threw them in: they appeared to sink.

One of the more solid hulks oozed a lot of liquid as it was turned over and the old man tending it was having great trouble getting it burned. I left before he had got it finished. When the remnant had been thrown into the river, the mourner got a round jar (earthenware) of water from the river and threw it over the fire, repeating it until it was doused, and then, with it full, throwing it over his shoulder on to the fire, where it smashed rather dramatically.

The chap with me told me that corpses came from all over the country, usually by car (rich people) so in the afternoon there would be many fires. I saw a chap later with one on a stretcher (they're tied on and look very insubstantial) on the back of a cycle rickshaw. He also said they came by water, though none did while I was there. He told me that corpses of babies, holy men, people who died of snake bite or smallpox are not burned but are taken out, tied to a stone and sunk in the river. There wasn't the slightest trace of ceremony about the scene (apart from the various rituals that were followed); three or four wretched crippled dogs lay about basking in the sun, peasants sat around hugging their knees; cows wandered up and down the steps browsing on odds and ends of vegetable matter that they found — paper, cardboard — and one of them even inspected one of the waiting corpses (but found nothing to eat) on which sparrows played too. One man with his son seemed a bit uncertain how to go about it and someone standing by shouted instructions — it was all very natural and matter-of-fact.

Nobody paid any attention to me, fortunately. Boats sailed by, including a vociferous wedding-party in a large boat being propelled by a number of oars sprouting from odd parts — for a while this overloaded vessel was going round in a circle on its own axis while music played merrily. Smoke sometimes blew in our eyes and for a while it was quite warm, particularly as the steps against which I was sitting were in the sun. There were no women present.

Some of the larger pieces of body must drift around just beside the bank as not much effort was made to hurl them far in; there were several boats moored in the way as well. All this, which sounded distinctly gruesome to me yesterday when someone described it to me, now doesn't seem at all so. I think this is because a dead body being burned is so completely an object; which is consumed so quickly (they say three to four hours but it loses any recognisable quality very quickly) that one sees people, bodies and so on in a completely different light. It all seems extremely natural in some odd way.

Glimpsed in the streets of Benares, a pavement dentist with an array of pliers and pincers spread out on a dirty cloth in front of him, and three or four 'plates' with a tooth or two stuck in them: he seemed to be busy taking an impression of a patient's mouth. Also glimpsed a cage full of forty or fifty shivering little birds; an old man having his back rubbed with a rubber-ended stick; a very fat man doing exercises on the steps of the main bathing ghat standing with one arm and then the other against a concrete pillar; a party of nuns with a woman's body on a bamboo stretcher on their shoulders, jogging through the narrow streets, broad red marks on their foreheads, chanting words to the effect that 'Rama is Truth' . . . they turned a corner in front of me and vanished towards the burning ghat.

I was escorted around by a highly strung young man wearing a lavender silk shirt who independently picked up the Australian I've been talking to, Robert Metherall. He steered us both, individually, into a silk factory . . . neither of us succumbed to the temptation of buying anything, however.

Benares is a pleasant town but the streets here seem to be more crowded than any I've seen anywhere. Met and talked to a young English hippy who hangs around the Tourist Bungalow but sleeps at the station. He says he has no money but it doesn't worry him, he eats better now than he did before, people giving him food. 'Nod', he calls himself. A mild, blond youth with glasses, not unintelligent. We talked a bit about Hinduism and Ramakrishna. He wants to join an ashram but was turned down in Pondicherry. His attitude to devotion seemed a bit muddled

Bodies for burnin
by the water:
what had soundec
so gruesome
when described
to me now
seemed natural

to me but he seemed to genuine desire for s enlightenment. He had r cised the Ganges in wh takes frequent dips. He off-putting mannerism ing 'yeah' in the mid sentences.

Coming out of the st was idly inspecting some bags when a threadbar respectably dressed approaches and advises buy in the bazaar where are cheaper. It's rare t Indian approaches witho ulterior motive so I wait He asks if I know anyon could help him get work stenographer. He says h turned down for a job British High Commissio says how, as a Christia name is Laurence Mitche Hindus discriminate a him because Christians st the British. He wonders i could have held som against him: this turns ou a much-used cloth-backed purporting to be from a and saying that Mitchel served ten years in gaol result of misfortune: viz, killed someone, a Hindu, train who wanted to throw his Bible. Mitchell, it s trained boxer, had punche in the solar plexus and i killed him (this reminds the superstition among British that Hindus cave in easily if you punch them). seemed like the work fevered imagination to m who knows? In India any is possible.

After that had failed to my sympathy he produc letter from, supposedly, firm offering him a job he couldn't take up for la the fare to get there. He of to work for someone who give him the money if I kn any such person, sugge car-washing and mas Finally, he asked for mon he was 'giddy with hunger' I didn't give him any, fe that the performance was smooth, the letter being backed and so on. Also I just given Nod three rupee a meal and my generosity exhausted.

Walking along the st platform a completely holy man carrying only a with a brass end like a win rod and a metal water-jug which he splashed some on himself. His body burned a uniform nut-br colour. In this same yesterday I saw a pris being marched along in leat padded handcuffs with a tied round his middle, esco by two policemen (or sold rather) one of them holding end of the rope. He was a g looking young chap.

J. G. Farrell's unfinished no The Hill Station, *is publishe Weidenfeld & Nicolson on A 23 at £6.50.*

Clive Barnes New York Notebook

At war with Laura

What a strange and wonderful play August Strindberg wrote in *The Father*, currently staged here at the Circle in the Square. Strindberg — largely an autobiographical playwright like O'Neill — saw life as a battle between the sexes, a battle that women are doomed to win. Strindberg puts it explicitly enough in *The Father*: "Love between a man and a woman is war." But, of course, while Strindberg's women may be victorious it is a pyrrhic victory, for love itself is destroyed and there are no survivors.

The Father tells of a man's descent into madness. The captain of a small Swedish garrison town at the end of the last century lives in a doom-laden, woman-dominated household that has a joyless atmosphere like *A Winter Night*. The The captain wishes his daughter to leave home and study school teaching in the nearby town. His wife wishes the girl to stay at home. To achieve her end the wife, Laura, systematically, by the annihilation of her husband's will and the seduction of his reason is as ruthless as a praying mantis destroying her unwanted, unneeded mate.

The captain, a freethinker and presumably an agnostic, sees immortality in terms of human achievement and paternity: at one point he describes his daughter as "a promise of immortality." He also has his scientific research — he is a metallurgist working on meteorites. Laura easily thwarts his studies by intercepting his mail and cutting off his necessary supplies of books. Yet this is not enough. She must have complete control of her daughter, and to achieve this her husband must be totally destroyed. She attacks him through the daughter.

Strindberg raises the issue of paternity at the beginning of the play. A young corporal is brought before the captain, charged with getting a servant girl pregnant. The soldier objects — pointing out that while a child's mother is never in doubt, who can be sure of the father. From this seed of doubt grows the twisted tree of the play. Laura, recognizes his weakness, plunges in and raises doubts as to whether the child is indeed the captain's, or the result of some love affair. The captain sees the hook, but seizes the bait. His mind poisoned, *his will eroded*, he is already only steps away from madness, violence and the straitjacket.

The fault of the play — and it is a technical difficulty rather than a dramatic flaw — is that its action is too rapid. One minute we have the captain sane and apparently in command of his life and household, and almost the next we find him grovelling on the floor like a mock Othello in whiteface. It is here the function of both director and actor to give the captain some sense of impending madness, some tell-tale crack in the military façade, right from the beginning. This is an effect Goran Graffman, a Swedish director straight from Stockholm's Royal Theatre, and the actor, Ralph Waite, do not manage — *indeed, they scarcely* attempt it.

Graffman's depicting of the bleak house, hung with the heavy *draperies of hatred, is* fine, and Frances Sternhagen as the matter-of-fact Laura, a poisonous hand in a scented glove, is blind-headedly amoral as the wife, destroying her husband as if he were a weed in her garden. Other neatly weighed performances come from W. B. Brydon as the ambiguous country doctor and Pauline Flanagan, only slightly overripe, as the captain's old nurse.

The powerful Mr Waite, however, does not quite get the measure of the neurotic, mother fixated captain. When he breaks, the captain should erupt in a blaze of volcanic, Dionysiac madness. Years ago I saw Michael Redgrave do just that with the role, making Strindberg's corrosively unsparing self-portrait into a mother's-boy gone mad. Strindberg demands no less.

It needs acting on the dangerous brink of reality, with a touch of real madness here ...cking.

The Houston Ballet, which is the latest of the companies to come to the Brooklyn Academy of Music as part of what must now be seen as its marvellously successful Ballet America season, is first of all Texan, second of all American, and last of all British. And at times its accent comes out as quite remarkably British. There are sensible reasons for this. Brooklyn has called its *Ballet America* "a national celebration of dance" — the Brooklyn Academy of Music has presented a remarkable spectrum of American classic ballet, including the San Francisco Ballet, Los Angeles Ballet, Cleveland Ballet, and the Ohio Ballet.

The season as a whole has been more successful than any of us had a right to expect. More than anything it has proved a signal demonstration of what use can be made of the comparatively tiny sum of money, compared with every other *modestly* and *supposedly* civilized country, given by the government. Of course if the present administration is permitted to have its wilful way with the arts, then, of course, we will never see this kind of season again. It will disappear in a tiny gust of unnecessary smoke.

Meanwhile, before the axe falls with almost childlike stupidity, we have the modest chance of enjoying the arts as if such enjoyment were as important as education. Well, not quite. But it is fascinating — in an odd way — to see what America can lose. What is particularly interesting about the Houston Ballet is the presence of Ben Stevenson as its artistic director who, although he has lived and worked in the United States for many years, has a British background, from the Royal Ballet and London Festival Ballet. And moreover, to its advantage. But Texas, deep in its heart is Texas — and any Houston Ballet, at least if it intends to survive, is going to have that hint and glint of *Texas* to it.

Stevenson has achieved something very special in Houston. It is something rather similar to what John Cranko achieved in Stuttgart. He took his British background, his training and artistic complexity, and transferred it to alien soil. The comparison is scarcely precise. When Cranko went to Stuttgart he went as a well-established choreographer, on his first assignment after Britain. Stevenson went to Houston after many years in America, including years spent as artistic director of the National Ballet in Washington and the Harkness youth company. But experience will always prove less lucky than talent. ...

Stevenson is talented. How talented he demonstrated with the New York premiere of *Four Last Songs*, to the music of Richard Strauss. This is quite conceivably going to prove the work of the year. The dancers move with power and grace that has a peculiar beauty to call its own. It worked so handsomely, as the dancers became both lost and found in a whirligig of style. As a choreographer I said Stevenson was talented. His *ballet glows and erupts. It* catches with an odd precision that particular backward magic of Strauss — those last words oddly more decent than nostalgic — and the dancers move through its effortless diversions with exactly the right kind of eloquence.

Throughout the evening the company looked, and indeed was, excellent. But nothing matched this absolutely precise and haunting Stevenson elegy to the swift, sweet, at times even hurtful, memory of life. *Glen Tetley's Praeludium*, having its New York debut, and John Cranko's *The Lady and the Fool* completed a programme that skilfully made the very most of its dancers. But it was Stevenson's *Four Last Songs* that gave the evening its gesture of genius. It sang perfectly to that oddly ebullient deathnote that Richard Strauss selected, with such knowing consciousness, for his funeral message.



August Strindberg: mad about mother

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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For details see South Bank panel



THURSDAY, 23 APRIL, at 7.45 p.m.

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Tomorrow 7.30 p.m.	LONDON CHAMBER SOLOISTS. Fiona Vanderspar, Dir violin. Barbara Jefford, reader. Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. *Mendelssohn: Octet in E flat, Op. 20. Hardy, Keats, Shelley* verses. In aid of Westminster Hospital Medical School. £10, £5, £4, £3, £2. Randolph Management
Wednesday 15 April 7 p.m.	MONTEVERDI CHOIR & ENGLISH BAROQUE SOLOISTS. John Eliot Gardiner, cond. Martyn Hill, Stephen Varcoe, Patrizia Kwella, Timothy Penrose, Laurence Dale, Richard Jackson. BACH: ST. JOHN PASSION. £5, £4, £3.50, £2. Monteverdi Choir & Orchestra Ltd.
Thursday 23 April 7.30 p.m.	CHOIR OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA, TOWER OF LONDON. John Williams, dir. Howells: Requiem. Maxwell Davies: Five Carols. Poulenc: Laudes de St. Antoine de Padoue, Motets by Poulenc, Josquin, Dering, Philips. £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50

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Sunday 12 April 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.	THE BACH CHOIR, English Chamber Orch., Sir David Willcocks (cond.), Robert Tear, Rodney Macann, Jennifer Smith, Sarah Walker, William Kendall, Stephen Roberts, Hubert Dawkes, John Scott. Bach St Matthew Passion (in English). £5.50 (ONLY). The Bach Choir
Sunday 12 April 7.30 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Riccardo Muti (conductor), Bruno Giuranna (viola). Rossini Sonata No. 4 for string orchestra; Walton Viola Concerto; Beethoven Symphony No. 4. £1.20, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. Philharmonia Ltd.
Monday 13 April 8 p.m.	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Charles Dutoit (conductor), Yefim Bronfman (piano). Mendelssohn Overture, Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage; Saint-Saens Piano Concerto No 1; Brahms Symphony No. 1. £1, £1.50, £2.50, £3, £3.50, £4, £6. In aid of British ORT
Tuesday 14 April 8 p.m.	CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Erich Schmid (conductor), Gyorgy Pauk (violin). Schubert Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished); Berg Violin Concerto; Beethoven Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral). £1.40, £2.10, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5.20. CBSO
Wednesday 15 April 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Erich Leinsdorf (conductor), Misha Dichter (piano). Weber Overture, Oberon; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 4; Bartok Concerto for Orchestra. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6. RPO Ltd.
Thursday 16 April 8 p.m. Sun 19 7.30 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, London Symphony Chorus, Sergiu Celibidache (cond.), Isobel Buchanan, Alan Titus. Brahms Ein deutsches Requiem. (There will be no interval during this performance.) £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). LSO Ltd.
Friday 17 April 5 p.m.	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY, Haberdashers' Boys' Choir, English Chamber Orch., Nicholas Cleobury (cond.), Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Curt Appelgren, Norma Burrowes, Ann Murray, Philip Langridge, Stephen Roberts. Bach St. Matthew Passion. £2.50, £1.75, £5.75, £6.50, £7 (ONLY). LCS
Saturday 18 April 8 p.m.	TERRY WOGAN'S MUSIC NIGHT. Peter Knight Orchestra, Peter Knight (conductor), Paul Jury (conductor), Vic Damone, Iris Williams. Presented by Terry Wogan. RETURNS ONLY. *Royal Festival Hall*
Sunday 19 April 3.15 p.m.	THE ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC. Christopher Hogwood (dir.), Emma Kirkby, Patrizia Kwella, Carolyn Watkinson, Ian Partridge, David Thomas. Handel La Resurrezione (first complete and authentic performance since 1708). £1.50, £2, £3, £4, £5, £6. Jane Gray
Monday 20 April 3 p.m.	*ATARAH'S BAND. Children's Fun Concert.* A happy holiday afternoon with music from all periods & styles & inc. a musical story, a quiz & interruptions from the Musical Animals, etc. Children may bring a SMALL percussion instrument or recorder. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3. Jane Gray
Monday 20 April 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Erich Leinsdorf (conductor), Josef Suk (violin). Mozart Symphony No. 29; Bartok Violin Concerto No. 1; Brahms Symphony No. 4. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £3.80, £4.20, £5, £6. RPO Ltd.
Tuesday 21 April 8 p.m.	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Riccardo Chailly (cond.), Gidon Kremer (vln.). Offenbach/Rosenthal Suite, Gaîté Parisienne; Chausson Poème; Gounod Ballet Music, *Faust*; *Milhaud Fantaisie on Le boeuf sur le toit*; Ravel Bolero. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LPO Ltd.
Wednesday 22 April 8 p.m.	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Moscow Philharmonic Orch. Dmitri Kitaenko, Vladimir Krainev. Rimsky-Korsakov Russian Easter Festival Ov; Prokofiev Classical Symph; Piano Conc No. 1; Tchaikovsky Symph. No. 6 (Pathétique). £3.50, £4.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD).
Thursday 23 April 8 p.m.	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Yevgeny Svetlanov (conductor), Dmitri Alexeev (piano). Rimsky-Korsakov Overture, The Maid of Pskov; Rachmaninov Piano Concerto No. 1; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 5. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.
Friday 24 April 8 p.m.	In the gracious presence of H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother: THE NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA OF GREAT BRITAIN. Christopher Seaman, Richard Watkins. Dvorak Ov. Carnival; Mozart Horn Conc., K.447; Bruckner Symph. No. 7. £2, £4, £6, £8. National Youth Orch. of G.B.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 11 April 7.45 p.m.	CITY OF LONDON CHOIR, London Bach Orchestra. Donald Cashmore (cond.), Lesley Garrett (sop.), Margaret Cable (m-sop.), Maldwyn Davies (tenor), Stephen Varcoe (bass), John Birch (cont), Geoffrey Regan (org). Handel Messiah. *£3.50. (ALL OTHERS SOLD). City of London Choir*
Sunday 12 April 3 p.m.	IMOGEN COOPER (piano). Haydn Sonata in F, Hob XVI:23; Schubert Sonata in A minor, D.845; Liszt Three Concert Studies: in A flat, in F minor & in D flat; Bartok Fourteen Bagatelles, Op. 6. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50. Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Sunday 12 April 7.15 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS. Harry Blech (conductor), Mark Lupin (violin). Mozart Symphony No. 14; Violin Concerto in G, K.216; Divertimento in F, K.138; Violin Concerto in D, K.218. £1.20, £1.80, £2.80 (ONLY). Lindys Restrnts & Patis.
Monday 13 April 7.45 p.m.	MARISA ROBLES & FRIENDS, Jack Brymer, Christopher Hyde-Smith, Allegri String Quartet, Marisa Robles Harp Ensemble. Ravel Intro & Allegro; & wks. by Hinner, Turina, Hasselmans, Guridi, Debussy, Tournier, Granados & Weber. £1.50, £2.35, £3.75, £4.50. Van Walsum Mgmt.
Tuesday 14 April 7.45 p.m.	TILFORD BACH CHOIR & ORCHESTRA, Denys Darlow (cond.), Rogers Covey-Crump (Evangelist), David Thomas (Christus), Gillian Fisher, Charles Brett, Adrian Thompson, Stephen Varcoe. Bach St. John Passion (in German). £2, £3, £4, £4.50, £5. Tilford Bach Fest. Choir & Orch.
Wednesday 15 April 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Winchester Cathedral Choir, M. Neary (cond.), R. Cunningham, W. Kendall, I. Caddy. Bach Cantata No. 13; Motets for Holy Week by Tallis, Gibbons, Philips & Taverner; Howells Missa Sedis Christi; Fauré Requiem. *£1.60, £3.50 (ONLY). ECO*
Thursday 16 April 7.45 p.m.	JEAN-PHILIPPE COLLARD (piano). Schumann Drei Fantasiestücke, Op. 111; Ravel Gaspard de la Nuit. Rachmaninov Etudes Tableaux, Op. 33 Nos. 2 & 3; Sonata No. 2 in B flat minor, Op. 36. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20. Basil Douglas Ltd.
Friday 17 April 7.45 p.m.	LES PETITS CHANTEURS DE ST FRANCOIS DE VERSAILLES. Y. Aithenont (cond.). 30th Anniversary Tour. Music for boys' choir, inc. Vittoria O Magnum Mysterium; Allegri Miserere; & wks by Palestrina, Poulenc & Milhaud. £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30. French Emb/City of Vers
Saturday 18 April 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH BAROQUE CHOIR & ORCHESTRA. L. Lovett (cond.), J. Hess, W. Bennett, N. Black, M. Laird, M. Hicks, J. Price, G. Flinter, M. Smith, L. Dale, R. Jackson. Bach Easter Oratorio; Brandenburg Conc. No. 2; Magnificat. £2, £2.60, £3.20, £3.80, £4.40. English Baroque Choir
Sunday 19 April 7.15 p.m.	TCHAIKOVSKY EVENING. London Concert Orch., M. Dods (cond.). Tchaikovsky The Nutcracker & Swan Lake Suites; Sleeping Beauty Waltz; Polonaise & Waltz (Eugene Onegin); Andante Cantabile; Elegy & Waltz (Serenade for Strings). £2.75, £3.75, £4.50, £5. Raymond Gubbay Ltd.
Monday 20 April 3 p.m.	RAILWAYS & THE CINEMA. A film show for children & adults inc. classic scenes from The Railway Children, The Flying Scotsman, The Thirty-Nine Steps & The General & how the films were made. Presented by John Huntley. *£1.50, £2 (£1 for children). John Huntley*
Monday 20 April 7.45 p.m.	RAILWAY CLASSICS & THE CINEMA. Music, poetry & the steam locomotive in a special archive prog. inc. Night Mail, Pacific 231, Elizabethan Express, Murder on the Orient Express & The Iron Horse. Presented by John Huntley. £1.50, £2 (£1 for children). John Huntley
Tuesday 21 April 7.45 p.m.	FILMS FROM THE G.E.C. & BASSETT-LOWKE ARCHIVES. Rare films from 1925 at 1960 & unique scenes from the last days of steam & the introduction of diesel & electric locomotives. Presented by John Huntley. £1.50, £2 (£1 for children). John Huntley
Wednesday 22 April 7.45 p.m.	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS. Mark Elder (cond.), Yfrah Neaman (vln.), Barry Tuckwell (horn). Mozart Symphony No. 35, Haffner Symphony; Michael Blake Watkins Violin Conc. (1st Lond. pf.); Weber Concertino for horn & orch. £1.50, £2.40, £3.10, £4.00 (ONLY). Haydn-Mozart Society
Thursday 23 April 7.45 p.m.	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Philip Ledger (cond.), Gidon Kremer (vln.), Karine Georgian (cello). Bach Suite No. 1 in C; Arvo Pärt Concerto for violin & cello (1st perf.); Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5. ECO Music Soc. Ltd.
Friday 24 April 7.45 p.m.	MUSIC PROJECTS/LONDON. Richard Bernas (conductor), Roger Heaton (clarinet). Boulez Domaines; Gehlhaar Particles; Xenakis Anaktoria. £1.50, £2, £2.50. Music Projects

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 12 April 7 p.m.	DANIEL BENYAMINI (viola), MILKA LAKS (piano). Brahms Sonata in E flat, Op. 120 No. 2; Hindemith Sonata for viola and piano, Op. 11 No. 4; Oedoen Partos Oriental Ballad; Brahms Sonata in F minor, Op. 120 No. 1. £1.50, £2, £2.50. Israeli Embassy/Victor Hochhauser Ltd.
Tuesday 14 April 7.30 p.m.	JUNKO NAKAYAMA (piano). Bach/Busoni Chaconne; Schubert Sonata in A, D.664; Liszt Etude in F minor (Etudes d'execution transcendante); Chopin Ballade No. 1; Scherzi Nos. 2 & 3; *Andante spianato & grande polonaise*, Op. 22. £3 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Helen Jennings Concert Agy.
Wednesday 15 April 7.30 p.m.	FODOR WIND QUINTET OF AMSTERDAM. Reicha Quintet in F, Op. 88 No. 6; Escher Quintetto a fiati; Gebauer Quintet No. 2 in E flat; Taffanel Quintet in G. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Netherlands Emb./H. Anderson Mgmt.
Saturday 18 April 7.30 p.m.	NAOMI DAVIDOV (pno.), R. Issell (vln.), H. Jackson (perc.), T. Martin (db.). The best loved & lesser known rags of Scott Joplin & his contemporaries inc. The Entertainer, Maple Leaf, Elite Syncopations, Solace, Bethena & Ragtime Dance. £1.65, £2.25, £2.75. Emperor Concerts

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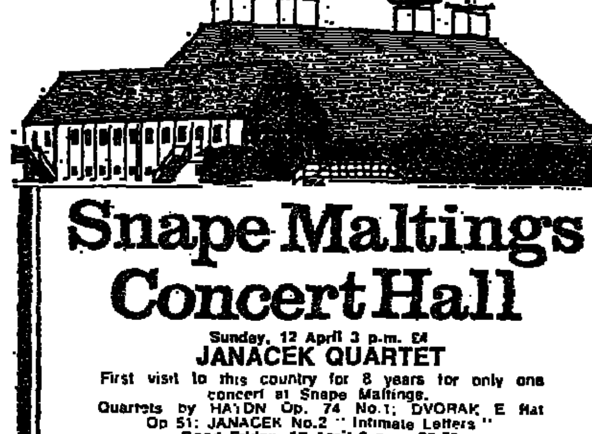
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Today 11 April 3.30 p.m.	FELICITAS KEIL piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings.	Bach: Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue; *Eisler: Klavierstücke Op. 3*; Schubert: Sonata in A min. Op. 142 D.784; Beethoven: Bagatelles Op. 126. Sonata Op. 57 'Appassionata'.
Tonight 11 April 7.30 p.m.	ALLEGRI STRING QUARTET. £2.80, £2.30, £1.60, £1. Composers Series: Dvorak Van Walsum	Haydn: Quartet in B flat Op. 76 No. 4 'Sunrise'; Dvorak: Quartet No. 9 in D *min.* Op. 34; *Berg: Lyric Suite* (1927).
Tomorrow 12 April 3.30 p.m.	YURI MAZURKEVICH violin. PETER KATIN piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Mozart: Sonata in B flat; Prokofiev: Sonata No. 2; Tartini: Sonata in G min. 'Devil's Trill'; Franck: Sonata. John Higham International Artists Ltd.
Tomorrow 12 April 7.30 p.m.	TAMAS VESMAS piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Ingpen and Williams Ltd.	Brahms Series Final Concert. Brahms: Scherzo in E flat min. Op. 4, 6 Klavierstücke Op. 118, 3 Intermezzi Op. 117, Sonata in F min. Op. 5.
Monday 13 April 7.30 p.m.	MICHALA PETRI TRIO £3.50, £3, £2.20, £1.50. Wigmore Master Concerts. Clarion Concert Agency.	Michala Petri recorders, David Petri cello, Hanne Petri hpschd. Prog. inc. Sonatas for rec. by Handel & Holmboe, wks. for treble rec. by Corelli & Berio; Vivaldi: Rec. Conc. in C.
Tuesday 14 April 7.30 p.m.	CLAUDINE PERRETTI piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Elisabeth Skinner Concert Management.	Chopin: Polonaise No. 1, Scherzo in B min. Op. 20, Scherzo in B flat min. Op. 31; Debussy: 6 Preludes Bk. 2; Brahms: Sonata in F min. Op. 5.
Wednesday 15 April 7.30 p.m.	MUSICIANS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Composers Series: Dvorak/Esmé Bird	Elisabeth Perry, Krystyna Osostowicz, Alexander Balanescu, Moray Welsh, Angela Malsbury, Philip Eastop, Anthony Goldstone. Quintets by Schumann & Fibich, Dvorak: Str. Trio.
Thursday 16 April 7.30 p.m.	JEAN DEPLACE cello. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Bach: Sonata in D; Schumann: 3 Fantasiestücke Op. 73; Debussy: Sonata; Poulenc: Sonata. John Higham International Artists Ltd.
Friday 17 April 7.30 p.m.	DAVID WATKINS harp. HELEN WATKINS mezzo soprano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Maria Korchinska Mem.	Songs and harp solos by Pergolesi, Durante, Scarlatti, Peerson, Mozart, Handel, Philip Canon, Ruiz-Pipo, David Watkins: Folk Song arr. (1st perf.).
Tuesday 21 April 7.30 p.m.	HOWARD SHELLEY piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Chopin Programme. Scherzo in B flat min. Op. 31; Berceuse in D flat Op. 57; Sonata in B min. Op. 58; Fantasie in F min. Op. 49; Nocturnes Op. 9/2, Op 32/2, Grande Valse Brillante Op 18
Wednesday 22 April 7.30 p.m.	COLIN PARR *clarinet*. FRANK WIBAUT piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings Concert Agency	*Burgmüller: Duo Op. 15; Paul Patterson*: Conversations; Brahms: Sonata in E flat Op. 120 No. 2; Ireland: Fantasy Sonata; Weber: Grand Duo Concertante Op. 48.
Thursday 23 April 7.30 p.m.	THE ENGLISH CONCERT. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Basil Douglas Ltd	Simon Standage violin, Anthony Pleeth cello, Trevor Pinnock harpsichord. Programme of works by BACH AND HIS SONS.
Friday 24 April 7.30 p.m.	ANTHONY GOLDSTONE piano. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. *Composers' Series: Dvorak*	Dvorak: Poetic Mood Pictures Op. 85; Schumann: Fantasia in C Op. 17; Emanuel Moor: Prelude Op. 71/3, *Serenade Hongroise, Intermezzo Op.* 124B; Liszt: Sonata in B min.

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Robert Altman plays it his way



A critical gaze at the all-American totems

The strangest cinematic marriage of recent times arrived in London this week, Robert Altman's live action version of the American animated hero, *Popeye*. It is not like Altman to make a musical biography of the spinach-chewing cartoon sailor for, of all studios, Walt Disney and Paramount. As the creator of the army satire *M*A*S*H* and the country music epic *Nashville*, Robert Altman's career has been spent undermining the great American myths. In this context, *Popeye* makes more sense. How did it come about?

"It is rather unlike most of my films because it had been set up by the producer, Robert Evans. Usually I find my own ideas and raise my own money. Evans had commissioned the cartoonist Jules Feiffer to write the screenplay. Dustin Hoffman was going to play Popeye and Lily Tomlin was to play Olive Oyl. Then Hoffman disagreed with Feiffer and Evans backed Jules and approached me.

"He found Robin Williams to play Popeye and I thought that Shelley Duvall would make the perfect Olive. I rang her up here in Britain when she was working on Stanley Kubrick's *The Shining* and said, 'Shelley, I have got the perfect part for you. It was made for you.' When I told her what it was there was a long Jack Benny pause and she started laughing and agreed, of course."

Among the stock characters of Wimpy, Bluto and so on, Altman has cast his two-year-old grandson, Wesley Ivan Hurt, as the baby "orphink", *Swee' Pea*. "There were great advantages to casting him, the main one being that I knew I could handle his mother, my daughter Christine. Swee' Pea had to be woken up at three in the morning, was left floating in a rowing boat and many things happened to him that another mother wouldn't like her child to go through. Actually the things that might have scared him, like the octopus, he loved. He's two years' old now and I will be interested to know what memories he has about it in a few years time."

The music for *Popeye* was written by Harry Nilsson. "I chose him because I didn't want it to be a conventional musical. I wouldn't want to make one of those, and so the songs are used as punctuation. I have taken out four songs from the European version because you are less prepared to listen to so much music. Harry came out to the set (in Malta) and wrote most of the music there. We are not talking any more because we disagreed on some underscoring. I really wish he would make an album himself of the *Popeye* songs."

Popeye is the latest all-American totem to be subjected to the critical gaze of Altman and his company of actors and technicians. In the past he has taken an ironic slice at the dubious legend of Buffalo Bill, the unglamorous heroics of an army medical corps in the Korean war, the treacly, homespun world of country music and an unconventional reworking of the Hollywood private eye picture in *The Long Goodbye*.

"Actually I didn't even get through that book properly. I couldn't read it. I just kept skipping. But I went back to a book called *Raymond Chandler Speaking* which was letters and so on from him, and gave a copy to everyone on the set and said this is your handbook. It made clear that Chandler used the character of Philip Marlowe as a device to write a series of thematic essays.

"We thought we would do the same for our own time but should leave Marlowe in the forties. On the set we called him Rip Van Marlowe. In the end we had him shoot his best friend, which was out of character. That's why we played *Hooray for Hollywood* over the final credits. It was just to say: It's only a movie."

Altman denies that he has chosen subjects specifically to hold the American way of life up to critical examination. There is no pattern to his progress. He finds an idea which excites him and then finds the money to translate it into a film. He prefers subjects which make little sense on paper and are not obviously commercial, two reasons which have led him to be his own producer.

"I have made some profitable films, like *M*A*S*H* and *Nashville*, and some others which haven't done as well. The studios must take the chance. They may make a lot of money, as they have with *Popeye*, or back something which will receive at least a lot of critical attention. As my own producer, I keep within budget and have it written into the contract that I will pay the bills over a certain sum. One of my films would cost six, perhaps five million dollars. *Popeye* cost 20 because of bad weather and because I was not running the production unit."

Altman's way with actors is notoriously liberal and he has encouraged a corps of regular actors, mainly from the stage, among them Lily Tomlin, Shelley Duvall, Henry Gibson and Keith Carradine. "I am generous to actors because I think that what they do is extraordinary. I could never be an actor. So I let them use their talents. It is really a matter of making conditions right for them to be able to try anything and see if it works. If they want to change their lines, that's up to them and I only try to restrict an actor if they are interfering with someone else's performance.

"Although they get a lot of attention from being in my films, it doesn't mean that it necessarily helps their careers. They become identified with me and other directors become nervous of them. If they say, I have worked with Altman and he is the best director in the world, it doesn't really please the others.

"Someone like Sissy Spacek expected me to be an inspiration and was disappointed. To her I am just another director in her career. Shelley Duvall worked very well with me and, as a result of *Three Women*, Kubrick wanted to use her in *The Shining*. But he was disappointed with her. Working with me is a mixed blessing."

He also encourages young directors, raising money for them to make individual films. "I go to a studio and say I want to make such a film and so-and-so will direct for me. Then I put all my production people in. Robert Benton made *The Late Show* with me and his next film, *Kramer vs Kramer*, won Oscars. Alan Rudolph I think is the best, although neither *Welcome to LA* nor *Remember My Name* has made much money. He has a better eye than all of us put together."

The two projects which are occupying Altman's mind at the moment are his next film, *The Easter Egg Hunt*, from a novel by Gillian Freeman about a girl who disappears from an English country house in 1915, and an old film of his, *H.E.A.L.T.H.*, a satire on American presidential elections starring Glenda Jackson and Lauren Bacall.

"It is running in revival houses in America when it hasn't even been vived. One executive accepted the idea and another refused to distribute it. The same happened with *Remember My Name* when the same man, working then for another company, also refused distribution. I am thinking of putting in my contracts that if that man is put in charge of the studio when I am making a film, all distribution rights would return to me."

"I am looking forward to *The Easter Egg Hunt*, although I haven't found the girl yet. I think she will have to be an unknown for it to work. I am having to make it in Canada, although it is set in Britain, because the Canadians are the only ones who will put up the money. But everyone to do with the production has to be Canadian. I am going to have to become an honorary Canadian. As I don't care about patriotism or passports, I don't mind, but it is rather silly."

Nicholas Wapshott

Rhythmic exaltation

Philharmonia/Muti
Festival Hall

Hilary Finch

At first glance, Purcell's G minor *Chacony* may seem, in mood and tonality, an odd, even arbitrary curtain raiser for Schumann's cello concerto and Beethoven's seventh symphony.

But Terpsichore, muse of dance, hovering lightly in the air on Thursday, caught together either end of the Philharmonia's programme, inspiring Riccardo Muti to draw out the languid, sensuous grace of the Spanish dance origins of the *Chacony* (its grinding discords were left very much to fall into place by themselves) and, later to emphasize the rhythmic exaltation which made Wagner see so much of the dance in the Beethoven.

In both works, but particularly in the Beethoven, it was above all the formal patterning, the decorum of the dance that was revealed. After the nodding deference of its slow introduction, the symphony's first movement never relaxed the tautly sprung steps with which the wind set out, even if the strings were in places marginally less on the balls of their feet with their corresponding dotted rhythms.

Dionysius had hardly a look-in on Thursday In what was a strictly non-alcoholic dance festival, Muti insisted that, even in the scherzo and finale, all the vitality should be drawn out of a tightly controlled inner energy articulated through playing of bright agility, finesse and meticulously observed detail. It was all doubtless too self-conscious and tight-reined for some tastes, but undeniably refreshing to be shown so much in such sharp focus.

It was difficult to believe, in the Schumann cello concerto, that the orchestra had expanded from their Purcellian chamber proportions, so exceptionally delicate was their weaving of the already light-textured orchestration.

Their restraint was vital, though, in accompanying the finely drawn, at times almost violin-like playing of 22-year-old Robert Cohen. Particularly in the last movement, it seemed as dry and brittle as the traceries of a leaf skeleton, and its reticent beauty often lacked the momentum necessary to sustain the broader cantabile phrases; at times stylistic gestures and rubatos seemed out of scale with the total scale of projection.

It was in the lyricism of the slow central section that Robert Cohen was able to show most convincingly those qualities of seriousness, care and finely distilled musicianship which have gained him so much success, and which last night endeared him to a warmly and generously responsive audience.

Nash Ensemble
St John's

Max Harrison

When all is said and done, Milhaud's *La Création du Monde* remains the best of the works by European composers that were affected by the jazz of the 1920s. Each performance is a reminder of how quick Milhaud's perceptions were to grasp the significance of some of the features, the flattened thirds for example, of the melodic language of early jazz.

Notwithstanding a tendency to rush fences when, to use an old fashioned term, the pace grows hot, the performance Lionel Friend got from the Nash Ensemble on Thursday was not precisely the most exciting that one can recall. Yet it did sound natural, suggesting that "classical" players can at last tackle the idiom. The lines of the fugato ought to have been more sharply defined, and the percussion not so readily given its head; but the preludes and other lyrical passages were beautifully sultry, and there was good work at many points from the oboe and alto saxophone.

Henri Sauguet, who will be 80 next month, is prolific yet little heard outside France. Modest but melodious, minor yet independent of fashion, his *La Voyante* is quite typical. In effect a miniature cantata, or scène for soprano and small ensemble, its text, whose author Thursday's programme did not reveal, deals in turn with fortune telling, by cards, astrology and palmistry.

Satie was an early model of Sauguet, and the steady, unhurried delivery of *La Voyante's* text did remind one, if only incidentally, of the earlier composer's *Socrate*. Perhaps like Satie, Sauguet wanted to present the words flatly, almost leaving them to speak for themselves. But the result, despite a careful performance with Elizabeth Gale as soprano soloist, was not satisfying. For all its undemonstrative beauty, the music too obviously lacked any hint of the strangeness which should reflect the depths supposedly plumbed by the occult crafts to which the text refers.

Nigel Osborne's *Mythologies*, though a delicate piece, at first to begin with, had greater musical substance, and the chance to hear again this mysteriously shimmering piece, first played by the Nash Ensemble last year, was welcome.

Measure for Measure
Royal Exchange
Manchester

Irving Wardle

For lack of anything else to think about, the question that most preoccupied me during Braham Murray's production was where it was all supposed to be happening.

What first meets the eye is the sight of the Duke meditating in the lotus position under the silent supervision of a Bhuddist monk (alias Friar Peter). The company then revert to Austro-Hungarian uniform and legal gowns to get the first bit of plot out of the way, before the top-hatted gentlemen adjourn to Mistress Overdone's brothel. A surprising place, this, with tastefully shaded lamps, and a couple of classy whores in satin tea gowns, where one waits to see an opium pipe being passed round. This exclusive nightspot then turns into the open street for the arrival of the Provost with the arrested Claudio, and when all the guests have departed the madam brusquely dispels illusion by yanking a cord and bringing on the overhead lights.

The whole thing is accompanied by Asian pipes and finger bells until the first appearance of Isabella poised at a prie-dieu with a Gloria coming over the convent intercom. But when we move on to Mariana at the moated grange, it is back to saris, with a turbaned page letting rip into a quarter-tone version of "Take O Take Those Lips Away".

Just what Mr Murray's purpose may have been in throwing Shakespeare's Vienna to the winds I cannot conceive, unless it was to place some East-West ecumenical construction on the Duke's final union with Isabella. But it does nothing to illuminate or interpret the play. settings aside, I cannot recall a more mindlessly deadpan production.

Characters simply do what they do; take it or leave it. Christopher Neame's Angelo comes on in the likeness of a balding head boy, icily correct in all respects until after the first interview with Isabella, at which he crumples into gabblingly generalized hysterics. The same applies to Clare Higgins's Isabella, who first appears as an anonymously reserved girl before turning on the rhetorical pathos. What she and Mr Neame are both presenting is an appeal for sympathy, rather than an invitation to consider their violently unsympathetic actions in the light of their particular personalities.

The one good performance comes from Zia Mohyeddin who upgrades Lucio from the usual sneering dung-beetle into the image of a cheekily elegant gigolo, thus making some continuing sense of putting the Shakesperian stews under genteel new management. Also, in notorious lines like, "Expresseth his own tilth and husbandry", Mr Mohyeddin outclasses the rest of the company in verse speaking.

The Duke, also masquerading in Buddhist attire, receives a puny and monotonous reading from Alfred Burke, who meets his just deserts when he is picked up off the floor and hugged by Conrad Asquith's hulking Barnadine. The stage management, including a prison cage which blots out the face of Claudio and his visitors, and a plastic guillotine for Abhorson (a one-gag prop which failed to work last night) is well below the usual Exchange standard.

Coming Up
Half Moon

Ned Chaillet

Kate Phelps marinates her play in a mystery for the entire first act, and as I intend to give that mystery away immediately, anyone who thinks that sort of thing important might discreetly abandon this notice. The father in the play dies of injuries received while he is in police custody for drunkenness. The local union, the wife and daughter and everyone except the press and local police consider it murder. No one thinks to tell the son until the union has voted on a response. Miss Phelps clearly thinks the mystery is important to the story, but it is rather a worrisome playwright's trick and the effect is to make the play longer than it might be.

The real conflict is in Kevin's response to the event, for he is as much an outsider as flesh and blood can be. For nine years he has not seen his parents and he is a camp, outrageously homosexual actor living with a more limply homosexual playwright. On his return for the funeral, after missing the death-bed scene in favour of a party, he is expected to take his earring off and take his place on the committee with steelworkers and his sister.

His agony is aggravated by his lover's dismissal of obligations to family and the working class, arguing, if it can be called argument, that their place was together in London; and Sheffield was not their concern. Drew Griffiths has given Kevin plentiful iron in his make-up, firmly holding the centre of Miss Phelp's production for Belt and Braces and DET Enterprises, but that strength never really leaves any doubt as to his final decision.

There are flashes of power and subtly sustained developments of character in the writing, but too much is reserved for a final lecture. The personal pilgrimage of Kevin is assumed to be so arduous that it sets a clear moral stance, but the language and arguments do not sustain his passion at the end.

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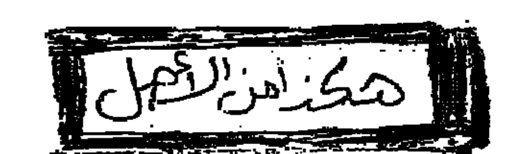
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Chess

When your opponent's away

The March number of the *British Chess Magazine* contains a most interesting article entitled Odds and Ends written by the deputy editor, Bernard Cafferty, who is due to become editor when Brian Reilly retires *later this year.*

It contains one or two points to which I think I can add a little, but before so doing, let me say how valuable an addition to the editorial staff of the *BCM* Cafferty is. Among his many accomplishments is an excellent knowledge and command of Russian which has enabled him, for instance, to translate some passages from a book entitled *The First Steps* published in 1968 and written by "the veteran Soviet organiser, V. Y. Yeremeyev, who died in late 1980".

They contain many reminiscences of a period between the two wars concerning the first international tournaments held in the USSR then. One was about the great international tournament at Moscow in 1925. In a game in the third round between the 20-year-old Mexican master, Carlos Torre, and the veteran American champion Frank Marshall the latter studying the board while his opponent was away from it. Suddenly he made his move and then walked round to the opposite side to see what it *looked like from there. Realizing* it was a weak one, he went back to his seat and took the move back!

Some spectators reported the matter and the two arbiters, one of whom was Yeremeyev, informed Marshall that the *move must stand.*

Before you exclaim in horror at Marshall's outrageous conduct I should perhaps explain that at that time the rules of chess were in a state of considerable confusion.

At least he had the grace to *stop his opponent's clock and* that brings me to an incident involving chess-clocks and the question of one's absence from the board that might perhaps be regarded as more reprehensible.

I was playing in the great Moroczy Memorial Tournament at Budapest in 1952, an event that was immensely strong since it contained the then World Champion, Botvinnik, and four more Soviet grandmasters, Keres, Smyslov, Geller and Petrosian, all of whom were somewhere near the peak of their powers.

It was, I believe, Petrosian's first tournament abroad so what happened in his game with me may be attributed rather to natural cunning than to practised deception. Like Torre I was a peripatetic player and as soon as I made my move I would wander away to look at the other games. Coming back, I was astonished to find my clock going although it was still Petrosian's turn to move and although I knew I had pressed my clock lever down. Petrosian must have started my clock and that he did it deliberately was confirmed by his doing exactly the same thing a little later.

So I had to remain seated at the board for the rest of the game. I told a friend, the Belgian grandmaster, O'Kelly de Galway, of all this and later on O'Kelly came to me and said "I've told Botvinnik about this and he says he will speak to Petrosian and it will not happen again". Perhaps in Erevan in 1952 and in New York in 1925 it *was believed that the rules did* not apply when your opponent was absent from the board.

The other item in the *Candid Reminiscences* relates to Capablanca's first air flight. He had been playing in the Moscow Tournament of 1936 and went on to Kiev by train, accompanied by Yeremeyev as guide and interpreter.

Time would not allow them to continue their tour by train and, on arriving at Kiev Airport, Capablanca found the small one-engined plane so unimpressive that he said he *had to make his will leaving his* estate to his wife. He offered it to Yeremeyev but the latter pointed out that in the case of a crash the will would be lost anyway so it was left with the airport superintendent.

I too have visited the delightful city of Kiev. It was after the Moscow Olympiad of 1956. I had accepted an invitation to play in the great Alekhine Memorial tournament that was due to commence a week after the end of the Olympiad. Those of us who came from abroad and were invited to play in the tournament had been asked where we would like to go during the interval and I, having been told by Bronstein of the Russian saying "Your tongue will lead you to Kiev" and also wishing to see the place of the Great Gate of Kiev *so vividly described by Moussorgsky's Pictures from an Exhibition,* chose Kiev.

In recognition of the pleasant Ukrainian hospitality, I gave a simultaneous display in Kiev. It was quite a large one, some 30-odd boards, and when one gives such a display the best course is to concentrate on the weaker players in order to dispose of them as soon as possible. One soon finds out which are the weaker players and matters went smoothly at first until I was much disconcerted to find the weaker players suddenly producing strong moves. A look at the spectators revealed the explanation. Behind each weak point they had stationed a Soviet master who was advising the player what to do.

I made a score of something like 56 per cent and was a little disconsolate at this, my worst result ever. "Never mind" they kindly said, "when Capablanca came here in 1936 he had a worse result." Only politeness made me refrain from replying: "I suppose you stationed grandmasters behind the weak points then."

Cafferty's article contains some more entertaining notes about Capablanca at Kiev but if you want to enjoy them you will have to get them from the March *BCM.* If you are not a subscriber to the magazine you can become one by sending the sub. to the *British Chess Magazine,* 9 Market Street, St Leonards on Sea, East Sussex TN38 0DQ. The annual subscription is £9.60 and this means that for only 60 pence more than the cost of becoming a Social Democrat you will, for at least one day every month for a year, be able to forget the dire political state of this country.

The Games Editor of the magazine is international master Bill Hartston, whom many will know for his entertaining comments on the Master Game on television. Here is a game of his which he won at the Australian Open at Brisbane last year and which appears in the March issue

White :—J. Kloostra Black :—W. R. Hartston Alekhine Defence

1 P-K4 N-KB3 6 BPxP N-B3
2 P-K5 N-Q4 7 B-K3 B-B4
3 P-Q4 P-Q3 8 N-QB3 P-K3
4 P-QB4 N-N3 9 N-B3 B-K2
5 P-B4 PxP

All this follows a well-trodden theoretical path; but now White leaves what used to be regarded as the main (almost only) line of 10.B-K2,P-B3; for a much sharper continuation that leads to a most interesting, if far from flawless, struggle.

10 P-Q5 PxN5 11 N-Q4

The alternative (which is probably better) is 11.R-B1.

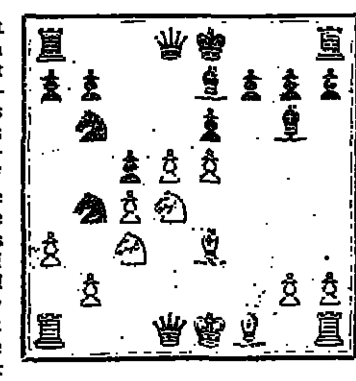
11 BxN3 12 P-QR3

And not 12.PxP, because of 12..,P-QB4 winning material.

12 P-QB4

Which Black plays anyway! Now the main line is 13.NxP, PxN; 14.PxN, PxNP; 15.N-R4, R4, when, according to Hartston, who treats the pieces with the jovial care of a practising psychologist, Black seems perfectly happy after 15..,O-O; 16.NxN, PxN; 17.RxR, QxR; 18.P-Q6, Q6,B-Q1; 19.B-K2, and now either 19..,P-N6 or 19..,Q-R7.

(Position after 12.., P-QB4)



13 PxN PxN 15 Q-N3 P-QR4
14 BxP BxP

Hartston criticizes this move and says 15..,BxN ch was much better.

16 B-K2 PxP

And here he prefers 16..,O-O.

17 PxP lxP 18 O-O

Better was 18.B-N5 ch.

18 N-K2

Now 19.B-N5 ch can be met by 19..,N-B3.

19 QR-Q1 O-O 20 K-R1

An unnecessary loss of time; correct was 20.P-K6.

20 N-B4 24 PxN B-B4 ch
21 B-B5 Q-R5 25 R-B2 QxP
22 BxR N-N6 ch 26 R-KB1 B-K5 I
23 K-R1 RxB

A fine move; if now 27.K-R1,Q-R6 ch or if 27.B-B3,BxB.

27 NxB BxR ch

Resigns. The Queen, and the game, is lost.

Harry Golombek

Bridge

Changing your suit

Forty-six years ago a letter appeared in *Isis,* signed by Iain Macleod, proposing a bridge match between the two senior universities. The challenge was immediately and enthusiastically accepted on Oxford's behalf by Terence Reese.

In the intervening years, many graduates have made a significant contribution to the success of British international teams. From Oxford, Alan Truscott and Robert d'Unienville played in Venice in the early fifties. Truscott, for many years the bridge correspondent of *The New York Times,* was a member of the winning British team at Torquay in 1961. Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, now the eminent Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, was noted in his younger days not only for his brilliant, if unorthodox, bidding but even more for the way he would acknowledge a clever or deceptive move by an opponent. His voice rising to a falsetto, he would cry, "I've been hornswoggled!"

With the benefit of the experience which comes with maturity, he combined with Kenneth Barbour to make a formidable partnership in Beirut in 1962. A decade later those outstanding dark blues Jonathan Cansino, Robert Sheehan and Tony Milford were in the headlines. Now the pendulum has swung again. John Armstrong and Graham Kirby, from Cambridge, played in Lausanne in 1979 and took part in the final stages of the British Bridge League Trials last year and this.

The present score in the series is Oxford 17, Cambridge 15. In recent years Cambridge have *often* appeared the stronger side without always fulfilling their potential. Oxford's narrow victory in 1979 ended an era of Cambridge dominance. The credit for Oxford's comfortable victory last year must go to their American captain, Mathew Ginsberg. Ginsberg, a regular partner of the established American master Matt Granovetter, managed to teach his university partner their complicated relay system. It was no surprise that the partnership proved too strong for Cambridge.

This year's captains have already made their mark in open competition. David Cole (Caius) was a member of the winning Tollemache team. His Oxford counterpart, Jim Mason (Trinity), reached the final of the Crockfords Cup and the last eight of the Gold Cup.

This band, from an earlier contest, was played by Tony Milford. After representing Great Britain at Estoril in 1970, Milford found the demands on his time made it impossible to combine bridge with a happy marriage and a *successful* career on the Stock Exchange. His decision to give up competitive bridge was a serious loss to Britain.

Teams. North-South game. Dealer West.

North: ♠Q 10 6 5 3 ♡Q 2 ♢A K 3 ♣10 8 2
West: ♠4 ♡K J 9 5 ♢10 7 2 ♣K Q 9 6 5
East: ♠J 2 ♡10 8 7 6 3 ♢Q 6 5 4 ♣J 3
South: ♠A K 9 8 7 ♡A 4 ♢J 9 8 ♣A 7 4

West	North	East	South Milford
No	No	No	1S
Double	4S	No	No
No			

Opening lead ♣K

Milford, having noticed a flicker of indecision by East, decided to take the first trick with the Club Ace. Superficially, there appeared to be four losers unless the defence could be forced to establish dummy's ♡Q or concede a ruff and discard. Before playing to trick two, Milford correctly decided that East's hesitation suggested that he held ♣J3. From West's informatory double he inferred that West had the ♡K.

He drew the trumps in two rounds and continued with the ♡A and the ♡4. West, who could not play clubs without forfeiting a trick or end-playing his partner, switched to the ♢2, which Milford won with dummy's ♢A. When Milford played a club, the defence was powerless. A neat example of a two stage end-play.

This year's match was staged at the Young Chelsea Bridge Club. Thanks to the kindness of Warwick Pitch, who made the rooms available, and to the generosity and drive of *Mrs* Rixi Markus, in the role of catering manager extraordinary, it was a most enjoyable occasion. After 64 boards, Cambridge led by 9 IMPs, a lead which they narrowly extended in the exciting final session to win by 210 IMPs to 193.

A little unkindly, perhaps, University bridge has acquired the reputation of being very scientific and very slow. This elaborate comedy of errors illustrates the dangers of thinking too deeply.

Teams of four. Game all. Dealer South.

North: ♠K Q 7 ♡J 9 4 ♢A 7 6 5 ♣K J 3
West: ♠J 10 9 6 2 ♡8 2 ♢Q 2 ♣A Q 9 2
East: ♠A 8 4 3 ♡Q 10 6 ♢J ♣10 8 7 5 4
South: ♠5 ♡A K 7 5 3 ♢K 10 9 8 4 3 ♣6

This was the bidding when Oxford were North-South.

West	North A Smith	East	South N Smith
—	—	—	1 Heart
No	1 Spade	No	2 Diamonds
No	2 Hearts	No	3 Diamonds
No	3 Hearts	No	3 Spades
No	4 Clubs	No	4 Hearts
No	4 No Trumps	No	5 Clubs
No	6 Diamonds	No	No
No			

The Oxford pair were playing a relay system. All North's bids were interrogative, asking initially about distribution and then about controls. South's bids carried this significance: Two diamonds, "I have four or more diamonds"; three diamonds, "I am five five in the red suits" (apparently he selected the wrong opening bid, and could not show his precise shape after opening one heart); three *spades,* "I have a singleton spade, my distribution is 1-5-5-2"; four hearts, "I have four controls" (an ace counts as two controls, a king as one); five clubs, "I have no queens". Armed with this exact information, North's final bid of six diamonds was even more optimistic than most economic forecasts.

West led the ♠10, which according to their style promised the ♠J. For some obscure reason, East ducked. Cambridge supporters were not too dismayed, for there still appeared to be two certain tricks for the defence. South drew trumps, and continued with the ♡AK and another heart, on which West discarded the ♣2, which supposedly showed an even number of clubs. Despite the simple inference that his partner must have the ♣A, for declarer has already produced *his four controls,* East belatedly attempted to cash the ♠A, which was not a spectacular success.

The teams were:

Cambridge	Oxford
D. J. D. Cole (captain)	J. M. Mason (captain)
J. A. Pottlestone	M. Stickings
D. J. Harris	C. N. Smith
G. A. Thomson	A. L. H. Smith
D. J. Naismith	I. McManus
D. W. Wells	P. Boydell

Jeremy Flint

Travel

High and wide in China

Where the mountaineers go the trekkers are quick to follow. Quite soon after Mount Everest had been climbed the trekkers were flooding into Napal to visit the Everest base camp and so create what was to become a new activity within the tourist industry.

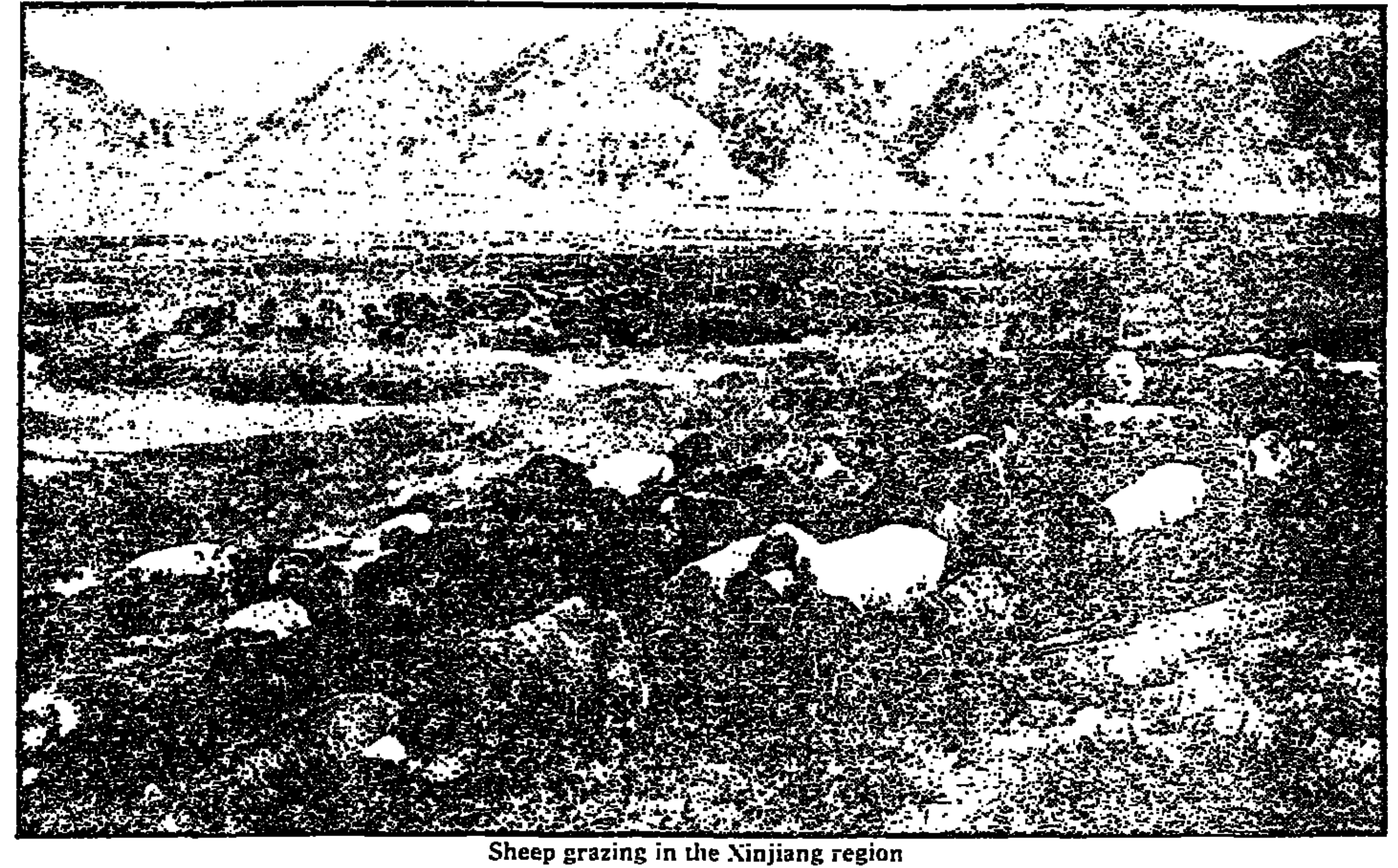
This pattern is about to be repeated in China where the first mountaineers have already arrived. Indeed I spent a memorable evening in Peking with the legendary Reinhold Messner on his return from Everest (Qomolangma to the Chinese) where he had succeeded in the astonishing feat of climbing the world's highest peak quite alone and without using oxygen. He ascended from the Tibetan side, the route attempted by the pre-war British expeditions.

The Chinese have initially opened eight mountain areas to climbers and no doubt more will follow. These ranges include parts of the Chinese Himalayas, the Pamirs and Tien Shan in Xinjiang, the Amne Machin peaks in Tsinghai and Minya Konka in Szechwan. This sudden accessibility of some of the highest and least known mountains of the world has caused an understandable flutter of excitement in the climbing world. The first expeditions take the field this *summer.*

The Chinese Mountaineering Association (CMA) has been specially structured to administer the needs of these expeditions and it is headed by the eminent mountaineer, Mr Shi Zhan-chun. Permanent members of the CMA are now to be found in all the regions where mountain access has been permitted. This is of immense help to visiting climbers who find experienced kindred spirits waiting to help with the always formidable logistic problems involved in moving the party and its stores to some remote base camp. The principal snag is that this elaborate network of administrators has to be paid for.

The CMA has set out a scale of charges to cover all aspects of an expedition. For instance, there is a registration fee of about £1,130 to attempt Everest dropping to £450 for peaks below 23,000ft. It costs £230 for the compulsory insurance of a cook at base camp. Transport fees are high and it cost me £900 to hire a jeep for nine days.

I was given permission to visit three widely separated interior mountain ranges in China this summer in order to assess their trekking potential, but before I could set foot in these enticing mountains I had to spend a couple of days in Peking with the CMA going over every detail of our journey. In due course all our arrangements were concluded and contracts, or protocols, formally exchanged.



Sheep grazing in the Xinjiang region

A problem at the moment is that mountaineering regulations are equally applied to treks. In *order to smooth the way for* the future, I stressed with the CMA that trekkers and climbers are very different creatures. The trekkers' habitats are lower, they are noticeably less death-defying and they tend to be older and slower than the climbers; they also prefer a nicely cooked meal in a mess tent to eating bully beef with an ice piton perched on a dizzy ledge. I am confident that in a very short time an organization will be created to cope with the special needs of trekkers. In anticipation, a number of British travel companies are offering treks in 1981.

The three areas I visited differed very widely. Starting in the Pamirs, in the far west of Xinjiang, the stark terrain resembled the Karakorams of Pakistan. Here great snow peaks of truly Himalayan scale swept down to the unrelieved rock of the boulder fields save where irrigation produced patches of vivid green.

Moving to Urumchi, still in Sinkiang, I visited the Tien Shan or Celestial Moutains which offer a quite different environment. Peaks of Caucasian scale but alpine steepness rise above fairly fertile valleys which provide pasture for sheep, cattle and horses. The climbing is invigoratingly steep without the harrowing problems of extreme altitude. I visited a massif called Bogda which rises *to 17,865ft (5445m) where I* made a solo first ascent of a 12,800ft (3900m) peak, probably the first made by a non-Chinese in the range.

In total contrast was the great Tibetan-culture province of Tsinghai, itself more than half *the size of Tibet, and probably* the least known province of China. Here are to be found the mysterious snow peaks of Amne Machin. I had the rare privilege of being the the first non-Chinese to penetrate Tsinghai since the revolution. Travel was extremely dangerous in this province before the revolution and this prevented explorers from getting close to the mountains. In the early twenties a British general, George Periera, saw Amne Machin from a distance of about 100 miles and considered it to tower above 28,000ft. In 1930 an American expedition approached to 60 miles and agreed with Periera. In 1949 a US Army officer, with a strong armed escort, carried out a rough survey and came up with the erroneous altitude of 29,661ft — that is, higher than Everest. And there the mystery remained.

For three days I drove in a jeep over the bumpy roads of Tsinghai and then took to a sturdy Tibetan pony, to arrive in clear weather at the glaciers at the foot of Amne Machin. I climbed an easy peak of 16,380ft *to enjoy a panoramic view of* the great snow massif which, by Himalayan standards, I thought to be of middle height. I would not disagree with the Chinese survey which puts the height at 20,610ft (6282m).

The approaches to the mountain were most attractive and never before in any mountain range have I seen such a breathtaking profusion of wild flowers. I shall be leading a trek to the mountain next summer and hope to persuade a botanist to come with us.

So the stage is set for trekkers to explore and enjoy these hitherto inaccessible interior ranges of China. Although they will bring much needed foreign exchange to China, the profit motive is very much played down. As in all other branches of sport in China, the men and women who staff the CMA have one especial watchword: *friendship. It* pervades all their activities and they are very sincere about it. Never have I been more attentively treated, whether in a Peking office or eating yak milk yogurt in a Tibetan tent. The friendship was real and, doctri*naire or not, was extraordi*narily nice to be at the receiving end.

Mike Banks

Travel extra

A pretty pass

I have followed with much interest the recent correspondence about the proposal to introduce a "European" passport, particularly those letters from readers of *The Times* who claim that the British passport is, in any case, a comparatively recent document. It is not as recent as some would imagine. According to Shakespeare, did not Henry V declare that anyone who had no stomach for the fighting in France was welcome to depart — "His passport shall be made, and crowns for convoy put into his purse"?

However, over a century ago, *The Times* itself expressed very strong opinions about whether an Englishman travelling abroad needed any other passport than the gold in his purse and the fact that he was an Englishman. In the late 1850s, following an attempted assassination of the French emperor, the authorities in that country decided that all foreigners should carry passports. *The Times* declared that such a system was "the keystone in the gigantic arch of despotism which spans the Continent of Europe".

When, in 1860, passports were no longer required, *The Times* commented: "A thousand times we have been assured that the abolition of the passport system was an impossibility. Six months hence both nations will be wondering why an institution so preposterously mischevious could ever have been maintained."

Those splendid opinions were included by E. S. Turner in an article in *Punch,* triggered off by the proposals of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts for the Simplification of Frontier Formalities. They, it hardly needs explaining, wanted to scrap the existing system — all of 22 years ago.

Apart from wondering how much longer it will be before we can discard our traditional passport (my own grew to the size of a paperback novel before I renewed it a couple of years ago), I can do no better than quote another splendid example that Turner provided — the safe-conduct issued to Potamon the Philosopher by the Emperor Augustus. "If there be anyone on land or sea hardy enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Caesar."

Now that's what I call a passport. How about it, Lord Carrington? — J.C.

Radio

Poster colour play

What an odd piece of work was *The Rundle Gibbet* heard in last week's *Saturday Night Theatre.* Peter Terson's comedy presented us with Francis Haydock (Haydn Jones) officially retired from journalism, but unofficially still very much in harness, setting out to take the lid off every scandal and *malpractice in the small* Hampshire town of Rundle, making public the results in his own rag, *The Gibbet* of the title. At this stage in the play the brush strokes were extremely broad and established Haydock at some length as a great pest, inclined to tilt at windmills and well able to contend in noisy self-righteousness with the worst failings of his victims. Eventually he ends up in the local nuthouse, expressing the hope that the condition of the world he sees around him may be "a condition spawned by *man, not by infested grey* matter". This I took to be the expression of a longing for good old-fashioned original sin as the universal explanation.

While in the bin he meets a long-term patient, son of one Cooper Burns, a local hero who took a small boat to Dunkirk back in 1940 and was killed. From something Cooper junior mumbles, Haydock picks up the scent of yet another juicy scandal: there was a plaque put up to Cooper Burns — where is it now? More dreadful still, there was a fund established for his family — and who has misappropriated that? Fired with new zeal, Francis charges off, firing accusations right and left, uncovering at last no scandal but a sad story better left untold where nobody has mislaid nor misappropriated anything, where the memory of Cooper Burns has been respected as well as or even better than the rogue deserved and all concerned have acted honourably. End of play complete with plain and awful warning to investigative zealots everywhere. The writing had plenty of muscle, Shaun Macloughlin's direction was lively and in key — the nuthouse scene was particularly well done, but none of this quite reconciled Terson's predominant poster-colour style to the relatively weighty matter of the Cooper *Burns affair. I thought the* whole thing might have been intended as a musical — which could quite possibly have brought that reconciliation off — but somebody had lost the score or just forgotten to provide one.

Anyone turning to John Le Carré's A Murder of Quality may have a bit of a surprise. In this early novel (1964) we are not far from Dorothy L. Sayers country with Smiley (George Cole) already retired from the Circus and unofficially helping out the provincial police in their efforts to clear up a murder at a rather stuck-up public school. I have not read the original: maybe there are twists and ironies to come which Sayers would have wot not of, and certainly Smiley's attitude to country coppers is less condescending than Lord Peter's — to whom Norman Bowler's Inspector Rigby would assuredly have touched his forelock. As it is he can be heard restraining himself. If Le Carré generated any early tension or atmosphere, then I fear that neither Rene Basilico's adaptation nor the production by John Fawcett Wilson have been successful in preserving it. So far rather a limp listen.

Capital Radio's recent *Playhouse* series came to an end last Sunday with neither a bang nor a whimper: more with whatever happens in between — a whang? No; more like a bimper. Tony Hickey's *Detained for Questioning* made a momentary bid for attention when folksinger Joe Murphy (Tony Scannell), returning from France, is held at London Airport on suspicion of having deserted from the British Army. Or being an Irish terrorist. Or both. There was a good play here in prospect; what does it feel like when such an experience befalls a man, when suddenly none of the familiar responses work any *more, when he is faced with the* assertion that he is a different man and cannot show he isn't? Unfortunately Mr Hickey didn't write that play: his quickly collapsed in a series of scenes just slightly but lethally unconvincing and not aided by the bits of singing designed to establish the credibility of Murphy the folksinger. Audiences would have paid to shut him up.

Casting back to the two other plays in this second half of *Playhouse,* the first was Jennifer Phillips's *Miss Lambert's Last Dance* which made Ms Phillips the second contributor (Olwen Wymark being the first) to be represented by what must be one of the worst scripts she has written. Truly dire, and Beryl Reid's womanful efforts in the lead only called attention to the fact. Drew Griffiths's *The Only One South of the River* was the last but one play in the series and here, to balance Andrew Davies's earlier *Accentuate the Positive,* was a script and a production that held up: it was the story of a young man trying to start a gay disco over a Clapham pub. Wife is sympathetic, publican grudging but all is well until the couple's loutish son pins the blame for some barbarism of his own on to the gays. Dad's righteous prejudice explodes; bang goes a blossoming friendship. All nicely observed, competently written, well acted and directed. Come on, Capital, for mercy's sake, you can do it if you try.

David Wade

Collecting

What our Stanley did for stamps

Happy birthday, Stanley. Who would have thought that 125 years ago this year when you began selling stamps in a corner of your father's chemist shop in Plymouth that you would grow to be such a big boy. Not only is Stanley Gibbons, By appointment to HM the Queen, the biggest stamp dealer in the world, your present premises in London are also world renowned. Like the rest of Britain's two million collectors, my page three fantasy is of being let loose at number 391 Strand, *Erotica philatelica*.

Perhaps your greatest gift to the world is your *Stamps of the World* catalogue which first appeared in 1865. It now comes out annually, with around 2,000 pages, price £14.95, and it lists and prices every known stamp in the world. I can't think of any other hobby in which everything you could possibly ever buy is not only listed but given its own individual number. Every stamp collector in Britain and the Commonwealth, and in many other countries, uses the SG numbering. We would all be lost without it. Thanks, Stan.

I bought this catalogue two years ago, when I first became a serious collector, having forgotten stamps since my boyhood, and I found it totally confusing. It sells about 100,000 copies a year. If reference books were allowed on *The Sunday Times* best seller list, it would hammer almost every other book in sight.

One of its miniature versions, *Collect British Stamps*, which is a little paperback (next issue is out May, price £1.50) has sold 2,500,000 since it first appeared in 1967. Well done, Stanley.

It may seem churlish on such a happy occasion to start moaning, but you must admit, Stan, that the prices in your catalogues are the biggest single source of complaints from all beginners in the philatelic field.

I don't get too worried when I see those articles in the newspapers about some reporter trailing round three experts with the same stamp and getting three completely different offers. It happens in every hobby, every art form. There's probably some hack standing at the front counter of Sotheby's this minute with an Old Master, about to snigger to himself when they value it at half the price which Christies have already put on it. Oh, what fun, catching out the experts.

Personally, I'm a great disbeliever in experts. They are there to be used, and abused, but in the end you have to make your decisions. Anyone who sells something to or through the first dealer he goes to needs his head felt.

Such stories look worse when it comes to stamps because old SG, look there it is, in black and white in the catalogue, has put an exact price on every stamp. Here again I don't get too worried. A dealer makes you an offer based on what he thinks he can get for it. If he hasn't a customer in mind, or already has too many of those rotten stamps, or has no intention of going into that boring field, or knows little about that stamp anyway, he will make you an offer on what it is worth to *him*. So, you have to find him who will offer more.

Most days, someone goes into Gibbons in the Strand and says look here, Mr Gibbons, as one must be polite, according to your catalogue, this album which my great uncle has just left me is worth £600. I've gone through every stamp, found its number and that's the price *you've* put on them. Yet, the most I've been offered is £30. It's all a con, this stamp world, if you ask me, Mr Gibbons.

I put this specific question to them last week, based on a real example, and one of their experts slowly went through the explanation. The album had been built up by a boy in the 1950s, buying hundreds of stamps priced then at 1d each. It is true such stamps are now priced by them at 5p, but, alas, that is their *selling* price. They have thousands of such stamps and to them, each is worth virtually nothing. In fact the 10p is really a handling charge. So, sorry, £30 is all they could offer for the collection.

When it comes to older, rarer, apparently more expensive stamps, the beginner can be equally disappointed, which is what happened to me, two years ago, when I bought a Penny Black for £25 and rushed to Gibbons who said it was worth £5. Yet there in their catalogue it says a used Penny Black, £150.

Now I know a dealer has to make a profit. They're all just shopkeepers after all. You expect them to add 30 per cent or so on to the price they paid, but, gee whiz, £5 for an item they are selling at £150. Silly old me. I didn't understand the system.

My little stamp was a load of rubbish. When they say £150 for a Used Penny Black in their catalogue they mean one in "fine average condition". This is the phrase they use in the introduction to *Collect British Stamps*. Even though now, two years later, I know how to read their catalogue, I maintain this wording is completely useless for the beginner.

"Fine" and "average" appear to be easy words to understand, and the beginner thinks he knows what they mean, but Stanley Gibbons have their own interpretation.

"A stamp in fine, average condition" so one of their experts told me, "is one without faults, creases, pin holes, or surface damage and has four margins and full perforations." It is a pity they don't say all that, and more, perhaps even with diagrams, in *Collect British Stamps*.

It would appear, in other words, that when you read an SG price, you are looking at the price for the very best examples of that particular stamp, perhaps the top 10 per cent which exist. That's really not much use to the beginner. I would like to know the median price, the average price for the *average* stamp, not the top end of the market.

My friendly SG expert denied that their prices only refer to a small minority, and says they refer to stamps which "collectors aim for".

From my two years' experience, reading scores of auction lists, of estimates and prices realized, I would say that the present average price for a good used Penny Black, which has none of the faults listed above, is around £60. Surely that would be a more meaningful price to put in their catalogue than £150?

For example, I have in front of me details of an SG Auction for March 26 in which they have several pages of used Penny Blacks. While one or two examples, in the rarer plates, are estimated at £200, there are many described as having good margins and in fine condition priced at only £50.

Estimates are usually on the low side, to bring in the punters, which is why I *maintain* the average selling price is therefore around £60.

One of the major problems with the SG catalogue prices being so high is that all over the country, local dealers are tempting in the unsuspecting by offering bargains at say £10 when the official *Catalogue Price* is £100. They always give you both prices, to show how generous they are, and they can bring out the Bible to prove their assertions. In almost every case, this reference to the Catalogue price means very little. They are not comparing like with like.

So, two points then to remember if you are not quite familiar with the SG Catalogues. It is *their* selling price, what they will charge you for that particular stamp. The fact that this catalogue price is now bandied about by dealers throughout the world, as if it relates to all such stamps, is not the fault of Gibbons.

Secondly, those prices refer to the *best* examples. Most of us havn't got the best examples and probably never will, though Gibbons will be glad to sell them to you.

However, we should be grateful that such a catalogue exists, which is comprehensive and is accepted by everyone, even if it takes practice to use it. We should be lost without it. Thank you, Stanley.

Hunter Davies

Stanley Gibbons's shop in the Strand in 1878 and one of his price lists : it all began in his father's chemist shop

Gardening

How to take it with you

If you are moving house there are things to look for and avoid in the garden as well as between the four walls. You may also wonder what plants can be moved from the old garden to the new.

Ideally I would try to find a garden with a medium type of light loamy soil; not a quick draining sand, although that is preferable to a heavy clay, which you will have to battle to improve. In my clay garden near Haslemere I could not get on the soil the same day after rain, and in the summer it could be cultivated for only a few days after rain before it became too hard.

Light, quick draining soils can be worked almost any day in the year, provided they are not frozen or covered with snow. That is important for those who have limited time for gardening.

If the garden is on a slight slope so much the better — best of all if it slopes towards the south or west. Ideally I would choose a house with a garden running from north to south if it is rectangular. Preferably the house should face north, then you can have a sunny terrace or sitting place at the back in full sun. Even better is the site where there is room to sit outside both the south and west sides, as many people who are out all day like to sip their evening aperitif on west facing patio or lawn.

If the garden is important to you consider long and seriously before you buy a steeply sloping property. It may be tamed perhaps by levelling several parts and connecting them with steps or sloping paths. But it will cost time and money and, as the years accumulate, you will find the chores more arduous than on a level or gently sloping site.

Other points in favour are the presence of shelter — trees, hedges, walls or fences, either on the property itself or on neighbouring properties that will minimize the ill effects of north and east winds, which may often cause more damage than frosts.

And talking of frosts, remember that on a sloping site cold air drifts *down* the slope rather like water filling a valley. Often especially in late spring or early autumn, gardens at the bottom of the hill will be damaged by frost while those at the top will escape unscathed.

A site that is sloping and at the top or part way down a hill will be helped by gaps in hedges or screen plantings which allow for "air drainage" — that is, permitting the heavy, cold air to drift lower down. If such gaps do not exist, check to see if they can be created.

Inquire about water pressure and the position of the incoming water main. Water boards are sometimes unforthcoming about pressures so ask the neighbours or check for yourself. If pressure and flow are sufficient to fill a two gallon bucket from 100ft of ½in hose in 25-30 seconds you can use most types of garden sprinkler. Coming straight from the tap, the bucket should fill in eight to 10 seconds.

For a garden of up to a third of an acre or so a ½in main should be adequate; up to an acre a ¾in main would be preferable because you could then use several sprinklers at once. With two acres or more a 1in main with ¾in "branch" pipes is desirable because then you work up to four "flip flap" or impulse sprinklers at once.

Hozelock, of Haddenham, Aylesbury, Bucks, will send on request a leaflet giving much useful information about garden irrigation.

I am often asked if trees, shrubs, roses and other plants can be moved to another garden and when and how to do it. My father used to say you could move anything at any time if you wanted to move it badly enough. Like many of his *obiter dicta* he allowed himself a little licence here, but essentially it is true.

The best time to move trees or shrubs is in autumn or winter while they are dormant or, in the case of deciduous plants, when they are leafless. Naturally the larger and older the tree or shrub the greater the risk of moving it. If there is time, you can cut down with a spade around the plant, say a foot or two away from it, to sever the roots. Six months or more later it will have made a lot of new roots and may be moved in autumn or early winter.

Evergreens will stand a better chance of surviving a move if they are sprayed with an antidesiccant such as S600 and if their roots are also treated with it.

After moving the tree or shrub, cut back the branches fairly hard to reduce the amount of foliage which may transpire moisture faster than the meagre new root system can replace it. Frequent sprayings and adequate watering in summer are obviously necessary.

After moving into a new property do nothing in a hurry. Do not dig up and clear any beds, borders or grass areas. They may be solid with spring flowering bulbs. Do not cut down any tree or shrub. It may have been planted to provide shelter from cold winds or to hide the neighbour's fat bottom when she goes sunbathing in the summer.

Let a year go by before making any radical changes. Often a garden has become overgrown with weeds because the previous owner was old and could not look after it properly or pay a gardener. Do not try to clear or reclaim it all the same year unless you can be sure of finishing the job.

As with a virgin plot, concentrate on the front garden and then work away from the house at the back. Stop arduous reclamation or construction jobs such as laying paving or preparing a lawn site for seeding or turfing by the end of April. Then concentrate on keeping neat and tidy what you have already cleared and planted. Let the rest wait. The contrast with the reclaimed and the rough is very satisfying to the ego. Otherwise you have a mess all over the garden.

Roy Hay

Drink

Careful with the lemon

"All enjoyments are sensual enjoyments", asserted Thackeray. "Shakespeare and Raphael never invented anything to equal Ay and oysters at 5.30 on a hot day." A contemporary version of such casual but delectable refreshment might be a Sunday morning informal buffet or an after-theatre supper, with a platter of assorted shellfish and crustacea, potted shrimps or crab, and jellied eels, plus a crisp and not too costly white wine.

Although there are plenty of the latter to choose from, those of what has been referred to as the kingdom of the Sauvignon — the vineyards of the upper Loire — seem particularly appropriate.

The great grape makes assertively dry wines that are nevertheless without any touch of what some people find bitterness in other dry whites; the bouquet has a wonderful "green" freshness that charms and the wines have sufficient weight not to be overpowered by rather fat food, although vinegar ought not to be sprinkled on the fish and, if lemon juice is, then be sure to do it with the left hand only holding the lemon — otherwise the drinker will find that the stem of the wine glass smells so strongly of lemon that the wine's bouquet has to battle to be noticed.

The soil of the Pouilly and Sancerre vineyards is high in chalk and silex, endowing the white wines with delectable refinement; the vines, in this cool region, are at risk from frosts and rain — "The beans have got the frost on them, Off I go to harvest my Sauvignon," says a local song. The suffix Blanc Fumé refers to the local name for the Sauvignon, the ordinary Pouillys being made from the Chasselas.

Most merchants have at least one example of wines from the two vineyards. They possess a stylishness that will please the wine lover far more than the insipidity of a suspiciously "cheap" white Burgundy: a fair price for a fine white Burgundy will certainly be about one third more than a good upper Loire Sauvignon. In general, Sancerre is supposed to be slightly finer than Pouilly, but varying vintages can prove notable exceptions; to pair off the two in the same vintage provides an interesting comparison.

A 1978 Pouilly Fumé Coteau de Girarme, from Tracy (the owners of the local Château de Tracy claim kinship with the Stuarts) is full, almost fat — excellent with a buttery or richly sauced dish. (It costs £4.15 from Michael Edwards Wines, 16 Berkeley Row, Lewes, Sussex. He can supply only by the case lot but can make up mixed cases from his interesting short list.) The Pouilly Fumé 1979 'Les Champs de la Croix' of Pabiot Père et Fils, a highly reputable producer, is assertively fragrant, with plenty of fruit and a four-square style (£4.28 from Stodart & Taylor, 20 Suffolk St, Pall Mall, SW1).

Laytons have the 1979 Blanc Fumé de Pouilly, Domaine St Michel, of Marcel Amance, the piercing directness of the Sauvignon elegantly evident, with a developing allure — very charming. (£4.32 from Laytons, 27 Midland Rd, NW1.)

Quite different is the 1979 Blanc Fumé de Pouilly le Calvaire, a huge wine, with so much bouquet and taste that the fruitiness makes it almost appear sweet, a depth and length that are impressive. It seems too large scale to be an aperitif drink but it would be exellent with fat fish or poultry. (£5.20 from O. W. Loeb, 15 Jermyn St, SW1.) All these wines seem to develop their bouquet with a little aeration, so draw the corks up to an hour ahead of drinking time, replace lightly and use generously-sized glasses, not the eyebaths that are often sold as "for white wine".

Sancerre, perched picturesquely above a loop of the river, is known today for its white wines, but in fact until the last 50 years more red was made; some of this — made from the Pinot Noir — and rosé is still available. Yapp of Mere, Wiltshire, the Loire specialists, have red and pink examples from the upper Loire, as well as six whites, in prices ranging from about £2.90 for a straighforward Sauvignon to a fine Pouilly Blanc Fumé Les Loges, 1979, of the Guyot Brothers, a gold medal winner in Paris last year, for about £4.50.

The Malmaison Wine Club (St Pancras Chambers, Euston Rd, NW1) also list a fine red Sancerre as well as the white and the 1978 and 1979 vintages of Pouilly Fumé les Griottes of Maurice Bailly for just over £4.

The Sancerre Domaine Lucien Thomas, 1979, from Chaudoix is a zippy youthful wine, possessing immediate charm (about £4 from Michael Edwards), whereas Laytons 1979 Sancerre, fine-drawn but agreeable, is light in weight (it costs £3.85) and Loeb's 1978 Sancerre, which is rather aloof as regards smell, is a big, elongated wine on the palate (£5.29). All are good — which will guests prefer? With wines of such directness, a pair or a trio at any table will provoke animated comment. Indeed, these wines can be drunk with meat as well as fish and chicken, so their versatility is worth demonstrating especially if you have guests who find their personal metabolism doesn't react well to anything red.

Menetou-Salon, about halfway between Bourges and Sancerre, makes wines that can be so straightforward as to be boring. But the 1979 example from Alphonse Mellot is enjoyable and aristocratic, a bit more muscular than might be expected and with considerable length (£3.22 from branches of Victoria Wine). The soil of this vineyard is heavier, with more clay, than those of Sancerre and Pouilly and so a touch of fatness, occasionally softness, is sometimes noticeable, especially as, being a little further south, the vineyards enjoy a slightly warmer climate.

This applies also to Quincy, not often seen on export lists. The 1979 of Raymond Pipet is also unusual for being bottled "sur lie", in other words, without the wine having been racked off its lees, the initial liveliness being pleasantly retained. This is a charming, sunny wine, full, well-bred, and it would be a fine centrepiece at a fish dinner (£4.39 from Ashlyns, Hertfordshire House, Wood Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts). Yapp have the very unusual red Menetou-Salon (£3.35) and two wines, white and red, from the tiny Reuilly vineyard, slightly north-west of Quincy, the red being made from the Gamay (£3.12) and the white Sauvignon (£3.30) both from the Cordier Brothers.

Do not over-chill these full-bodied whites. An hour in the refrigerator or 15 minutes in a bucket of ice and water will be sufficient to let the bouquet develop and the flavour broaden agreeably.

Pamela Vandyke Price

PARLIAMENT, April 10, 1981

MP speaks up for Britain: proud of each day in House

House of Commons

The Government was looking carefully at arguments for protective legislation to safeguard the principle of the second chamber, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said when replying to the debate on a motion calling attention to the excellence of the British constitution.

The motion, on which further debate was adjourned, stated: "That this House believes in preserving the unity of the United Kingdom and all the great institutions of the realm, namely, the monarchy, the church, the Houses of Parliament, the judiciary, the armed services of the Crown and the police; and deplores the attacks on these institutions."

Mr Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C), who moved it, said the uniqueness of the British constitution—with no written Bill of Rights, no elected Upper House, no system of election by proportional representation, no elected head of state—was not readily susceptible of analysis on continental models.

The proposal for a written Bill of Rights had its attractions not least that it might safeguard individual liberties, but it had two defects which might be fatal: that fundamental rights changed and second that, as Burke said, tyrants seldom wanted pretexts. The point at which the Bill would be most needed would be that at which it would be least effective.

With Government and Opposition almost always in conflict, it was vital that there was an institution far above party which remained impartial and expressed stability and continuity.

There is no spectacle I know of in the world (he said) to surpass that of the Queen opening Parliament and I love to see foreigners less fortunate than ourselves — (Laughter) — republicans from France and America envying our monarchy and its prestige.

That ceremony was almost all as it had been in mediaeval times and long might its marvellous ceremonies remain. (Cheers)

Some aspects of the Church today saddened him. Its leaders seldom spoke on the great issues of Christianity. One sometimes got the impression that the modern Church was a welfare department or a branch of the Department of Health and Social Security.

If the nation had to some extent lost its way it was partly because it had neglected its spiritual heritage.

In the House of Lords, hereditary peers were an essential element. Their behaviour was impeccable. Life peers were very much in the second division and their numbers should be subject to some limitation.

I hope the Prime Minister, who never lacks courage (he said) will have the courage to begin again the creation of new hereditary peers who, sadly, have not been created since 1964. I have several names to suggest. (Laughter and shouts of "Name them.")

He constantly marvelled that he was in the Commons. (Labour cheers) He was proud of every day spent there. Every MP was different, as every constituency was different. Everyone had something to contribute. They were a microcosm of the nation. Most MPs worked hard and sincerely wished to serve the country and their constituents.

We unfortunately have a few revolutionaries but some are charming people, even though they have horrible views (he said). At least it is a safety valve having them here: it keeps them from demonstrating on street corners (Laughter).

The strength of the constitution was that it had developed slowly over the centuries according to their needs and was not a written document full of theory and vague, indefinable rights.

It will only work (he said) if we have government by gentlemen and not by cads. I hope there will always be enough gentlemen here to prevent the cads getting away with it.

He was not complacent about the future of the country's institutions. He knew there were those working day and night to destroy them and to put in their place the sort of constitution seen behind the Iron Curtain. He hoped such people's activities were being watched.

He trusted the people at large in spite of the media and the brainwashing that was done by progressives and the trendy, and the feelings of guilt and shame by some of the rich and well born. The average man and woman remained proud of his country, its history and its institutions.

Electoral system produces a stable government

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) said he wanted a reformed second chamber.

A five year parliament was too short a time for any government. The maximum time should be increased to seven years. But that could only be achieved if the membership of the Commons was more representative of the electorate outside. He was wholly in favour of proportional representation.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said his plea for proportional representation was not just for a new election system but to lend a new dignity to the process of electing representative. Only 33 per cent of the electorate voted for the present government.

There was so much wrong with the way MPs worked, particularly the lunacy of committee work.

Mr Douglas Hogg (Grantham, C) said the concept of parliamentary sovereignty had become an instrument of potential oppression by the executive. What Parliament did became law and there was no obstacle to an infringement of rights if sanctioned by law. They had no effective second chamber or Bill of Rights.

Therefore if Parliament fell into the hands of those who wished to bring about undemocratic changes, they had provided that group with the instrument to carry through their policies.

He disapproved enormously of those who were returned to power and then said they had a mandate to do whatever was in their manifesto. That was utter rubbish.

He was not hostile to the concept of a Bill of Rights but if it was to mean anything, it must touch on the major issues of the day otherwise it was irrelevant. But he did not think it was a solution because there was no agreement among them on the major issues.

An element of proportional representation would put the House of Commons in higher esteem, but retaining communication between the MP and the constituency was of paramount importance so he would favour the additional member system used in Germany.

The second chamber must have wide powers of delay and revision and must be elected. He would do away with the hereditary system. It should be elected by proportional representation, and at staggered intervals.

Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, North, Lab) said the motion was complacent, primarily because of its last sentence, deploring attacks. In a healthy and strong democracy, they would be able to accept criticism, and questioning.

He was not a strong republican but felt that such a system would be better. What worried him about the monarchy also troubled some Conservatives: that it — not the Queen herself — underpinned the class system of Britain, and the class issue in Britain was divisive.

Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said there was no justification for the hereditary habit of composing the House of Lords but he cautioned those who supported that view that they could end with something worse.

To my mind, (he said) the existence of a senate — we would probably call it the House of Lords even then, for that would be the British way — elected probably by proportional representation, could be a development which was severely inimical to the purposes of advancing progressive legislation.

I would hate (he added) to rely on the appointed judiciary rather than on the elected members of a legislature for the rights of the people.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, Aylesbury, C) said the Government was committed to the maintenance of a bicamarel legislature as an essential element in the British constitution. It provided safeguards in regard to constitutional government.

Any proposals (he said) for changes in the composition of the Lords would obviously have to be given the most careful consideration by the Government of the day.

The Government believed the present simple majority system was the most appropriate for elections to the House of Commons. It was well understood and provided close and direct constituency representation. It had helped bring about stable and authoritative government.

The Government had no settled view on the Bill of Rights which had passed all stages in the House of Lords. All important proposals for constitutional change and the kind involved in any Bill of Rights should proceed as far as possible by agreement between political parties. The Government had in mind to initiate talks at a suitable time.

The present rumpus in the Labour party had a lot to do with fundamental constitutional issues. It was to do with whether ultimately it was going to be Parliament and those people who elected MPs to Parliament who were going to have the say as to how the country was governed, or increasingly whether there was going to be government at the behest of party apparatus.

If that was carried to the extreme, it ended up with non-democracy of the east European style rather than parliamentary democracy as it was known now.

There was bound to be concern now at what was happening in the Labour Party. The whole direction of the movement, epitomized by Mr Wedgwood Benn, staunch parliamentarian though he was seemed to many to be leading away from the traditions of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The debate was adjourned.

The Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, which exempts certain premises from registration under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, completed its remaining stages.

House adjourned, 3.2 pm.

EEC gives warning to Soviet Union over Poland

European Parliament
Strasbourg

Parliament passed a resolution which warned that if Poland was not allowed to settle her internal problems without foreign interference, it would demand EEC action against the Soviet Union.

The resolution was tabled by five political groups under the Parliament's procedure for urgent debates. It stated that it was necessary to make it unequivocally clear to the Soviet Union where Parliament stood on the Polish issue. The use of force in Poland would finally crush all hope of the revival of detente.

Parliament solemnly warned the Soviet Union that, if Poland was not permitted to settle her internal problems as she wished without foreign interference, it would demand the immediate reconsideration of the credit arrangements with the European Community enjoyed by the Soviet Union and her allies, and an embargo on the export to the Soviet Union of all modern technology.

It also requested EEC Foreign Ministers to ensure that the Madrid conference should not be adjourned and that no final communique should be agreed so long as the abnormal military presence of Warsaw Pact forces continued in and around Poland.

Herr Otto Habsburg (Germany, EPP) said that if an amendment tabled by Mr Johannes Penders (Netherlands, EPP), which would have deleted Parliament's warning of action against the Soviet Union, was carried, then the resolution would not frighten anyone.

It would be an open encouragement to the East, making it clear (he said) that we would not be willing or ready to join battle and take up a position to protect Europe.

On a show of hands the amendment was declared not to have been adopted. The resolution was then carried by 38 votes to four with no abstentions.

Prints and patches ■ glamorous nights **Shoparound** Original weddings ■ a gem of an idea

with Beryl Downing

Co-ordinating the best of Britain

A range of Staffordshire lamp bases made in plain colours to co-ordinate with carpets, wallpapers and fabrics was launched last week by **Debenhams**. The price is remarkable — £7.99 — and the concept even more so. For Debenhams have been getting British manufacturers to work together to produce special, medium-price co-ordinates formerly found only in expensive interior decorator ranges.

This design exercise is part of the group's plan to cut foreign buying by 40 per cent this year and to increase the proportion of British goods in their stores from 75 per cent to 90 per cent. Unlike some other store groups who have been jumping on the Buy British bandwagon, they are not just flag waving for a few weeks' promotion. They are launching a plan which will last throughout the eighties.

"Part of the reason that British names are disappearing from the High Street is that business has been so difficult for retailers that many have taken the soft option by buying cheaply abroad", says Brian Richman, managing director (buying) of the group.

"We are now setting targets with 200 of our major British suppliers and we are prepared to accept lower margins if necessary. We don't want people to buy just because it is British but because it offers really good value."

To most shoppers, that might seem like the first time anyone from a store group has talked sense since the recession began. It was a mystery to me that some shopkeepers, large and small, moaned about poor sales last year, particularly in fashion, while they tacked on anything up to a 140 per cent mark-up.

I know all about increased overheads, but don't any sales with a smaller profit margin add up to more than no sales because the price has frightened people off?

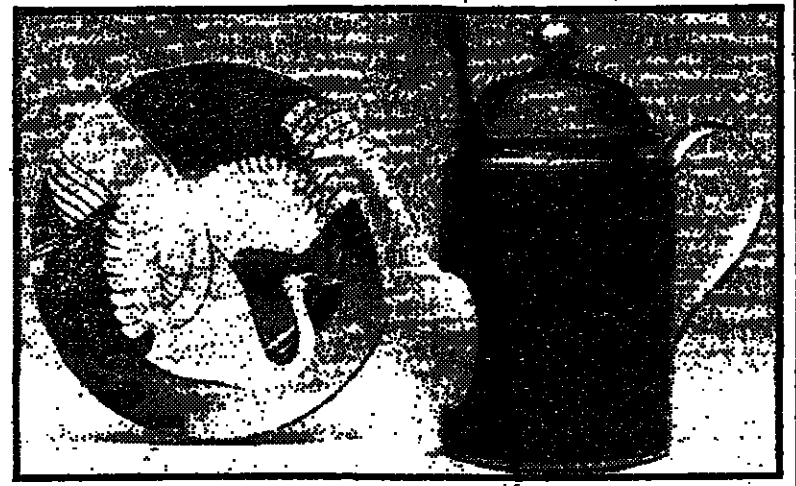
There is no such danger at Debenhams. Among their new bargains are some good-looking plain carpets in 80 per cent wool and 20 per cent nylon at £14.50 a square yard. They are made specially for the group by Tomkinsons and come in a range of expensive looking colours. Ten are in stock, five are to order.

The Staffordshire lamps come in green, cream and pink to co-ordinate with the colours of Fogarty duvets and wallpapers — and those patterns can also be picked up in lampshades.

There is no danger of missing the best of British at Debenhams. The goods are all labelled with red, white and blue arrows, which are also hung about all the stores, pointing you in the right direction. And if you would like to see various versions of their co-ordinates, a fully furnished bungalow is on display now in their Sheffield store.

There is also a house in their Bristol store and they have decorated three more for the Milton Keynes Homeworld '81 housing exhibition which opens on May 2.

Below: A new range of mix and match porcelain, designed in Dallas by Fitz and Floyd, is a favourite in America and has just been introduced here by Heals, Tottenham Court Road, London W1. Highly decorative designs in bold colours have plain items in matching shades to give a greater opportunity for individual combinations. From a selection of designs, the plate in dark green, white and gold, is £14.20. Green and gold coffee or tea pot, £50.30.



Richard Dormer

Just right for the bride

Judging by present-day invitations, weddings are becoming friendlier, even if statistics suggest that marriages are not. So much tradition and protocol is involved with the ceremony that the summoning to the feast is one of the few ways in which a couple can add a touch of originality.

The more adventurous specialist shops have boxes of suitable cards which can be overprinted as you wish. **Pulp, 108 Crawford Street, London W1** is one of these, offering boxes of cream cards embossed with a golden heart at the top, or white cards embossed with a series of raised white dots in the shape of a large white heart in the centre. Both these styles are £3.35 for eight, including envelopes, and there are cards with a broad silver edging and silver-lined envelopes, £4.50 for 20. Nice for silver wedding party invitations, too.

Diana Sherman, the owner of Pulp, is an illustrator and will produce special designs to order. She travels regularly to America, home of a great deal of the unconventional, interesting stationery she stocks, and has plenty of original suggestions — telephone 01-486 9351 to make an appointment to discuss ideas.

Among the papers she uses for special printing is a parchment-type in an attractive range of colours — pink, white, champagne, natural and pale blue. It is called Parch Marque and costs £6 for 100 cards, £5 for 100 sheets of A4 paper. Printed in maroon on pink, or in brown on champagne, it looks very stylish. Artwork, from £14, printing extra.

There is no need to stick rigidly to formal wording if you choose an unconventional layout for your invitations. "Mr and Mrs Peter Powell would like you to help them celebrate the marriage of their daughter . . ." or even "Tony and Sheila invite you to their wedding at . . ." are as acceptable these days as "requesting the pleasure of your company".

It is also becoming more popular to carry the design theme of the invitation through all the wedding stationery — order of service sheets for the church, place cards at the reception, for instance. One of the most attractive designs I have seen had silhouettes of the couple's profiles set in oval surrounds above a decorative lover's knot. Both invitations and order of service were printed in terracotta on fawn paper.

For a similarly creative design, first catch your own artist. Unless you happen to know one personally, this could be more difficult than you think, as commercial studios cannot afford to specialize in wedding stationery alone. Finding an original theme on the subject of weddings takes as much time in the thinking as in the drawing, so costs of artwork could be anything from £50 to £150.

You could approach your local art college, whose graphic design students might be persuaded to express their talents for a reward you would both consider reasonable.

If, however, you live in or near London and want to take the easy way out and let experts arrange everything from the invitations to the invoices, there is a company called **CC Management Consultants** whose Top Drawer wedding arrangements are so comprehensive they only just stop short of choosing the groom.

The service is run by Heather Pickering, who for eight years has been involved in organizing what she describes as "up market commercial functions". These included a jousting tournament at Knebworth House and the only private hiring of Arundel Castle for a dinner party. At the moment she is busy finding office space along the royal wedding route to ensure that her clients get the best possible view.

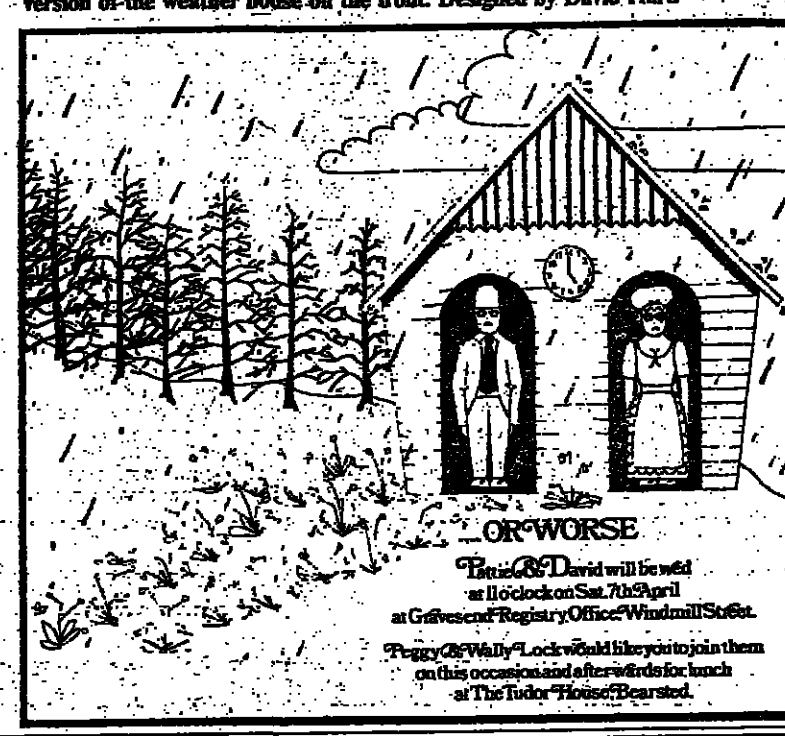
She maintains that too many weddings are "embarrassingly amateur" and that the same principles apply to their organization as to the planning of any large commercial function. She and her partner, John Cooke, who is a catering specialist, will choose reception venues for you, consult on music, suggest suppliers, arrange guards of honour, supervise the going-away arrangements, see the bridesmaids get home safely and even arrange for the gas to be turned on in the new house for the honeymoon couple to return to.

Fees, of course, depend on just how much help you want and how far from London you live. For more details write to **Top Drawer, CC Management Consultants, 188 Upminster Road South, Rainham, Essex**, or telephone **Rainham 23396, or 01-821 9368**.

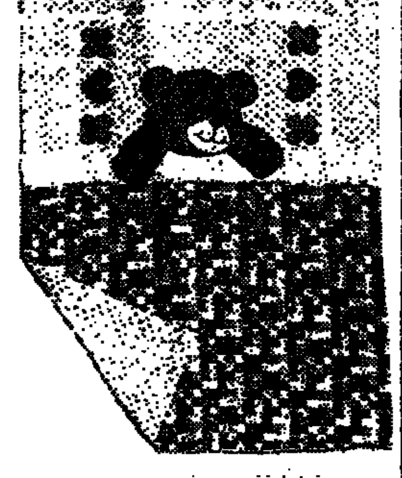
Left: With trousseaux in mind, a drift of silk and lace by Janet Reger. In white, bamboo, candy, turquoise, all with ecru lace. Sizes 32in to 36in. Nightdress £133.85, negligee £163.60. From Janet Reger, 2 Beauchamp Place, London SW3 and from their branch at 12 New Bond Street, W1, who will do mail order.

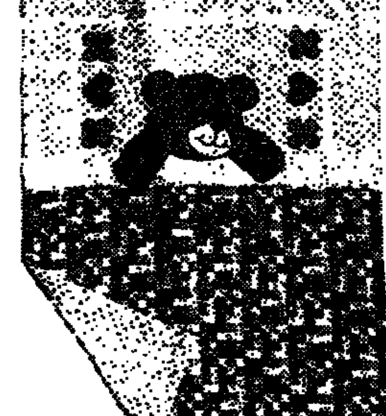
Inset: Pintucked camiknicker in silk crepe de chine by Julia for Charles Grahame. In white with white or sable lace, or black with black or beige lace. Small, medium and large, £51.75 from Just Jackie, Leicester; Femme, Manchester; Harrods.

Below: Informal modern wedding invitation has a sunny "For better . . ." version of the weather house on the front. Designed by David Hart.



Patchwork prints





Already top of the shops for medium-priced furnishing fabrics, **John Lewis** has opened a new section with an emphasis on fabrics suitable for patchwork and other crafts. It also offers new American paper patterns, at £1.95 each, for patchwork and appliqué quilts and there is a range of toy fabrics, all ready to cut out and stuff.

The demand for special fabrics for patchwork has been increasing, but in fact the best designs have always been carefully planned and the new department has ranges of specially co-ordinated prints suitable for a variety of traditional patchwork designs. Most are in 114cm wide cotton at £2.45 a metre and there are ready-quilted fabrics 110cm wide at £5.95 a metre.

The ready-to-cut toys are printed in bright colours on strong cotton panels. You cut out the shapes, sew by hand or machine round three sides, stuff and stitch up the fourth side.

Elephant parade (three floral elephants, trunk to tail) costs £2.95 a panel. Other designs include a family of four nattily dressed cats at £2.95 each and three somewhat rural rabbits at £2.25 a panel. Filling is extra.

More animals feature on cot quilts, also sold by the panel at £6.50. This includes a ready-quilted front in a variety of designs, with a floral fabric back and sandwich of Terylene wadding. You simply cut it off the roll and bind the edges with bias, lace, ribbon or a special matching trimming at 99p a metre. You need 4.28 metres of the trimming.



A touch of undercover scandal from the north

A new shop specializing in glamorous underwear has opened in that home of north-east winds and nobbly nightshirts — Newcastle upon Tyne. Brenda Gelder, the owner, saw that all her friends were having to shop in London, or even abroad, for really pretty lingerie, so she decided it was time for a spot of Scandal in Geordieland.

An ex-teacher with a hankering to run a business, she went about it in a most scholarly way — researching her subject for two years by visiting specialist lingerie shops throughout the country, picking brains and learning tricks of the trade before venturing to West Germany and France to buy.

She concentrates on pure fabrics — silk, wool and cotton — and she deals with small companies who are prepared to make specially for her.

From Belgium she has a T-shirt style nightie range with unusual picture appliqués and cotton Bermuda pyjama sets that double up as summer loungers. Both these ranges are by Vardy from about £26.

She also seeks out British designers with special talents. Next week her window will be full of delectable wisps of white silk — a first collection by a local company, Cucumber Cottage. It includes a nightdress cut on the bias so that it floats from the deep V back and front, with a matching quilted and waisted jacket — together, £170.

Another set at the same price is in hand-painted silk by Jane Lindsey. It consists of pyjama trousers and cumberbund with jacket and camisole top painted with lilies and embroidered with beads.

For those who prefer cotton, there are nightdresses and negligées from around £25 in broderie anglaise by Frances of Feminique, another local designer. She will make special sizes, not only in length but also to fit measurements that are too often expected by mass manufacturers of lingerie to be standard — width of arms, for instance.

The emphasis is on personal service — there is an attractive little salon on the first floor where customers can have a cup of coffee and discuss their preferences. "We have equally good taste in the suburbs, you know," says Brenda Gelder. "But we feel so deprived because we don't have the city shopper's opportunity."

If that's all you are waiting for, the address is **Scandal Lingerie, 4 Merton Road, Ponteland, Newcastle upon Tyne. Telephone: Ponteland 22831.**



The extravagance of loot

The jewelry section of the fine arts department at **Harrods** departs this week from its usual tradition of showing Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian jewelry by presenting an exhibition by three modern designers. Two are English, **Ellis Palmer** and **Pleasance Kirk**, and one American, **Frances Bendixson**.

They were selected by the fine arts buyer, Joanna Harding, at a Loot exhibition at the Goldsmiths' Hall because, unlike many "straight modern jewellers", they create highly decorative pieces with a feeling of extravagance.

The qualities which all the pieces have in common are delicacy and a fluidity of line. Pleasance Kirk works mainly in gold and gemstones and Ellis Palmer sets pearls and diamonds in mixtures of gold and silver and allows part of the silver to oxidize, and take on pretty shades of blue and magenta.

Frances Bendixson's specialities are Edwardian-style chokers and rings made of antique beads and set into the most intricately woven silver wire — like crocheted cobweb. They manage to be delicate and flamboyant at the same time — intended for hands that demand to be noticed.

She was trained as an art historian and she uses coloured beads as if she were arranging dewdrops of paint on a canvas. She buys old beads because of their patina and mixes them occasionally with new ones for contrast of texture — amethysts, rose quartz and black pearls; citrine, ivory and moonstones; jet, cornelian and brown coral.

Prices range from £50 for rings and £100 - £200 for earrings to £500 for neckpieces. She also enjoys creating designs specially to suit clients' own beads, so if you have, perhaps, some broken amber or jet, she will find beads or stones to complement them and set them as you wish. Because of her use of old beads no two pieces are exactly repeatable and you can be sure of a unique piece.

Apart from the work on show at Harrods you can also see pieces by Frances Bendixson at the **Electrum Gallery, South Molton Street, London W1** and the **Casson Gallery, 73 Marylebone High Street, W1**. For special commissions telephone 01-352 0520.

Left: Assymetrical earrings with antique beads of amethyst, rose quartz, black pearl, coral and frosted smoky quartz set in silver. Ring of rose quartz, frosted quartz, and black pearls. From a selection by Frances Bendixson at the exhibition of modern jewelry in the fine arts department at Harrods.

Stripping

For DIY enthusiasts who enjoy having fun with a little stripper, **Stripine** comes in powder form to be mixed with cold water to form a paste. It is used in conjunction with a "Magic Blanket" which is to be cut, to the shape of the area to be stripped. For painted surfaces the paste is applied to the surface to be stripped and covered with the blanket, for varnished surfaces apply the paste direct to the blanket and then lay it on the wood. For chairs and banister rails, the blanket is cut into strips and wrapped round like bandage.

Stripine works by dissolving and absorbing the paint without scraping and can take from 10 minutes to several hours to work — six hours is the average. It comes in a 2 kilo pack, making enough paste to strip 16 sq. ft. It costs £5.79, including a pair of gloves and an applicator. The Magic Blanket, 3 sq. ft., costs £4.46 and can be reassembled by heat welding with a gas lighter — if you can be bothered to wash out all the gunge. Both are available, with £1 p & p on each item from **Stripine, PO Box 8, Thame, Oxon, or telephone 0844-208573.**

Quizzing

Two London gallery visits for your Easter holiday think-tank: **The National Gallery** has a children's quiz called the Weight Watcher's Guide to the Gallery. There is a junior and a senior version, quizzing children about some of the paintings in the collection which show food — answers in some cases can be drawn.

Quiz sheets from the Quiz Desk, Orange Street entrance, where you can also get details of a children's painting competition on the same food theme — first prize £100. Entries in both quiz and competition up to May 3. (Open Sundays, closed Good Friday).

The National Portrait Gallery have a Strang's Strange Hats Hunt — no prizes, just fun. There are two quiz sheets — one with the outlines of hats appearing in William Strang's pictures, the other with questions about them. Young children just tick off the hats as they identify them in the pictures; budding art critics do the in-depth bit. Runs until June 28, open Sunday afternoons, closed Good Friday.



Yuri Gagarin (right) made history for Russia two decades ago as the first cosmonaut. Michael Binyon explains why the space programme means so much to the Soviet leaders



The immortal spaceman

Twenty years ago a young fresh-faced colonel with typically Slavic features and an infectious smile was shot into outer space aboard a primitive Soviet spaceship Vostok and went into orbit around the earth. The world gasped in admiration, the Soviet Union bubbled over with pride, and Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, established himself overnight as a living legend.

The space race was on in earnest. The Americans, surprised and humiliated, poured unlimited funds into the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, launched a crash programme of testing and research and did not rest until Colonel Neil Armstrong took his first "giant step for mankind" on the moon in 1969.

Since then the Americans have sent other astronauts bumping over the moon's surface in moon buggies, landed automatic miniature laboratories on Mars to look for life in the cold, red dust, and dispatched rockets into the farthest depths of the galaxy

The Russians meanwhile have plodded on with their own less dramatic missions to Venus, unmanned landings on the moon and lengthy scientific missions in the aging orbiting laboratory Salyut 6. And as the American space programme struggles with public indifference and a dwindling budget—revived temporarily by the space shuttle programme—the Russians, with inferior equipment, a weaker technical base *and a less ambitious scientific* programme, have continued to treat space exploration as a national priority.

Soviet rockets blast off from the Baikonur space centre in Kazakhstan with predictable regularity. More than half the 103 spacemen who have whirled around the world have been Russians, and the Soviet Union is now also ferrying up cosmonauts from allied communist countries, the latest being the 33-year-old son of a Mongolian shepherd. Medals and honours are routinely handed out to returning spacemen, banner headlines welcome each new launch and every year, on the anniversary of Gagarin's flight on April 12, the Russians celebrate their space programme as "Cosmonauts' Day".

Why do the Russians still regard all this as important? What benefits have their expensive space shots brought them, and why is Yuri Gagarin, whose titanium futuristic statue overlooks one of Moscow's main avenues, still venerated as a national hero?

Apart from the gains in scientific knowledge and engineering expertise, Soviet space shots have played an incalculable role in boosting Soviet prestige both at home and abroad. The space programme has been used to project overseas an image of Soviet science in general far beyond that merited by other areas of achievement. It has been used as a demonstration of the party's commitment to "progress" and technical advance. It has even been used as an instrument of foreign policy—the joint Soviet-American space link-up in 1975 was the symbolic manifestation of the closer Soviet-American political relations and the ushering in of détente that followed the Brezhnev-Nixon summit in 1972.

An underlying theme has been the Soviet Union's commitment to peace and the benefit of mankind, which are to be achieved only under the guidance of the Communist Party. At blast-off a Soviet cosmonaut commander routinely pledges in a formal statement to carry out the assigned tasks, and expresses "warm thanks" to the Communist Party and government leaders for their "high trust". Significantly, a special message was flashed from outer space to the Olympic opening ceremony.

Ten years ago the Soviet leadership identified itself with the space programme's successes in a characteristic declaration: "Yuri Gagarin's flight was a triumph of socialism, *a brilliant confirmation* of Lenin's prediction about the stormy growth of the socialist state's might, about the flourishing of the inexhaustible talents of our people. The Soviet state's outstanding successes in space exploration have won worldwide recognition."

The message of course is intended especially for citizens at home. It reassures Russians, ever sceptical of official boasting and claims of Soviet achievement, that they can still surprise the world with science, even if they cannot produce the consumer goods at home. Here at last is a field in which the Russians can genuinely compete with the Americans.

Western scientists and engineers have long pointed out that the Soviet space programme in fact does not compete with the American one in technology or innovation. But because of the great secrecy surrounding the programme, many of the details are unknown. It is not even clear who is in overall charge.

Two important figures were Mstislav Keldysh, a former president of the academy, and Sergey Korolev, the chief designer of the space programme until his death in 1966. But western analysts have been unable to determine the roles *of other prominent space engineers*, their budget or their future priorities.

For the moment the Russians have concentrated on testing the human reaction to prolonged space flight. Their latest space shots, lasting over six months, have shown that given the right exercise and a carefully balanced regime, there appears to be no reason apart from the psychological difficulties why man could not stay up at least a year in a space laboratory. And the eventual aim appears to be *a permanently manned* orbiting station, which would be of considerable value in earth observation, experiments such as the manufacture of crystals, semi-conductors and certain alloys, and of course—though not stated—in achieving a military advantage in outer space.

These aims are more modest than the space shuttle, which the Russians have criticized for its military implications. And now the balmy days of joint programmes with the United States appear to be gone for ever, the Soviet Union sees the space race taking on a new seriousness. For the shaky Soviet economy, the space programme is a costly item. But it has fully justified itself in its *political benefits. Before* his tragic death in an air accident in 1968, Yuri Gagarin's smile alone must have earned his country more popular good will than all the speeches of Soviet leaders since. And for that he will be remembered with affection and gratitude by his countrymen tomorrow.

As shares leap, is recovery really round the corner?

While the economists sign letters predicting economic gloom, the Stock Exchange has been living through a boom. The *Financial Times* 30-share Index of leading industrial companies went up by 1.5 points to close at 551.3 yesterday only 7.3 points below its record high. The All-Shares index is actually at a new record level.

Who is right, the stock market optimists who expect the worst is over or the economic pessimists who warn of continuing stagnation?

Probably both are. The latest round of increases in share prices have been heavily influenced by technical factors, most notably by the takeover fever which is beginning to affect some of the big names which play a prominent part in trading.

But more fundamentally, the stock market expects an improvement over the next year in the life blood of company performance, the profit figures which measure companies' success. Stockbrokers Phillips and Drew expect that the profits of industrial companies could rise by 30 per cent next year. That is enough to put a smile on the face of any of the institutional buyers who now account for over two thirds of the equity market.

But an improved outlook for profits does not mean that the total output of the economy will start rising as well. One of the reasons why profits over the next 18 months should start moving ahead is that companies have cut back their workforces, bearing heavy redundancy costs in 1980 in order to make savings later. That change will do little to boost output in the year ahead.

What the stock market is predicting is that the pattern of the past two years, when the living standards of workers have risen and the state of companies has declined to perilous depths, may be about to reverse itself. But that does not mean that the total level of output will go up significantly.

Yet as the chart shows, the share index has always in the past gone up ahead of any economic recovery. But look closer

An improved outlook for profits does not mean that the total output of the economy will start rising too

and you can see that the share index is, if anything, too sensitive an indicator. In late 1975 it predicted a slump that never really happened. In 1977 and 1978 it bounced up and down at a time when the economy was still moving steadily upwards.

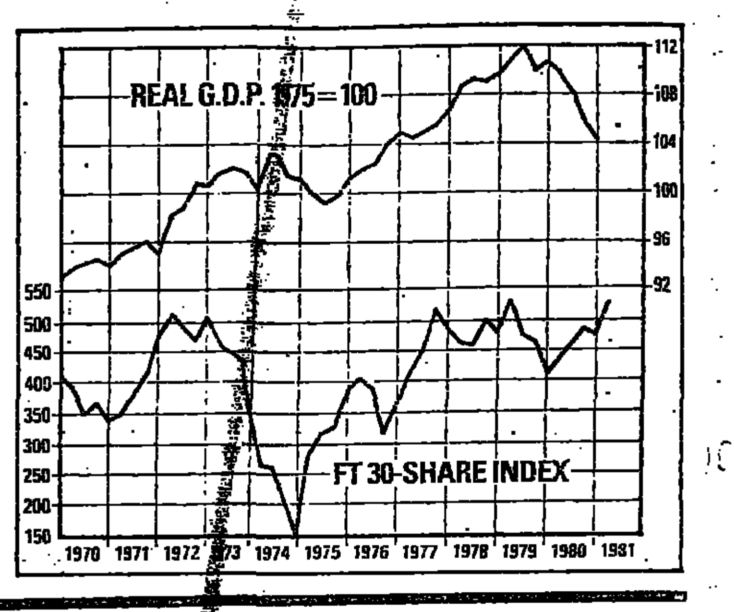
Movements in the price of shares are included in the Central Statistical Office's longer leading indicators, which are designed to tell us what will happen to the economy about 15 months ahead.

Yet the Stock Exchange went on rising right up to the spring of 1979, the very moment when the economy began to turn down. This shows just how great the variations can be in the link between the stock market and activity in the rest of the economy.

Movements in share prices over the past 18 months could suggest that the economy has touched *bottom about now*, but they would also be consistent with any upturn being delayed until much later in the year or even 1982. Most economic forecasters were predicting a slow recovery in output in 1981, but have now put that off until 1982. Even when it arrives, they expect the growth in output to be slow and easily blown off course.

One final sign of the inflationary times in which we live puts the performance of shares over the past 10 years in perspective. If the *FT* Index had kept pace with inflation since 1970, it would have closed last night not at 551.3 but at 1600.

David Blake
Economics Editor



Fred Emery

The new party and friends: it's intermission time

"But the old politics is dying. The battle to decide what the new politics will be *like* is just beginning. It is possible, just possible", Mrs Shirley Williams somewhat tentatively concludes her new book, "that it will be a politics for people."

Like much that the Social Democrats say, all parties could agree with that. An effort to involve more people, serve the people more, is what democratic politicians of all colours keep telling themselves they are about, whatever the quality of their achievement.

Perhaps only the Labour leadership clings to the old formulas of corporatism, with a government by consensus with the union leaders. Everyone else is more restive. It is Mr Tony Benn's rhetorical strength, in his increasing challenge to the trade union barons, that he proclaims the will to "extend democracy" — even if it turns out to mean all power to the activist.

It is one of the presumptions of the Conservative Government to be restoring incentive and decision-making to the people—even if their delivery is wanting. Indeed, it is one of the worries of some in the present Cabinet that Social Democrats and Liberals could really run off with the prize if they could invent a way to make participation — perish the phrase, industrial democracy — work at work.

It is not clear, especially in a recession, that there is widespread fervour for this around the country. Where countries have tried involvement, or codetermination, as Mrs Williams suggests, it usually excites only a minority who in turn become an elite and so breed a new divisiveness. However, this does not mean that we who have not tried it should accept that we cannot make it work.

It is interesting that senior Tories are worried. It would be a good bet that whatever pre-election package they tried to concoct with the economy in such straits will include a new effort in involving the workforce in the running of the firm. That thrust is likely to have greater force than any further efforts to constrict trade unions by law.

The Social Democrats certainly intend being the pacemakers. Dr David Owen's book, *Face the Future*, has far more detail than Mrs Williams's. But the Social Democrats' stated principle of deciding things by one member one vote, is intended to be the model for much that would follow. Although they promise stability in central economic policy, they promise a virtual revolution by devolution. In business and local government there might be decentralizing participation that would turn the country into a federation of regions in all but name. The policy, of course, remains to be decided.

And before we get there, there is the matter of getting elected under the old politics. This last week has confirmed that even with the Social Democrats and Liberals the battle is going to be among themselves before they get to their opponents.

No one should be surprised. There has been an inherent tension and contradiction between Mr David Steel's wish for an effective coalition from the start and the majority Social Democrats' wish for one at the end, as it were.

The Liberal leader preferred forging his alliance before the new party had set in its mould. But for the Social Democrats the heat and excitement of the forging heighten the need for a distinct and separate image, different from anything seen in the old politics.

If no surprises, there are inevitably disappointments. Both the Liberal and Social Democrat leaders had, it seemed, intended by this weekend to have announced their joint negotiating committee. Mr Steel talks about a timetable for an agreement to be reached in time to put his to his party conference in the autumn. But he is most concerned with momentum and wanted to keep the ball rolling, especially ahead of next month's local elections. He seems to have thought he had it tied down after his meetings with Social Democrats during the Königswinter conference in Germany last *weekend. So, it seems,* did Mrs Williams.

But other MPs and former MPs on the Social Democrats' steering committee, could not understand the rush. They resented the pressure from the Liberals. Did they not now have their own momentum to think of? Some thought it would upstage their impressive recruiting figures to be seen rushing around, as one put it, holding hands and kissing in public with the Liberals.

All agreed, of course, with the ultimate strategy that they must not fight each other. But the majority wanted all talk of agreement with the Liberals to come slowly. Ideally, in one view, such agreement ought to come only when there was a proper Social Democratic Party to participate in the decision, which meant next year at the earliest. Several former Labour MPs wanted more time to get used to the idea of even an arm's length relationship with the Liberals, having fought them all their careers.

So there will now be an intermission. How long, is none too clear. Relationships between Liberals and *Social Democrats which have been* uneven, ranging from cordiality through prickliness to outright scorn, will now have time to deteriorate again, as well as improve.

It has been Mr Steel's thesis that the sooner they get started on *impressing the electorate* the better. The Liberals know what it feels like to be Sisyphus repeatedly rolling their stone up the hill of the election system. Confirmation that it is getting worse, not better—whatever the glittering opinion polls says—came again last week in a research paper to the Political Studies Association conference at the University of Hull, by Mr Michael Steed and Mr John Curtice.

On present trends and with boundary changes likely to help the Conservatives, they foresee a fall in the number of marginal seats. They also predict a greater likelihood of "hung parliaments". But, and here is the greatest warning to the Social Democrats, they speak of the danger of having their vote spread even more evenly all round the country than is the current Liberals' support.

Such is the concentration—north versus south, town versus country—of Labour and Conservative strength, they note that unless the combined Liberal and Social Democratic vote were well over 30 per cent the end result might be to increase the disadvantage hitherto suffered by nationwide third parties. In other words, Mr Foot's wishful prediction that the SDP might end up with not a single seat might come true.

Nor should the would-be allies comfort themselves with the thought of being decision makers in a hung parliament. There remains another possibility of coalition with which the major parties, if it came to it, could defy the interlopers: that is a grand coalition between Conservatives and Labour. Preposterous now, perhaps, but a new form of old politics not to be totally excluded from calculations.

Shirley Williams's book, *Politics is for People* (Allen Lane, hardback, £8.50; Penguin, paperback, £2.50) will be the subject of an article by Ian Bradley on *Monday*.

Letter from Hongkong

Life with the madding crowd

The Anglo-Chinese banker gazed down at the scurrying centre of Hongkong, mercifully reduced to near silence by the double-glazing, from his well-padded eyrie on the 28th floor. "People always ask if China will take the place back when the lease expires in 1997", he said. "Personally, I sometimes wonder if they would want it back."

He had a point. Hongkong is best seen from a distance—from the belly-bottomed old Star Ferry that plies across the harbour, where it has all the neatness of a high-rise architect's display case. Or from the lush woods and even lusher real estate of the Peak rising above it, where you can watch the sun setting over the South China Sea and fancy that the towering acreage of glass and concrete is your own private toyland.

At closer quarters it is a less fragrant proposition: energizing but also exhausting. The story is told of the Scotland Yard officer who arrived to head the local CID, sallied forth on his first morning for a gentle constitutional and was promptly submerged in the human tide. They had to fly him home the following week. It is odd, though, to find a place that affects the claustrophobe as much as the agoraphobe.

Your liking for Hongkong will depend on the constitution of your adrenal gland but you could run out of adjectives to describe it. In a setting where generations of cultural change are telescoped into a few years, "insecure" is probably the most accurate. Refugees from rural China are whisked out of their shanty-town squalor and rehoused in the clouds, 35 sq ft apiece. They do not mind, say the authorities: the Chinese are naturally gregarious and besides, what are the alternatives to high-rise living where space costs more than £2,000 a sq ft?

But the plainer speaking will tell you that wife battering and child abuse, both most un-Chinese, are on the increase, that the extended family is breaking up, that traditional politenesses are vanishing in the pursuit of money.

"Everything is for money", laments one social worker. "We are so ill-mannered. Our values have gone haywire." The tourist association has started a courtesy scheme: the Japanese, it seems, are the chief victims.

It is hardly surprising in a city where impermanence is manifest. There is more construction work in Hongkong, say the experts, than the whole of Britain, and listening to the din of pile-driver and jack-hammer you can believe it. The place is like an immense organism, continuously self-renewing, sprouting new limbs for old, and scant regard is paid to architectural distinction if it is less than 10 storeys high. The splendid old Post Office has gone; the Hongkong Club and the Marine Offices, both handsome in their own way and serving to alleviate the unending rectangularity, will follow suit. Fortunately Flagstaff House, pure white and porticoed and the traditional residence of the British GOC, is to be retained as a museum.

Sadly, many of the skyscrapers seem to exude an antiseptic aura at street level, driving away the teeming hawkers who embody Hongkong's entrepreneurialism. There are 45,000 of them, a third unlicensed, and it is typical of the colony's expanding welfare-state paternalism that they are eventually to be surveyed, reorganized and locked away in multi-storey purpose-built markets. They get in people's way, say the politicians.

The politicians, however, do not get in the people's way. Despite new Government plans for more local democracy, last month's elections produced the worst turnout for years. The outburst of apathy apparently extended to the young and was explained in the same way as the absence of vandalism and graffiti—everyone was too busy making money.

People come to Hongkong to escape politics, to avoid the Peking-Taiwan polarity, the argument runs, and anyway there is the ancient Chinese view of bureaucrats—"all crows are black". The colony is nevertheless getting on boomingly with mainland China, resuming its historical role as an entrepôt. Re-exports to China more than trebled last year: investment was up fivefold. For many local capitalists, it is a matter of doing business with their childhood villages, their relatives.

But westernization and "getting on" remain the driving force. Like the insect colony where a chemical message permeates almost instantly thanks to innumerable interactions, Hongkong is preternaturally fashion-conscious, and the "eye-eyes", as the illegal immigrants are known phonetically, who made it from China before last year's clampdown now stalk about in track suits and sneakers emblazoned with makers' names. Sport is the mode, chiming well with the Chinese preoccupation with bodily health and fitness. Every morning, 30,000 shadow-box on the rooftops.

Many of Hongkong's charms should be sampled soon, before they are demolished. Like Cat Street and its environs, home of fake antiques, poached ivory, fleamarkets and snake shops, but now the subject of urban renewal. Or the Tiger Balm gardens, where Mr Aw Bun Haw, of Haw Par fame, commemorated the all-purpose cure for lumbago, gout and scorpion bite that made him a millionaire and did so in a style horrifically reminiscent of Hieronymus Bosch. Its future, too, appears limited.

Or there is Ocean Park, built in typically cavalier fashion on a prominent headland, where you can view the biggest and probably the most beautiful aquarium in the world: an exquisite simulation of a coral reef inhabited by countless small fish like liquorice allsorts, patrolled by leopard sharks and rays and lit with the same secret magic as Wan Chai or Tsim Sha Tsui, chief haunt of the city's strollers and pleasure-seekers, at night. It reminds one, oddly, of Hongkong itself—and since it was built only four years ago, it has a bit of time to run yet.

David Nicholson-Lord

Sportsview

These boots were made for trotting

Dovedale will be busily pretty at Easter. This spectacular topographic jungle, worn to a browner green by millions of booted feet, owed its original fame to Charles Cotton and Izaak Walton. George Eliot gave the place fictional embellishment. The intimate little gorge has since assumed a starring role in the inanimate cast of Britain's first national park: the Peak District, designated 30 years ago.

The only way to explore Dovedale—or, for that matter, any of the most magical chunks of the Peak District—is on foot. Walking is the first and last thing we do in the way of conventional exercise and it acquires a special importance in middle age, when physical ambitions are born from a marriage of convenience between reason and romanticism. Reason insists that declining energies should be concentrated on the practicable as distinct from the ideal. Romanticism, uneasily compatible, tempts us to rekindle old fires and let the sparks fly where they will.

The Peak District is just the place for all that*: the walking*, and the intellectual compromise. It is more accessible than the Lake District and vies with it as England's most popular terrain for ramblers, especially the hardy kind who regard mucky boots as the basic ingredient of a good day. The breed proudly accept the generic label of bog-trotters: a term coined to describe those Irish tramps renowned for fancy footwork when nipping from tussock to tussock.

The modern descendants of these light-footed layabouts seek refreshment for the soul and exercise for the body on the high, lonely, often trackless wasteland of Kinder Scout, Bleaklow, and a few more places represented by dark *brown patches on the Ordnance* Survey map. The Pennine Way put the stamp of official tolerance on their eccentricity, but the genuine bog-trotter remains disdainful about any paths with even a hint of official channels. He prefers to make his own way across the wild moorland but, in case the weather turns nasty, takes the precaution of dressing for trouble and packing a compass.

Those who prefer more charming, less strenuous challenges, head for Dovedale and other limestone dales. But the excitement lies in bog-trotting or climbing *among the gritstone* heights. Feet were made for walking and hands were added for the convenience of climbers. Whatever your needs, the Peak District can become a private gymnasium.

Whenever I see the friendly bulk of Birchen Edge etched against the skyline north of Chatsworth, the sight revives memories of a muscular chimney sweep who, in emergency, had clambered over rooftops to rescue his brush. We scrambled up modest pitches and then propped our backs against that honest gritstone, stretched our legs in the heather and let the birds sing to us while we rested tired limbs and examined the contents of flasks and sandwich boxes.

That chapter is closed. Middle age changes the rules especially after one fall and many submissions. But given two sound legs, a warm parka, and a decent pair of boots, there is still much bog-trotting to be done: and where is the harm in an occasional scramble up the sort of rock that begs for the carefully adhesive company of a man who remembers his dependants and does nothing daft?

Even if your knees do not take the strain as well as they once did, there is much fun to be had from an excursion *to Kinder Downfall*—an infrequently astonishing spectacle in that, when there is a good flow of water and a strong wind from the right quarter, the Downfall is blown upwards (yes upwards) like steam from a giant kettle. It really is time, now that Easter is coming and the sap is rising, to have another look at Kinder—especially on that arduously rewarding round walk from Edale to Hope.

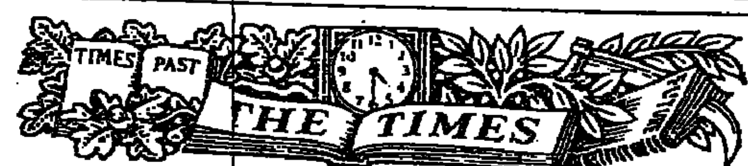
It is time, too, for another look at the view from Derwent Edge or Win Hill over the drowned, well-remembered villages of Derwent and Ashopton. At the secluded, unspoilt Alport Dale and its example of the geological jokes erosion can play. At the Wye *valley* between Buxton and Ashford in the Water, where the church still cherishes paper garlands formerly carried at the funerals of betrothed maidens who died before marriage. At the Goyt Valley and the evocative ruins of Errwood Hall, where sheep graze amid the rubble of a once-splendid heap of Victoriana. At Chatsworth and Haddon Hall. All the way, we would walk with the ghosts of Little John, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, Mary Queen of Scots, Bonnie Prince Charlie and—in the awful emptiness of Longdendale—Roman soldiers.

All that would be reasonable. And who is to argue with a middle-aged man tidying up a few loose ends left over from his youth? What a walk it must be along all those escarpments from Chatsworth to Derwent Dale, almost 20 miles in the company of the gods. Or down the Manifold (which drops out of sight for a while through a limestone colander) and then up Dovedale to an inn where I once heard a man say that he liked to see a head on his beer, so that he could tell it was the right way up.

Why, there is even a mystery to be solved—an implied promise made at the upland village of Grindon. I called at the seventeenth century inn one day and was told: "Sorry, we don't open till Easter". No reasonable man could go to the grave with a comment like that on his mind. Grindon, after all, is just a healthy stroll uphill from the Manifold: just the thing to rekindle the fires of youth without risking incurable harm. Easter is upon us. Where on earth did I put those diligently dubbined boots?

Rex Bellamy

Rex Bellamy's fourth book The Peak District Companion, A Walker's Guide to its Fells, Dales and History *(239 pp, £7.95), will be published by David & Charles on April 30.*



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE MEMBER FOR THE MAZE

The art of winning elections in Fermanagh and South Tyrone is not to split the vote. It is a constituency in which the unionist/protestant and nationalist/catholic types of Ulstermen are fairly evenly poised, with a natural advantage to the latter of about 5,000 electors out of about 70,000. If there is a candidate with a clear run on each side, what happens next depends on (a) differential apathy and (b) the acceptability of the candidates as representatives of their respective tribes.

On this occasion there was one candidate on each side of the divide: on the Unionist side because Mr Paisley dared not test his strength there, and on the nationalist side because the SDLP, the main advocates of a constitutional approach to Irish unity, allowed itself to be outmanoeuvred at the nomination stage. It pays a heavy penalty for that default, and so does the whole province. Political apathy has been squeezed out of that part of Ulster by a relentless campaign of hit-and-run murders from across the border and by reawakened nationalist expectations after the Thatcher-Haughey talks. The result of the election would therefore turn on the candidates' acceptability to their own natural supporters. Cross voting is unknown, and when the non-sectarian Alliance Party put in an appearance in 1979 it got 1.7 per cent of the vote.

Mr Harry West has none of the attractions of youth and novelty, but he was a safe receptacle for the unionist vote. Mr Robert Sands looked a more doubtful runner: a prominent Provisional IRA man, sentenced to 14 years for firearms offences, 40 days into a fast to death at the Maze prison. Which would be decisive, repugnance to an organization of systematic political murder, or sympathy for a young patriot immolating himself in the cause of Ireland's ancient quarrel with England? We now know the answer.

It is a brilliant propaganda coup for the Provisional IRA. It authenticates their H-block protest as never before. More than that. The value they will put on the face of it is that the nationalist electors of Ireland do not merely back the Provisionals in their heart of hearts but, given the chance, come out en masse to vote for them. It is a specious claim since all they asked for from the voters was endorsement of the demand for political status for IRA prisoners and support for Mr Sands's self-sacrifice. It also grossly oversimplifies the states of mind of nationalists in that border country when presented with the choice of endorsing the IRA or letting in a unionist. To deny the seat to the other side must have been for many the chief consideration.

But no qualification or distinction however valid is going to rob the Provisionals of the propaganda value of their victory—in the United States especially and in the Republic—or diminish its impact in the province on a humiliated SDLP and aroused unionist community.

Mr Sands's political handlers now say, contrary to what they said before, that he will *not* resign the seat before his death from starvation, if it comes to that. The House of Commons should move at once, that is before the Easter recess, to unseat him. That would be an entirely proper thing to do since he is precluded from attending the House for the duration of this parliament. It is also better that if he encompasses his own death, those who will exploit it should be denied whatever extra advantage they might get out of his formally representing a parliamentary constituency at the time.

For the Government two problems, one of them immediate, are intensified. The present hunger strike in the Maze is made harder to manage. It can no longer be assumed that the Provisional prisoners' demand for political status and the means they choose for enforcing it do not engage the emotions of the greater part of the nationalist community in Ulster. Even so, to yield to the demand would be fatal to the Government's authority. The best it can do is to repeat, with more finesse this time and in less favourable circumstances, the procedure by which it weathered the same storm before Christmas: to offer concessions on the particulars of the prison regime without conceding any matter of principle.

Looking a bit farther ahead, the Government must surely now conclude (although it may wish to await next month's local elections in the province before saying so) that the people of Northern Ireland are so far polarized as to render useless any early revival of the attempt to introduce provincial institutions acceptable to the leaders of both communities. The IRA by its sustained killing and skilful manipulation of its prisoners' protest and Mr Ian Paisley by his thunderous invocation of the ghost of Sir Edward Carson have between them seen to that. Meanwhile salvation through exploratory collaboration with Mr Haughey is a very long way off, if it is there at all.

There is no early alternative to administration of the province within the United Kingdom in the interests of all its people indifferently. The duty could be more confidently fulfilled if the Government were to give more thought to normalizing the administrative and legislative arrangements, and less sign of wishfully thinking that there is some internal or external "solution" for disposing of the problem if only we all looked hard enough.

TO COMMAND THE EARTH ORBIT

The technical difficulties that have already caused America's new shuttle-orbiter spacecraft to be three years behind schedule were still at work yesterday nine minutes before the launch was cancelled at Cape Canaveral. The last space spectacular in the Apollo series of manned space-flights was six years ago, when the first and only collaborative Soviet-American venture was achieved with the link up of an Apollo-Soyuz spacecraft. Three years earlier the American Government had decided in favour of a different type of space transporter capable of ferrying people between earth and space in a vehicle that combined the features of an aeroplane and a spacecraft. Its most important characteristics were an ability to return to earth by landing on an extended aircraft runway, and to be overhauled and reused as many as 50 times. The first of the shuttle-orbiter family the Columbia, was launched in space last autumn more than two years late. Further technical setbacks delayed the next flight until this month.

Yet the concept of the space shuttle is a bold one on which the United States basis its hopes of recovering the lead it held over the Soviet Union in the sixties, with its manned space programme. The construction of a small fleet of vehicles to be flown repeatedly between earth and space was regarded a decade ago as a fairly modest technological advance over the rockets and space capsules which had taken astronauts to the moon. Experience has proved otherwise; and the miscalculation is reflected in the costs that have risen from an estimated $5,000 million to nearly $10,000 million. Even so, a successful shuttle flight tomorrow should be the first of a series of journeys over the next 15 years, which will mark a new era of military, commercial and scientific use of space. It will then have become something of a commonplace, and technical misjudgment about how long it would take to produce the new type of high pressure rocket motor, or to manufacture the 35,000 tiles forming the heat shield will all have been forgiven and forgotten.

But it is the commitment of the United States Department of Defence to this programme which has kept the shuttle alive. Were it not for its importance to defence, as a vehicle to collect reconnaissance, to position satellites and to monitor possible future Salt agreements, the enterprise would have already foundered in Congress on account of its cost. As it is, the size of the original fleet of spaceships has been cut back as part of the overall contraction of the aerospace budget. It is easier now to see, with hindsight, that while the Russians were pursuing a single-minded aim to build operational space platforms in earth orbit, the American approach to manned flight, which landed the Apollo crews on the moon, may have been more visionary, but was also less useful for military purposes. There may be considerable scientific and commercial potential in shuttle flights, but it will be military plans which dominate the next phase, and as far as the United States Defence Department is concerned, earth orbit is about to become another theatre for routine operations.

There has been no secret about the matter, since the topic has been emphasized repeatedly in Congress. This has not gone unnoticed in Moscow, where the Soviet leaders have protested against the development of the American space shuttle, and in the last round of abortive Salt II negotiations argued that its development was an act of provocation. Since the characteristics of the spaceplane as a giant cargo carrier, capable of accommodating single objects up to thirty tons and placing them in orbit, have been widely publicized, the Soviet reaction may be understandable. Having gained command of the earth orbit with the remarkable Salyut space stations the Soviet Union is now about to lose its advantage; and it would rather not do so.

NO PLACES FOR FACES

No more loyal heart beats in Britain than that of Mr Michael Meacher, MP. When the huzza is raised and caps are flung into the air, his backbencher's cloth cap soars as high as any. Nor does he like to see others baffled in expressing their own loyalty. The textile workers of Oldham West, breasts swelling with sentiments like his own, want to give shape to their feelings by manufacturing T-shirts printed with portraits of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. But the Lord Chamberlain has announced that this particular display of loyalty would not be welcomed by the palace.

Blow the palace, says loyalty, we are democratic royalists here. Who is Prince Charles to have preferences about the way we wish him well? Like an Ulsterman adding new dimensions to the concept of loyal dissent, Mr Meacher has written to incite Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Industry to join his rebellion and urge the textile workers to ignore the royal prohibition. He is especially concerned that the trade in portrait T-shirts may pass from lean and hungry Oldham to the prosperous and opportunistic textile workers of Pakistan.

If the original prohibition had been couched in the form of a request rather than a prohibition, there might never have been any fuss. Yet the Lord Chamberlain's announcement was merely the regular form at such moments. It was in essence concessionary, not restrictive. At other times the palace is quietly and tenaciously active to prevent unauthorized use of royal titles and insignia, which are the copyright of the Queen. The royal arms are even protected by international treaty from misuses like registration as trademarks by companies abroad. Since no-one has a copyright in his own face, there is no legal basis for a ban on portrait T-shirts. But tactful requests behind the scenes are as effective in the one case as in the other, and manufacturers and retailers who value their respectability will normally comply. But manufacturers and retailers of T-shirts do not all set much store by this kind of respectability.

The published regulations bear signs of the same deep and inventive contemplation of possible improprieties that used to mark the Lord Chamberlain's rulings when he was censor of stage drama. They do not overtly shape the thought that breasts swelling with whatever sentiments should not have as their sole covering the image of the happy pair. But textiles generally are seen to create risks of indignities. Faces are allowed only on headscarves and tea-towels, for reasons having more to do with custom than logic.

A hundred years ago it was all far more lax. Advertisers used the royal insignia and even pictures of the Queen herself to suggest that their wares enjoyed royal patronage. Their cheek seems comical to modern eyes. But although Queen Victoria still suffers the same indignities in television commercials, few would wish to see living members of the Royal Family treated in the same way. Our narrower attitude harks back to a still earlier age, as is shown by the Lord Chamberlain's grave insistence that royal insignia should not be used on flags. What if the flag was mistaken for the Prince's personal standard? Endless muddle might arise if people thought he was actually present. In this we hear an echo of the time when heraldry mattered, and blood might flow over the impudent misappropriation of a quartering.

The right to work

From Professor J. W. Bruegel

Sir, In spite of all his eloquence, Mr Bernard Levin is at least a hundred years behind the times with his theory (April 8) that "it is the business of the state to do no more than hold the ring for the activities of its citizens". His attempts to ridicule the notion of the "right to work" fall flat in view of the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified by the United Kingdom on May 20, 1976. Article 6 of this document states unambiguously:

The state parties to the present covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.

The next paragraph in article 6 indicates the steps to be taken "under conditions safeguarding fundamental, political and economic freedoms to the individual".

No less objectionable is Mr Levin's thesis, proclaimed the day before, that freedom has not "got anything to do with material circumstances". The inherent relationship between freedom and material circumstances has been defined by the German poet, Georg Herwegh, some 150 years ago: "*Brecht das Doppeljoch entzwei! Brecht die Not der Tyrannei! Brecht die Tyrannei der Not! Brot ist Freiheit, Freiheit Brot!*" (Break the double-yoke into pieces! Break the misery of tyranny! Break the tyranny of misery! Bread is freedom, freedom bread).

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BRUEGEL,
21 Connaught Drive, NW11.
April 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Priorities in the national investment programme

From Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton (Conservative)

Sir, The House of Commons Treasury Select Committee did not only urge in its latest report that the decline in capital spending relative to current spending should be halted. The committee recommended that this trend should be reversed and that Government should raise significantly the proportion of public investment within the total of public expenditure from its present low level.

The committee pointed out that an outstanding feature of our economy in recent years has been the decline in public-sector capital expenditure, both absolutely in volume terms and as a share of total public expenditure. The figures and the percentages are striking indeed. Fixed capital expenditure (at 1980 survey prices) amounted to £15,809m in 1975-76 and £9,930m in 1980-81. As a percentage of total expenditure these sums represent 19.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively. The decline is forecast to continue, albeit on a more modest scale, into 1981-82.

The Government White Paper on public expenditure, which was debated in the House of Commons yesterday (April 9) lays emphasis in paragraph 22 on the need for efficiency in public spending. This good intention needs to be built upon as a matter of urgency.

Readers of *The Times* will no doubt have been shocked by your correspondent, Mr Hennessy's account (April 7) of the evidence given to the House of Commons *Public Accounts Committee* last Monday by the Comptroller and Auditor General, which indicated that the processes of internal audit in the government service are regarded as a mere "Cinderella activity". Sir Derek Rayner, working on a part-time basis and with a skeleton staff, has been tireless and effective in discovering economies to be made within the government service—without loss of efficiency or service to the public. It is disappointing that Britain's civil servants, now clamouring for increased remuneration, apparently put efficiency and economy so low in their scale of priorities.

The reality is that for many years we have been appallingly wasteful for the way in which public money is spent. One example will suffice. Social service payments now account for some £27bn per annum, more than a quarter of the total Budget. It is well known that our system of transfer payments in general in the United Kingdom is among the most costly, the most complex and the most difficult to understand of any in the Western world.

Furthermore, we cannot ever be certain that the maximum help is going to those most in need. I remember reporting to the House of Commons as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee a few years ago the considered opinion of the committee that the system was too complicated for many of the clerks in the Department of Health and Social Security to be able to understand properly and explain to their customers. The *Public Accounts Committee*, year after year, report after report, gives other examples.

Thus there is, without any doubt, and without the possibility of any doubt, immense scope for spending the taxpayers' money better, for ensuring better value for money, for insisting that (welfare apart) the Government is a notable force as a promoter of efficiency in the state services and a moderniser, and not least in the nationalized industries.

There may well be, as your leading article (April 10) rightly implies, scope for examining new methods of financing the nationalized industries (a matter which the Treasury and Civil Service Committee is shortly to inquire into). It is gratifying that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken to discuss the possibility of giving a greater emphasis to capital expenditure with the committee in the immediate future.

However the main point—the need to build a high road to national recovery—cannot be overemphasized. Investment is a cost like any other. But it is a cost which we should afford ahead of administration. New technology, new plant, new methods and a modern infrastructure are the essential foundations for economic prosperity. Finance is undoubtedly available at home and abroad for worthwhile projects and on a large scale.

The list of needs is long—the electrification of the railways, the Severn barrage, the development of nuclear power, are only a few of the thousands of examples one could give. All that is required is *imagination and a determination* to marry the needs to the facilities.

No other country in the European Community is failing to renew its capital assets. The annual level of total investment in the Community has increased in real terms by 12 per cent per annum since 1975. Why should we, in our folly, fall behind our competitors? In so doing we are destroying our future prospects.

If the Treasury and Civil Service Committee has given a new *emphasis to this debate about the* need, which in turn (thanks to your support) leads to action being taken, then this fact alone will have justified its existence and given some new hope to our sorely pressed people. I do not accept, and I never have, that unemployment and lower living standards should be their normal expectation.

Yours faithfully,
E. du CANN.
House of Commons, SW1.

From the Director General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, What is it about the words "capital investment" and "infrastructure" that causes the immediate suspension of the critical faculties among economic commentators and those responsible for leading articles in *The Times* (April 10)?

Proposals for public works programmes or the further subsidization of capital spending by nationalized industries appeal in that they present demonstrable short-term employment gains; are welcomed by some businessmen perplexed by the failure of the public sector to observe a distinction between capital and revenue spending which is to them fundamental; and are directed toward improvements in Britain's infrastructure. Few are willing to argue that this does not stand in need of improvement.

Yet infrastructural failings are of minimal economic significance by comparison with the damage inflicted upon businesses by high interest rates and the continuing high levels of business and personal taxation. These phenomena, and the Treasury's present desperate search for new sources of revenue, can be traced straight back to the overspending of the public sector, capital and revenue alike.

The uncompetitiveness, restrictive practices, monopoly powers and trades union domination which afflict so many nationalized industries will not be rectified by further major "investment" programmes. They are, on the contrary, likely to postpone any serious attempt to tackle these problems.

In reality, the Government lacks the fiscal room to manoeuvre even if it were considered imperative for other reasons to take new steps in public works programmes, nor ought it to extend the shadowy but growing area of public finance for which it stands as the ultimate guarantor. It will only regain the capability to take spending options to which elements of risk or unquantifiable gain attach if its entire economic programme is underwritten by a substantial new inflow of revenue.

Revenue income of the scale required can only be achieved by raising the targets for the realization of public—sector assets themselves from around £500m per annum to £2bn in each of the remaining years of the present Parliament.

The techniques to attain these results are varied. They include further measures of privatization; the increased use of sale and lease-back of public-sector fixed assets; employing convertible debentures secured on assets to raise money in the market whilst providing for automatic privatization by conversion into shares when the conditions are ripe; the sale of equity shares; and the straightforward sale to the private sector of viable sections of nationalized enterprises.

Not only should these measures guarantee higher investment levels unaccompanied by threats to the public-sector borrowing requirement, but they will also avoid the demonstrated incapacity of governments to pick "winners". As Sir Keith Joseph pointed out, it is currently the losers who pick ministers.

It is not insignificant that, as the siren voices of the capital spenders gain in volume, the boldness of nationalized industry chairmen in demanding a halt to the privatization programme central to the Government's election commitments increases.

Yours truly,
WALTER GOLDSMITH,
Director General,
Institute of Directors,
116 Pall Mall, SW1.
April 10.

From Mr B. Barker

Sir, The Comptroller and Auditor General has drawn attention to the lack of appreciation in the Civil Service of the potential benefits of an efficient, modern internal audit service.

Sir John Herbecq, at the Civil Service Department, has said that the problem is not so much lack of numbers but lack of training and professionalism.

In certain departments of state, notably the Ministry of Defence, there is a clear and welcome movement in the direction of professionalizing staff.

I suggest that a quick, practical and inexpensive contribution to the solution of the internal audit problem in the Civil Service would be to put selected executive officers and all new principals or assistant principals in the administrative class through the professional examinations of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. These men and women could then be seconded to internal audit as part of their career development.

The courses, colleges, examinations and everything required are readily available without additional charge to the public purse. All that is lacking is a sufficient will to get the right people qualified and put to work.

B. BARKER.
Secretary and Chief Executive,
The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators,
16 Park Crescent, W1.
April 9.

The other face of national service

From Mr David K. Ashworth

Sir, I read with interest that Sir Hugh Fraser (article, April 8) believes that the reintroduction of national service would instil in the youth of the country "a new personal sense of purpose, hope and national involvement". That the treatment worked in the case of Sir Hugh is clear: he has become a politician. If this were the general effect, perhaps we should be sceptical of the virtues of the policy.

It seems irrational for Sir Hugh to seek to solve social and economic problems by means of military measures. Indeed, he admits that the "objectives would be largely civil". I can hardly suppose that the military establishments will relish the idea of being granted "thousands of millions" of pounds, not to spend on military needs, but to train young people without any sense of military commitment or suitability to the military life, for "largely civil" reasons.

In view of the vast cost in time and resources, they might feel that the real defensive function of the Armed Forces was being ignored, and their own commitment presumed upon. I doubt very much that those who spent time in training the young Sir Hugh to pretend to be a bush on Salisbury Plain had the slightest intention of giving him "a sense of . . . national involvement".

Sir Hugh's comments about the role of the trade unions in his plans to use raw recruits to clean up our inner cities are very revealing. I suspect that lurking behind talk of "demanding (from the unions) a full acceptance of inescapable realities" and an "improved infrastructure" is something rather sinister. I cannot believe that the military establishment, whatever the political views of those who compose it, regard it as any part of their task to be a weapon in the fight against the power of the trade unions.

The idea smacks of the kind of uncritical faith in the political importance of the Armed Forces which is even now giving rise to military coups d'état and totalitarian regimes in the Third World. Sir Hugh may be concerned with improving the minds and the physiques of the young: still, one may wonder whether it is not to be for the sake of extending beyond its proper sphere and into civilian life the mentality of the military recruit.

That mentality, as Sir Hugh well knows, is one of unquestioning obedience and the suppression of initiative in favour of that of one's superiors. In civilian life such an attitude is conducive only to acquiescence in tyranny. If Sir Hugh would say that his years of service have done him no harm I shall not dispute the point: but it is not the qualities of the recruit that have made him a citizen of a free country.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID K. ASHWORTH,
Peterhouse, Cambridge.
April 8.

Multiracial community

From Mr A. G. Marden

Sir, Up here in Tottenham I have neighbours below and to one side who are of West Indian origin and to the other side who are Irish. Farther down the street are people of Greek, Indian and Jewish backgrounds.

Come the summer, when it seems everybody is improving some part of their home, I swap my chisels and power tools for their ladders and paint brushes. When somebody is changing an engine on his car he can count on the loan of a working lamp or a strong arm if he needs it.

My neighbour below has difficulty reading her electricity meters, so I read them for her. She cooks a mean brandy cake.

These are all tentative steps toward building a community. Naturally there are areas of sensitivity and suspicion. This is to be expected, given the personal history and experience of racialism which many have had to endure.

There is not, however, any talk of blood on the streets, repatriation, or race specific fertility rates. There is a resentment that Mr Powell, who commutes between a cosy house in Westminster and a Northern Irish constituency should, by his public pronouncements, be jeopardizing these first steps toward a true multiracial community.

Yours sincerely,
TONY MARDEN,
149 Vartry Road, N15.

KGB terror in Kiev

From Mrs Rita Eker and Mrs Margaret Rigal

Sir, We have just received news that the persecution of Soviet Jewish "refuseniks" in Kiev has reached new and alarming proportions.

Wives will not allow their husbands to walk alone in the streets for fear that they will be subjected to "provocation" and then arrested for hooliganism. An atmosphere of terror is now general in Jewish homes. A recent visitor expressed it by saying that the contrast between Kiev and Moscow is as great as that between Moscow and London.

In the last year hundreds of Jewish families who have applied to emigrate to Israel have been refused and been subjected to KGB victimization. During March Vladimir Kislik and Kim Fridman, both of whom have waited eight years for permission to leave the USSR, were arrested; their friends are appealing to the West to protest against this *brutal violation of human* rights.

Yours faithfully,
RITA EKER,
MARGARET RIGAL,
Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry,
148 Granville Road, NW2.
April 2.

Threat to agriculture

From Dr Ralph Horwitz

Sir, The common agricultural policy has no other rationale than to sustain, at least temporarily, the political order of Europe against organized European farmers. The annual price increase that serves apparently to ensure the rights of such farmers to extend their output at ever-increasing marginal cost will in due time have exactly the same disastrous consequences for such farmers themselves as British trade unionism to protect the "right to work" is now having on employment prospects for British workers.

Three million unemployed in Britain as the consequence of obscurantist collective bargaining will, in the foreseeable future, be paralleled by a disaster to European agriculture from obscurantist collective marketing of the farm product.

Yours truly,
RALPH HORWITZ,
Polytechnic of the South Bank,
School of Management and Administrative Studies,
Borough Road, SE1.

Holbein painting enigma

From Mr John Rowlands

Sir, May I refer to Mr John Fletcher's letter to you of March 28 occasioned by the acquisition by the National Gallery of Scotland of Holbein's splendid religious painting of "The Old and the New Law". While naturally, as a layman, I cannot question the scientific basis of his analysis of the tree rings of the wood on which Holbein painted this work, his application of these findings to the question of the date of the painting does seem rather incautious.

This analysis, as I understand it, can, if the wood furnishes enough evidence, give us the "felling date" of the tree, from which one can assume approximately the date *after which* an artist could have painted on the panel. Unfortunately Mr Fletcher's assumptions that have led him to propose that the painting was executed by Holbein in 1526 in Antwerp (en route from *Basle to England) are undermined* by the evidence.

In its iconography the painting is Holbein's interpretation of a new religious subject, evidently devised by Lucas Cranach to illustrate Luther's Pauline doctrine of Justification by Faith with its antithesis between *lex* (Law), which leads to Judgment, and *gratia* (Grace), which leads to Redemption through Jesus Christ. Extant paintings of this subject from Cranach's workshop date from 1529 onwards, and Cranach also produced a woodcut at about the same date for dissemination to a wider public.

Stylistically the painting is, in my view, more likely to have been executed in the period c1532 to c1535 rather than earlier. But the fact that it is a Lutheran picture would not in principle have precluded it from being painted for someone in England during the artist's first visit here, 1526-1528. For at that time the religious situation in court circles was evidently more fluid than Mr Fletcher assumes. There were powerful individuals at the court who were toying with ideas of reform. For instance, Sir Henry Guildford, Controller of the Household and Master of the Revels, an important courtier, had contacts with William Tyndale and Guildford was an early English patron of Holbein whose majestic portrait, now at Windsor Castle, he painted in 1527.

Despite the strong episcopal opposition, the supporters at court of reform gradually increased their influence, and after the fall of Wolsey on October 9, 1529, they *came out into the open. The leaders* were the Gospel-intoxicated Anne Boleyn and the rising Thomas Cromwell. So it would, in my view, have been quite possible for a powerful courtier to have ordered the painting during Holbein's first stay and even more likely both on stylistic and historical grounds, during the first part of his second stay in England.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROWLANDS.
21 St Paul's Place, NW1.
April 7.

Aspect of Beverley Minster

From Mrs Rosalind Hawkes

Sir, Lord Kennet and Alec Clifton-Taylor have both written (March 23 and 26) objecting to the proposed housing cooperative scheme at the south-east end of Beverley Minster. I write as someone keenly interested both in the suitable preservation of our architectural heritage and in the continuation of urban communities in a sympathetic environment.

The two-storey houses planned at Beverley adjoin a nineteenth-century street which is being rehabilitated by the cooperative's architects, York University Design Unit, who have a good record for small, sensitively designed housing schemes. The houses are to take up a small part only of the present open space, are few in number and are intended to make the housing cooperative into an economically workable size. Only the lowest parts of the south-east end of Beverley Minster will be obscured from the distant south-east view; from the true south the view will be almost clear.

The project was an exciting challenge: to provide much-needed extra housing in a declining though still vigorous community, and to complement the nearby outstanding Gothic building without ruining the *modern* open view from the south-east. I feel it is time that the very positive visual and social advantages of the scheme were publicly commended.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND HAWKES,
36 St Paul's Square,
York.
April 5.

Crime and punishment

From Mr Giles Playfair

Sir, A large notice on display in the Tube trains warns us that London Transport will "press for maximum penalties for anyone committing an assault on members of the staff".

While saying amen to that, one nevertheless detects in it an uncomfortable note of discrimination. What about the passengers? What sort of penalties will London Transport press for in cases of assault on them? Moderate penalties? Or no penalties? After all, the staff are paid reasonably well for whatever risk they may *run*, whereas the poor passengers *pay* for it at an exorbitant rate—some 60 times in excess of the prewar price.

Yours etc,
GILES PLAYFAIR,
126 Cranbrook Road, W4.
April 9.

Computer sensibility

From Mr John Turing

Sir, My late brother, Alan Turing, a mathematical genius and a founding father of the modern computer, remarked some thirty years ago that he could foresee the day when a computer could write a sonnet "but it might not be a very good sonnet". This was duly reported in *The Times* and caused quite a stir at the time. The qualification "not a very good sonnet" may be of some consolation to Mr Levin (article, April 2).

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TURING,
158 Prince George Avenue,
Southgate, N14.

"... IT IS LIKE a man going on a journey, when he leaves home and puts his servants in charge, each with his work, and commands the doorkeeper to be on the watch. Watch therefore."—St. Mark 13: 34,35 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

ACKROYD.—On April 8th, 1981 to Kate (née Lucas-Tooth) and David—a son.

BLACK.—On the 6th April, to Catherine (née Turner) and Brydon—a daughter (Anna-Marie).

BRUDENELL-BRUCE. — On 8th April to Sophie and Andrew (a daughter).

CAREY.—On April 9th 1981 at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Sarah and Brooks—a son (James Alexander).

CARROLL.—On April 3rd, at Westminster Hospital, to Pauline (née Lyon) and Peter—a daughter (Katherine Anne Lyon), a sister for Andrew.

GREENWOOD.—On April 9th to Julia (née Le Messurier Scott) & Brian—a son (Jonathan Ronald).

HERING.—On 31st March, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Hilary Jane and Richard—a daughter (Rosalind Jane Georgiana), a sister for Kate.

SKINNER.—On 9th April, to Janet (née Budden) and John York—a daughter (Flora Mary York), a sister for Susannah.

USHER-SMITH.—On April 9th, to Sandy and Julian—a son (Alexander), a brother for Juliet.

ADOPTION

BROWNING.—On 9 April, 1981, by Philip and Linda—a son (Thomas), now aged 10 months.

MARRIAGES

RUBY WEDDINGS

FAZAKERLEY: EDWARDSON. — On 12th April 1941, at Farnworth Parish Church, Widnes, Donald to Peggie. Now at 4 Kepplestone, Eastbourne.

LAWRIE : GRANT.—On April 12th, 1941, at St. Giles, Oxford Rex Lawrie to Jean Grant.

DIAMOND WEDDING

CHANCE : ROWNEY.—On 12th April, 1921, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Captain Roger James Ferguson Chance M.C. (Retd.), to Mary Georgina Rowney.

DEATHS

FLEURY.—On April 5th, peacefully, Louis Charles Fleury, holder of the Croix de Guerre, in his 73rd year. Beloved husband of Elizabeth, father of James and stepfather of Olivier and Thierry and grandfather of Michelle. Private funeral, Thursday, April 9th, in Paris. Interment at Charenton le Vieux, Paris.

GAUNT.—On 9th April, 1981, peacefully at his home, Harold James, formerly of West Bromwich, dearly loved by his wife Eve and daughter Valerie and her family. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Wednesday, 15th April, at 9.45 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, for the Parkinsons Disease Society may be sent to: Tapper Funeral Service, 32/34 Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset.

GIBBS.—On 9th April in her 86th year, peacefully, at Skomer Nursing Home, Penarth, Nancy, widow of Alan Gibbs and formerly widow of Howard Williams, mother of Aubrey (Bill) Williams of Toronto and Felicity Kerr. Service at All Saints Church, Penarth, Tuesday, 14 April at 10.15 a.m. No flowers please, donations if desired to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Society.

HENDERSON.—On 8th April, at his fencing club, in London, John Taylor, of Newcastle upon Tyne and London. Beloved father of Loryn and Leia. Interment Benton Cemetery, Newcastle, on Tuesday, 14th April at 3 p.m. Flowers to John Bardgett & Sons Ltd., Newcastle.

LEE, ERICA—Sculptress, on 8th April. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, 16th April, at 11.30. Service in East Chapel.

MILLER.—Peacefully, on April 9th, 1981, at St Luke's Nursing Home, Sheffield, after a long illness bravely borne, Ernest Unger Miller (late Regional Controller Inland Revenue) of "Clarendon", 241 Millhouses Lane, Sheffield. Dearly loved husband of Margaret Norma and dear father of John. Service and cremation at Hutcliffe Wood Crematorium, Sheffield, on Monday, April 13th at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu of flowers to St Luke's Nursing Home, Little Common Lane, Sheffield.

MITCHELL, JANE.—On April 9th, 1981, aged 57. Dearly loved mother of Sarah Crutchley, daughter of Mrs Dorothy Eccles and the late Colonel C. C. Eccles, sister of Annette Sutton, Dorset Eccles and Philippa Powell. Funeral Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Thursday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

MORRIS, JOHN REECE, husband of Olive (née Gosset Tanner).—On 8th April, very peacefully at home, Auckland, N.Z.

PETO.—On April 9th, 1981, in hospital of Llanrhydd Hall, Ruthin, Clwyd, Daphne Peto beloved wife and friend of Jimmy and adored mother of Mark, Rebecca and George. Funeral service at St Meugan's Church, Llanrhydd, Ruthin, for family and close friends only on Tuesday, April 14th at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please. Donations in lieu if so desired to the Daphne Peto Cancer Research Fund, c/o Lloyds Bank, Foregate Street, Chester.

PRIDE.—On April 9th, 1981, Nan Baird of 21 Whitefriars Meadow, Sandwich, Kent, formerly of Croydon, Surrey, widow of Alan Pride, M.D., loved mother and grandmother. Funeral at Barham Crematorium, near Canterbury, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th April. Arrangements by Brott Funeral Service, 80 High Street, Sandwich.

PRITCHARD.—On April 7th in Toronto, Canada, Ian David, beloved husband of Diana & father of Guy, David, Giles and Mary. Funeral at St. James the lesser in Toronto on Friday, April 10th. No flowers.

SLATER.—On 9th April, peacefully at home, Olga Irene, aged 78, widow of J. Alan Slater, F.R.I.B.A., sometime agent of the Commonwealth Party and dear mother of Wendy Macaulay. No flowers by request, but donations in lieu to Kingston and Richmond A.H.A., Kings Rd. Office, Kings Rd., Richmond. Attn.: Miss Parsons (for District Nurses).

STROYAN.—On 5th April, 1981, peacefully, at his home John R.A. Stroyan of Lanrick in his 92nd year. No letters please.

DEATHS

SPAGNOLETTI.—On 7th April 1981, suddenly, at home, Anthony Peter, aged 73 years. Dearest husband of Beryl. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium on Wednesday, 15th April, at 3.00 p.m. All flowers and enquiries, please, to Pimm's Funeral Services, Chartres, Mary Road, Guildford. Tel. Guildford 67594.

URQUHART-DYKES. — On 9th April, 1981, very peacefully at home, at Hamm Manor, Mill Road, Cobham, Surrey, after a brief final illness, Pauline Ruth (Weeshie), aged 86, widow of Bill, much loved aunt of Barry, John and Eleanor and dearest friend of Peter. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, at 12 noon on Monday, 13th April, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations may be sent to Action for Dysphasic Adults, Northcote House, 37a Royal Street, London SW1 7LL.

VERSHOYLE.—On April 8th after a short illness, Lieut. Colonel Harold Denis Edwards (Peter) Vershoyle, O.B.E. Late of The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of Chilton Gate, Bickleigh, Tiverton, Devon. The Funeral service at Thorverton Church on Tuesday, 14th April at 3.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, donations if desired to The Royal British Legion, Seaton Branch, or The British Heart Foundation, Leighton House, The Promenade, Kingsbridge, Devon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

EVANS.—A memorial service for Dr Alice Margaret Evans, will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 30 May, 1981 at St Mark's Church, Barton Rd., Cambridge.

VOS-BRACKENBURY.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Adelia (Babe) will be held on Saturday, May 9th, at 11 a.m. at Chelsea Old Church.

IN MEMORIAM

MILDER, JENNIFER ANN MILDER. April 12th, 1978, Headmistress of Roslyn House. Who withstood adversity and pain. V.L.M., D.M., H.M.

PORTMAN, GERALD WILLIAM BERKELEY, Eighth Viscount who died November 3rd 1967. Today our thirty fifth anniversary. Darling Gerry will always be remembered for his affection, and care he gave to his devoted wife Nancy.

RAFFLES, GERRY at Vienne sur Rhone, 11th April, 1975. All my love went with him. Joan Littlewood.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam" Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace London, SW1Y 5AR.

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on the face of a lost cat or the fear in the eyes of an ill-treated dog? The WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601, Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr Margaret Young), has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon nr. Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

THIS SPACE IS DEDICATED TO JOE AND JACKIE. CONGRATULATIONS!!!

WHAT HAVE YOU MISSED ?—See JBD Furnishings. For Sale Column.

FRUITPICKING camp for students. See General Vacancies.

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

THE BENTLEY GIRLS are back. See "Car Hire".

FOR HIRE, Alfa Romeo Giulietta 2.0.—See Motors.

BISSARRETTE, AUGUSTINE JOHN. —d. 1929, and his wife Jane, née Tico, d. 1942. Granddaughter seeks information regarding family.—Box No. 1138 F. The Times.

SPRING FURNISHING OFFERS.—See Norfolk furniture For Sale cols.

LEARN TYPING and shorthand in Oxford this summer. One term intensive course April 27. Mrs. Thomsett's Secretarial. See Educational column.

EASTER in Oxfordshire country cottage. See UK Holidays.

AGRICULTURAL investment—see "125 acres" in Property for Sale.

MAKE your garden grow with Maskells.—See For Sales.

ANOREXIA/BULIMIA. Compulsive fasting/stuffing. 748 4587.

JESSIE & FRANK QUINN were married 50 years ago today.

FRUITY FACE I love you. See you at two. Fruit provider.

AVERY.—Court Photographer to Sultan of Morocco till 1901. Anyone with any information on him please contact Box No. 0055 C, The Times.

THE GARDEN SCHOOL for Amateurs:— See Sport and Rec.

HORATIO, Horatio. Your ship has come home. The first ten Horatios to write to Peter Mackness, Manager, Hotel Nelson, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich, win a free weekend for two in celebration of the hotel's tenth birthday later this month.

LES CHATELAINS DE FRANCE propose flats, villas, country houses for hire during summer holidays. Please write C.D.F., 53400 CRAON France. References required.

WESTERN EUROPE. Reliable female (20 plus) commission needed. 1-2 months holiday. May. Tel 0373 603323 (weekends) 01-731 3596 (eves).

DISCRIMINATING palate? See Whittards in Food and Wine.

NEED A NEW CARPET?—See Resista in For Sale.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,498

ACROSS

1 Burns cakes here (8).
9 Confine the young mischief-maker to irons perhaps (8).
10 Old port measure (4).
11 Mark of Paris shows the weak spot (8, 4).
13 Article certain to be plentiful (6).
14 Planck's quantity, like Caesar's quality (8).
15 Not the army's *mess* room, this one (7).
16 14, deplorable description of an invalid (7).
20 Copper advanced two points at first—can be assimilated (8).
22 Official publication about drink (6).
23 Can plan Trout with variations of this kind (12).
25 Look over all doubtful starters — weight to be carried (4).
26 Bunthorne confessed that he was a sham one (8).
27 By Land's End is an island that's separate (8).

DOWN

2 One that remains cool even when framed? (8).
3 Hispaniola's game (8, 4).
4 Old shape, new shape, of everlasting flower (8).
5 Speech peculiar? Have to face shock treatment (7).
6 Bad temper even after upsetting records (6).
7 Tempestuous scene—full of noises (4).
8 Resolving to write articles on the pound upset the City (8).
12 Mark of high degree for Mrs McPherson (3, 9).
15 Taken off by a painter before he put it on? (8).
17 Captain of the gate excelled at bridge (8).
18 I train madly in right surroundings, bringing me to scratch (8).
19 Unlike Ophelia's "sweet bells jangled" (7).
21 A hard 15 *dn* is among the nameless ... (6).
24 ... ones wrecking this organ (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,497

ACROSS: LEGATEE, SCOTFREE, CANTALOUPE, OLDEN, ONENESS, TOPHATS, SOLDI, OBLIGING, BARNACLE, ELSIE, PAROXISM, TADPOLE, PARTS, OARSWOMEN, ETERNEST, PRUNED

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BORN AND BRED sale of Loden coats, dresses, pictures, etc., 9-6 p.m., from April 8th, 85 Bourne St., S.W.1.

UK HOLIDAYS

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Nr Bath, Somerset
(Tel: Limpley Stoke 2104)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 22

UK HOLIDAYS

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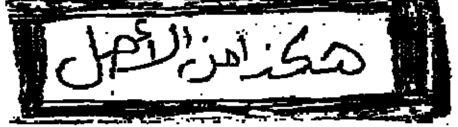
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Cricket

Gooch puts Croft to flight and gives Lloyd cause for concern

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Kingston, April 10

With Gooch in tremendous form, England started the fifth Test match against West Indies with unaccustomed confidence here today. On a pitch of surprisingly easy pace they had reached 196 for three at tea, of which Gooch's share was 124 not out. Lloyd must, by then, have been doubting the wisdom of asking England to bat.

To keep the anti-apartheid demonstrators at bay, the police were present in strength. On this first day, at any rate, there has been hardly a placard to be seen. Gooch, with the bearing of a constable himself, played an innings to compare with his 123 against West Indies at Lord's last June.

At Lord's his hundred came in the 45th over, off 143 balls and out of a total of 139: today's took him 127 balls, cming in the 40th over out of 155. He gave no chance that went to hand and for the first time this winter he put Croft to the sword, though not without finding his opening overs a torrid test.

After a lengthy discussion, involving Botham, Boycott, Emburey, Gooch and the manager, Alan Smith, England had decided, if they won the toss, to field. Within an over or two of the start they can had have no regrets at having lost it and been put in. As in Trinidad, in the first Test match, Gatting could consider himself unlucky to be left out. Both Athey and Butcher were preferred to him.

In the West Indies side Roberts made way for Marshall, who shared the new ball with Holding. Two more natural athletes can never have opened the same attack. For Roberts, now 30, it could mark the end of the road. Marshall is a lissom 23. Until Croft came on after 50 minutes play neither Gooch nor Boycott was at full stretch for a whole over.

Croft had Gooch in enough trouble in his opening over to reinforce the slips. In his third over he might have had him out three times. First a snick went at catching height between Murray, the wicketkeeper, and Lloyd at first slip; the next ball but one went over the top of Gooch's leg stump and the last ball of the over Gooch almost pushed into short leg's hands. In retaliation Gooch launched himself into a square cut in this same over and two cover drives in Croft's next, all for four.

This was splendid cricket, full of thrust and counter-thrust. When Croft came off after bowling five overs, the last four of them had cost him 33 runs, Boycott having joined in the fun by then, hooking him for two and forcing him to square third man for four in successive balls.

By lunch Gooch and Boycott had scored 92 off 25 overs in a morning which everyone had expected to be dominated by West Indies. As the batsmen lay their gloves out to dry during the interval the temperature was into the 90s.

In the second over this afternoon, with only one run added, Boycott was out in the now familiar way, caught at the wicket off a short ball that lifted and left him a little. In the old days he would either not have played at it or been more behind the line. This is not to say that he had played less than very well.

In the next 50 minutes, Gooch and Athey added 53, of which Athey made three. It was as though Gooch felt it his urgent duty to put his young partner at ease. Having reached his 50, and hoisted the hundred, with a remarkable stroke off a no-ball—a slash for six over second slip—he ran into brilliant form, pounding each bowler in turn. This left Athey to play himself in, quietly and in his own time, which he seemed to be doing when Holding bowled him behind his legs. Athey had see Croft, his tormentor in Antigua, replaced, and until now had been in no particular trouble.

With his 14th four, Gooch reached his third Test hundred, as commanding an innings as an Englishman can have played in West Indies since the war—Hutton and May, Graveney and Dexter, Cowdrey and Amiss included. He got there with two unstoppable shots through the covers off the back foot and a straight drive for four, all off Holding.

Gooch was given a generous reception, this being the kind of innings West Indians understand. In the unsheltered areas umbrellas of all colours and sizes served as parasols. Gooch, though never still for a moment, looked as cool as anyone. He is strong enough to let his bat and his timing do the work.

In the hour before tea Gooch had Gower for company. Dropped in the gully off Croft when he was 17, a sharp chance to Greenidge, Gower's innings had both the promise and the impermanence of too many that he has played recently. For the fourth time in the series, in the last over before tea, he was out between 20 and 35, bowled, just as Athey had been, behind his legs. Athey had moved into his stumps to defend, Gower went across to glance, they were both beaten for speed.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G. A. Gooch, not out	135
G. Boycott, c Murray, b Garner	40
C. W. J. Athey, b Holding	3
D. I. Gower, b Croft	22
P. Willey, c Murray, b Marshall	4
R. O. Butcher, not out	0
Extras	7
Total (4 wkts)	211

*I. T. Botham, †P. R. Downton, J. E Emburey, R. D. Jackman and G. R. Dilley to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—93, 2—148, 3—196, 4—210

WEST INDIES: C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, E. H. Mattis, H. A. Gomes, *C. H. Lloyd, †D. A. Murray, M. D. Marshall, J. Garner, M. A. Holding, C. E. H. Croft.

Umpires: C. Cumberbatch and D. Sang Hue.

Horse trials

Sick one minute and top of the world the next

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

At the end of the dressage phase of the Badminton Horse Trials, Rachel Bayliss put Britain ahead of 10 competing nations riding Mystic Minstrel, leader in dressage at the Alternative Olympics. She took over from Bruce Davidson and Might Tango (41.4), the American world champions, with an exemplary test for only 36.2 penalty points. She had spent the minute beforehand being violently sick in a first-aid tent, emerging to climb on her horse and ride the test of her life.

In the morning Lucinda Prior-Palmer on Mairangi Bay put Britain ahead of Austria with 47.4. Might Tango took over with six points and did not seem likely to be beaten in the best international Badminton we have seen for years.

Judging has been more interesting (not to say diverse) with the former West German three-day event rider and present bronze medallist in Olympic dressage, Dr Reiner Klimke, sharing the duties with Mrs Robert Hall and Anton Bühler, of Switzerland. There was the usual discrepancy in the marks between the three.

Colonel Frank Weldon, the trials director, expressed the hope that this would be "boys' year—either Richard Meade or Bruce Davidson or Mark Phillips. The trouble is that quite apart from being a very pretty girl, Lucinda's so bloody good!"

He has built the course to encourage young horses and riders who are desperately needed for the British European championship team in September, but though several fences appear to have been scaled down, it is still not easy.

The inclusion of new fences like the crooked S at 12, where the fastest direct route looks lethal, the Cirencester Rails at 17 and the Brandy Glass at 30, may well take its toll of tiring horses. The parallel across the stem is bigger than it seems at maximum height and spread, and the most experienced riders seem to be opting for the long route over the bowl, where the distance is exactly right for the average stride.

The cross-country has been put forward an hour because of the large field. It starts at 11.0 today.

RESULTS: 1, Miss R. Bayliss's Mystic Minstrel (36.2); 2, B Davidson's Might Tango (US) (41.4); 3, Miss L. Prior-Palmer's Mairangi Bay (47.4); 4, Miss B. Perkins's County Frost (US) (47.6); 5, R. Meade's Kilcashel (48.8); 6, Planter's Peanuts, Gemma Jay (Mrs S. Benson) (49.2).

Snooker

Thorburn moves smoothly into the quarter-final

Cliff Thorburn of Canada, the defending champion, moved into the quarter final round of the Embassy world professional championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday by completing a 13—2 victory over Birmingham's Graham Miles yesterday. Thorburn had led 7—1 overnight.

Steve Davis, the 23-year-old United Kingdom and English champion, and tournament favourite, took a 6—2 overnight lead over the 1972 world champion, Alex Higgins.

Davis, who made breaks of 78, 61, 69 and 63 also won the last frame yesterday by fluking a yellow when snookered. The match will be resumed this afternoon.

David Taylor, the Mancunian who reached last year's semi-final round, also reached the quarter-final. He completed a 13—3 victory over the 67-year-old world professional billiards champion, Fred Davis. Leading 7—1 overnight, Taylor lost the first two frames, but was able to win the match without further loss.

Terry Griffiths, the 1979 world champion, began his fight for a place in the last eight by taking a 3—1 lead over 21-year-old Londoner Tony Meo, but was held to 4—4 at the interval.

SECOND ROUND: D. Taylor (Manchester) beat F. Davis (Stourport) 13—3. Second period scores (Taylor first): 59—60, 17—114, 70—12, 68—42, 75—57, 83—1, 84—11, 82—7. T. Griffiths (Llanelli) level with T. Meo (Tooting), 4—4. Scores (Griffiths first): 33—81, 92—22, 73—21, 102—0, 23—68, 14—68, 86—15, 13—124. C. Thorburn (Canada) beat G. Miles (Birmingham), 13—2; second period scores (Thorburn first): 63—61, 44—83, 85—33, 88—21, 61—43, 70—35, 65—40. S. Davis (Plumstead) leads A. Higgins (Belfast) 6—2; scores (Davis first): 86—24, 74—28, 45—61, 81—17, 91—39, 70—61, 22—71, 60—30.

Golf

Norman: failed putt may have been a disguised blessing.

Putter serves Nicklaus all right in the end

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Augusta, April 10

Jack Nicklaus, who emerged from a lean period last year to win the United States open golf championship unexpectedly, made a menacing advance here today in the second round of the Masters, a title already five times his. With a score of 70 on the first day, two under par, he stood one stroke behind four men on 69, among them Greg Norman, an Australian familiar to golf watchers in Britain. Nicklaus went out early today and had stormed into the lead with an outward half of 32, four under par.

The threat was there from the start of an oppressively hot, still day. He might have holed from 10ft for a birdie on the first, and should have holed from 3ft for another on the second. After a conventional par at the third, he put his putter to shame with a tee shot to within a foot or so of the 205 yards third. The putter got the message, and immediately rammed home three more successive birdies from the fifth to the seventh.

The putter reasserted itself at the eighth where it was called into use three times from only 10 yards or so. Faced with the same distance at the ninth, Nicklaus rolled up the ball this time to within a few inches. At that point, Nicklaus held a lead of two strokes over another Australian David Graham, and Lon Hinkle. The two British competitors Sandy Lyle and Duncan Evans, were teeing off late, today.

It seemed possible that Norman might have managed a 66 yesterday, since he needed "only" one more birdie in the last five holes to reach that target. Not only did that single stroke evade him but he took five at the last to join Miller, Strange and Hinkle on 68. He calculated that he was 185 yards from the hole on the 18th fairway, exactly the distance of his normal five iron shot, but he hit the ball too well and put it onto the back fringe, when he putted down the slope and missed from six feet.

That failed putt may be seen as a disguised blessing in the next few days. He has made a deep impression in his first Masters as it is; had he stood in splendid isolation on 67 he may have found the pressure too great. He is not, of course, a stranger to the big occasion, having won a number of important tournaments in Europe, Australia and Japan, notably the Wentworth match-play championship last October when he came back from four down with four to play to beat Faldo in the semi-final and hold out against Lyle on the last green in the final.

But nothing he has done in the past can compare with winning the Masters, with its dauntingly high class field and its general atmosphere of patrician elitism. It might be as well if he were to lie in wait coming round Tattenham Corner waiting to pounce in the straight.

He has the game to prosper here because there is no danger of his booming tee-shots running out of fairway into the rough, which simply does not exist. He reached three of the par fives, measuring in succession 555, 535, 465, and 500 yards, defied only by the second of them (the eighth, with its hidden and elusive green).

Meanwhile Ballesteros was suffering a thousand agonies. He was already six over par when I caught up with him at the 14th, where his ball lay at my feet off the green and thunder lay across his face. The chip rolled well past and he went to seven over.

Even if his touch seems to have left him, momentarily we must suppose, his courage remains and a difficult fairway lie on the 500 yards 15th did not deter him from reaching for his three wood and going boldly for the green, regardless of the water in between.

The ball landed on the slope in front of the green and trickled back to within a foot of the water; whereupon one marshall exclaimed: "That's not fair. Everyone else's ball has rolled in". Fair or not, it was typical of the things that happen to Ballesteros and it was utterly true to character when he chipped close enough to get down in a single putt for a birdie.

There was nothing remotely unfair about his two at the next (170 yards) where he laid his tee shot three feet from the hole. Rather surprisingly, nothing surprising occurred at the 17th, but it was quintessential Ballesteros at the last. His tee shot roared into the tree and, where it might have ricocheted anywhere it rebounded smack into the centre of the fairway.

Early second round scores:
135: J. Nicklaus 70, 65.
139: L. Hinkle 69, 70.
140: D. Graham (Australia) 70, 70; H. Green 70, 70.
143: W. Levi 72, 71; G. Brewer 75, 68.
144: D. Stockton 72, 72.
145: J. Coody 74, 71.
146: J. Haas 75, 71.
147: H. Twitty 75, 72; R. Gilder 72, 75.
150: L. Elder 77, 73; J. C. Snead 72, 78.
151: *R. Tway 75, 76; M. Reid 76, 75.
153: R. Watzel 75, 78.
154: S. Ballesteros (Spain) 78, 76.
155: A. North 82, 73; R. Goalby 80, 75.
* denotes amateur

Football

Spurs and Ipswich to reach final on merit

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Idealists divorced from personal alignments with any of the four teams in today's semi-final round of the 100th FA Cup would probably name Tottenham Hotspur and Ipswich Town as first choices for the final at Wembley next month. The canny observer would hesitate at a door invitingly left open by utopians.

This most severe and, regrettably, too often most disappointing round is no easier to predict now than it was a month ago. Ipswich against Manchester City at Villa Park is, if anything, a more tantalizing prospect than when the draw was made. Tottenham against Wolverhampton Wanderers at Hillsborough is a foregone conclusion only in the minds of those who follow the signs of history, believing that when the year ends in one, Spurs come under some mysteriously favourable influence.

At a more material level, the results today can be swayed less by omens than the introduction of foreign players. One of the prime reasons for favouring an Ipswich-Tottenham final is the prospect of Wembley being charmed by the talents of Thijssen and Muhren, of the Netherlands and Suffolk, and Ardiles and Villa, of north London and Argentina.

The Dutchmen have put the finishing touches to an Ipswich team previously full of spirit and hard running, and if in the past few weeks the burden of reaching for three trophies has caused some errors, there is still no better balanced team in the country; even City's manager, John Bond, agreed with that yesterday.

Three league defeats in four matches and a Uefa Cup tie against Cologne, in which more chances were made than taken, emphasised the strain, yet the dream of Wembley is a persuasive restorative.

Whereas Ipswich have been given no pause since beating Nottingham Forest in the sixth round, City, having been led out of confusion by Mr Bond, relaxed a little after they had eliminated Everton, an achievement few would have envisaged last autumn when winter promised nothing but relegation. Even if they lose today no one will deny them credit for coming so close to this final and the climax of the League Cup.

To go further is not beyond City but that depends on Ipswich's resilience. If Muhren and Thijssen are at their most expressive, Mariner not curbed by a nagging heel injury, Wark dynamic in his shooting and Butcher and Osman less erratic than in some recent games, then City will have little chance. Such a combination is irresistible, but sometimes Ipswich's stamina and prolonged concentration have been questioned.

Mr Bond's decision to recall the youthful Caton in the middle of the City defence, in preference to the more experienced Booth, is intended to combat the speed of Mariner. The return of Gow to midfield after five matches is also important because he has the tenacity and experience to deprive the Dutchman of possession, but the City forwards will not know until the last minute whether the Ipswich defence will include the unfortunate Beattie whose injuries have curtailed a wonderfully promising career. At least Bobby Robson is delighted that Beattie's availability gives him a full staff, less Burley.

Tottenham's path to Hillsborough has been smoothed by playing all their games in London and the avoidance of outstanding opposition. Their only first division opponents were Coventry city in the fifth round, but today on neutral ground and against a Wolverhampton team who have come to life in the cup, the situation is more demanding.

All season Tottenham have been accused of having a porcelain defence and Wolves will expect Gray, particularly, to take advantage. As always, much is demanded of Gray but after a series of injuries his speed is reduced and even his greater experience may not be enough to capitalize on any mistakes by Miller and Roberts. His efforts in the air rather than on the ground may concern Spurs but Richards, through persistence, and Hibbitt, with his fierce shots, could be the real threats.

Tottenham expect to master the game with the invention of Ardiles and Hoddle, but Wolves have a directness and capacity to overwhelm players who dwell on the ball. They were, after all, the first team this season to beat Liverpool in a league match, and that by the handsome margin of 4—1. Since then, however, their football has been erratic. Meanwhile, Tottenham's attacking partnership of Crooks and Archibald has gathered goals and with the recovery of Villa, whose physical presence and potential as a scorer is formidable, they should ride out early nervousness.

On the admittedly premature premise that the treble of Uefa Cup, League and FA Cup is fractionally beyond them but that all will not be lost, Ipswich are thought likely to reach Wembley and there meet Tottenham who may have to endure the innovation of extra-time today and a replay. It all depends on whether with skill both overcome the stunning effects of the occasion.

At Villa Park

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, R. McDonald, N. Reid, P. Power, T. Caton, D. Bennett, G. Gow, S. Mackenzie, T. Hutchison, K. Reeves. Substitute: T. Booth.
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper or L. Sivell; from M. Mills, K. Steggles, S. McCall, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, K. Beattie, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates, K O'Callaghan. Substitute: from above.
Referee: P. Partridge (County Durham).

At Hillsborough

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: M. Aleksic; S. Perryman, P. Miller, G. Roberts, C. Hughton, G. Hoddle, O. Ardiles, R. Villa, A. Galvin, G. Crooks, S. Archibald. Substitute: G. Brooke.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (probable): P. Bradshaw; G Palmer, D. Parkin, W. Clarke, J. McCalie, G. Berry, K. Hibbitt, W. Gray, J. Richards, R. Eves. Substitute: N. Bell.
Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Vital points at stake in relegation issue

By Norman Fox

Upstaged by the FA Cup but not without consequence in matters of relegation and the pursuit of European football, today's league programme could be revealing. Norwich City and Brighton dare not think of difficult away games as anything less than potential valuable victories and Coventry City can no longer consider a draw with Manchester United as satisfactory.

Since United tend to draw with most people, this may be as much as Coventry achieve at Highfield Road, leaving them awaiting the results from Norwich City's game at Everton and Brighton's match at Middlesbrough with considerable interest. Perhaps Brighton have a better chance than Middlesbrough's strong home record indicates. Middlesbrough have several injury problems, although only a fortnight ago they were sufficiently proud to beat West Bromwich Albion.

The financial assistance that comes from European football is still on the minds of Nottingham Forest who are at home to Liverpool, themselves certain of a Uefa Cup place but still hoping for another attempt at the European Cup. Forest's captain, McGovern, returns after two months and Ward is preferred to the leading scorer, Wallace. Liverpool are still without Souness and as Alan Kennedy has a broken wrist, Money plays at left back.

Grimsby Town's challenge for a first division place would be greatly improved by beating West Ham United. The problem may be West Ham's earnest desire to secure the championship as soon as possible.

In the third division, the game between the leaders, Rotherham United, and Charlton Athletic, level on points but behind on goal difference, could decide that title. Rotherham have not lost at home while Charlton have the best away record in the division.

Barnsley put pressure on both clubs with last night's 1—0 win over Exeter, although it was not until the 75th minute that Cooper's header brought the south Yorkshire club their eighth successive win.

Doncaster moved backup to third place in the fourth division after two goals by Dawson had given them a 2—1 victory over Stockport County. His first goal came two minutes after the Doncaster manager Bremner had come on as a 61st minute substitute.

Yesterday's results

Third division
Barnsley (0) 1 Cooper — Exeter (0) 0 13,445

Fourth division
Doncaster (0) 2 Dawnson 2 — Stockport (0) 1 Bradd 6,120
Tranmere (1) 3 Evans 3 Williams — Darlington (0) 1 Stalker 1,235

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Salisbury 1, Aylesbury 3.
RUGBY UNION: Lydney 5, Glamorgan Wanderers 16; Pontypridd 25, Leicester 6.

Rugby League

Testing time for weary men at Warrington

By Keith Macklin

The ability and character to lift weary limbs through the exhaustion barrier will be the biggest single factor in the winning of the first division championship. Warrington, the leaders, will be playing their seventh game in a fortnight at home to Barrow tomorrow. Although they welcome back after injury matchwinners in Hesford and Ken Kelly, the team has shown signs of understandable weariness. With Barrow fighting to avoid relegation there is no certainty of a Warrington victory.

Consolation for Warrington is that all the teams chasing the championship will be equally leg-weary by the time the busy and hectic Easter programme is completed in nine days' time.

Hull, at home to Featherstone Rovers, will set up a new aggregate attendance record. Last season the Humberside club attracted 150,978 to 15 first division matches with an average of 10,021. This season they have already totalled 147,122 at 13 championship matches.

The big game in the second division is at Batley, where Fulham will be promoted in their first season if they win. To make it an auspicious all-round occasion they are celebrating a centenary and will have a parade of past players before the game.

Rowing

Fresh challenge facing national scullers

By a Special Correspondent

It cannot be long before some sculler earns the doubtful distinction of starting 500th in the scullers' Head of the River race. But for today's start, at 10.45 am from Mortlake, the tailender, a veteran C class sculler, B. Chandler, must be content with 489th position.

The main interest will be to see whether the members of the national sculling squad, starting as new entries in the late 200's can challenge the leaders. Last year Tim Crooks came from the back to finish two seconds behind the winner, Martin Spencer. Immediately behind Spencer and Crooks are the lightweight internationals, brothers Ian and Stuart Wilson.

Chris Baillieu leads the challenge today, as a new entry, starting 267th. Baillieu has been Britain's star double sculls exponent for almost a decade, with one gold, two silver and three bronze medals in Olympic and world championship regattas. Baillieu, though, has now run out of partners and must prove his point alone in the harsher world of international single sculling. For him the scullers' Head is small beer—he has won five times in the past. However, he will want to establish himself at once, as a preview to what must surely be a make or break season for him in the singles.

Boxing

Holmes foresees no coup at the Palace

Las Vegas, April 10.—Trevor Berbick, the Canadian heavyweight, is unlikely to fare any better than his eight predecessors when he challenges Larry Holmes, of the United States, for the World Boxing Council title at Caesar's Palace here tomorrow. Holmes, aged 31 and unbeaten in 36 professional bouts, has stopped all eight previous challengers, a heavyweight record.

He did not enjoy his last defence in October when he battered his boyhood hero, Muhammad Ali, to an eleventh-round defeat. Holmes is likely to go about his work against Berbick, the WBC's fifth-ranked contender, with more relish.

He said today that he did not foresee Berbick presenting many problems. "I don't think there's anything this man can do to me. He's a worthy challenger, but I don't think he's in the same class as I am. Nobody's in the same class as I am."

Nor does the 27-year-old Jamaican-born Berbick, who has won 18 of his 20 contests (16 inside the distance), sound too hopeful.

Neither Holmes nor his trainer, Eddie Futch, agree. "He could go in four." Holmes said. "He's strong and persistent," Futch said, "but I don't think it will be any fight at all. I don't look for it to go past seven or eight. I'm sure Berbick's going to try to press Larry, but when he gets hit with the left he's going to find out it's not that easy to get inside."—Reuter.

Eton taken to extra holes

By Peter Ryde

Of the 14 schools remaining in the Halford Hewitt golf tournament at Deal and Sandwich yesterday, at least six are previous winners, and this might turn out to be the year of the establishment. Yet honours nearly went to one of the humbler golfing schools, King's, Canterbury. They defeated Rugby, who seemed strangely off colour, convincingly and then found themselves facing Eton, who had, in recent years, twice defeated them by the odd match in five.

This happened a third time last evening, but not before Eton had gone to extra holes in two matches before winning the points they needed. In the bottom match, R. G. Hurst and S. Martyn recorded big victories twice in the day, but it was not until N. J. Angus and P. Breeden won with a four at the 19th that they scored a second point. The third came even more desperately at the 20th, where M. Dixon and J. McMillan prevailed over P. Arnold and T. J. Smartt.

King's, Canterbury, in spite of their disappointment, can be well satisfied with today's work. Not for the first time they have shown themselves capable of giant-killing, and they owe something of their success to local knowledge.

It was disappointing for Marlborough that their last pair, B. Carrick and R. S. Whitmore, who had extricated their team from a dangerous situation against Dulwich, by winning the last two holes, should have taken three putts on the last green in the evening against D. E. Neave and A. Williams of Watson's and lose the chance to keep that decisive match alive. They had won the 16th and 17th in fours to bring the match to the last hole.

Watson's, as they always do, look thoroughly businesslike and good in a tight finish, as they also showed against Oundle, winning two of their points on the last green. At Sandwich, Tonbridge avenged their defeat by Merchiston last year by winning three matches on the 18th, to which A. G. Clay and Jonathan Spurling made notable contributions at the last hole.

Their opponents today, Charterhouse, made a clean sweep of Stonyhurst.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS: First round: Rossall 3½, Bradfield 1½; Highgate 3½, Hurstpierpoint 1½. Second round: Marlborough 3, Dulwich 2; Watson's 4, Oundle 1; King's Canterbury 3½, Rugby 1½; Eton 3, Wellington 2; Cranleigh 4, Bedford 1; Fettes 5, King Edward's Birmingham 0; Cheltenham 3, Sherborne 2; Rossall 3½, Highgate 1½. Third round: Eton 3, King's, Canterbury 2.

ROYAL ST GEORGE'S: First round: Harrow 3½, Epsom 1½; Merchant Taylors' 5, Taunton 0; Shrewsbury 4, Bishop's Stortford 1; Wrekin 4, Framlingham 1. Second round: Tonbridge 3, Merchiston 2; Charterhouse 5, Stonyhurst 0; Whitgift 3, Liverpool 2; Loretto 3, Clifton 2; Radley 3, Stowe 2; Haileybury 3, Malvern 2; Harrow 3½, Merchant Taylors 1½.

Rackets

Two winners in a class of their own

By Roy McKelvie

There is now a clear division between John Prenn, William Boone and the rest of the rackets community in this country. They are on their own and that was thoroughly established when both reached the final round of the open championship, sponsored by Celestion at Queen's Club yesterday. Neither lost a game, nor seriously looked like doing so. They will meet in the final round on Sunday and in important events Boone is the leader by 7—6.

Prenn led the charge, beating Randell Crawley by 15—1, 15—3, 15—5, 15—5, a margin that must have shown the loser that talent is only one of the necessary ingredients to becoming a top flight player. Before the match Crawley had thought himself to be in with a chance provided he could dull the pace that Prenn was liable to set. The idea did not materialize. Prenn hammered him unmercifully and Crawley, who served only four aces during the match, must now think again whether to be a serious contender or just an entrepreneur.

Boone beat Norwood Cripps, the Eton professional, by 15—12, 15—0, 15—11, 15—2 and despite the score this was a better contest. Cripps led 8—0 in the first game while Boone was flexing his muscles but was then out-hit. Cripps made a stand in the third game, largely through service and led 8—3. He was unable to carry it through and at 11—11 Boone served three aces and that was the finish.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: J. A. N. Prenn beat A. R. Crawley 15—1, 15—3, 15—5, 15—5; W. R. Boone beat N A. R. Cripps (Eton), 15—12, 15—0, 15—11, 15—2.

All turns sour for Sweet

Peter Sweet, the flanker who captained Northampton last season, has been banned from playing rugby until November by the East Midlands disciplinary committee. He was sent off in a second team game last month for kicking an opponent.

NZ tour manager

Pat Gill of Wellington was today appointed manager of the New Zealand Rugby Union teams for the series against Scotland, South Africa, France and Romania this year.

Tennis

How the great escape will give WCT a bigger stake

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

World Championship Tennis, the Dallas-based promoters who pioneered the men's professional game as we know it today, will have a bigger stake in it than ever before when they break away from the Grand Prix circuit next year. That is all that can be said for certain about a wide range of promotions which are now under discussion and will be announced on April 30.

WCT had a ten year war—which blew hot and cold in turn—with international administrators whose thinking was not geared to the challenges of the entertainment industry. There ensued an uneasy four year compromise in which WCT formed part of the official Grand Prix circuit as well as promoting their own special events. The link with the Grand Prix eroded the quality and prestige of WCT tournaments. Recently confronted with a choice between growing subservience or a restoration of their former independence, WCT announced on Thursday that this would be their last year in the Grand Prix.

That announcement could have been headlined: "The Great Escape." The Grand Prix has done much to develop and sustain tournament tennis throughout the world and to provide more jobs for more players for more money. But it has also become an increasingly humdrum circuit shackled by conformity. The leading players have not much time for it.

The exciting initiatives have been taken by independent entrepreneurs in the promotion and player-management businesses who can guarantee tournament organizers the essential commodity of leading players.

Among these companies are Professional Services, run by Donald Dell from Washington, and Mark McCormack's International Management Group. It was in this field that WCT set the pace but later lost ground because of a mistaken assumption that the way ahead lay through self-styled official channels.

WCT gave professional tennis a sense of purpose and a stage worthy of its talented cast. Now that they are standing on their own feet again, we can be sure that 1982 will be fired by a renewed spirit of enterprise.

Hockey

Fast men from the West must control shooting

By Sydney Friskin

The senior divisional hockey tournament has come a long way since the day, some 12 years ago, when a disgruntled spectator described it as the most useless exercise since the Tower of Babel. It was held late in December, more often than not ruined by rain, thus providing few clues to the selectors for whose benefit the event was mainly organized.

In more recent years the format has changed and an outright winner is found from six teams divided into two group. A: Combined Services and Midlands, North. B: East, South and West. These teams will be seen in action today and tomorrow at the Warrington Sports Club. The final will be played at 1.30 pm tomorrow.

Midlands, who won the tournament last year, seem the most likely winners of group A, judged on their recent 3—2 victory over West at Aldridge. In Palmer they have a fearsome striker of short corners and the three link men, Mallett, Camburn and Harvey, provide a solid base from which their attacks can be launched.

The programme starts at 10.30 am today with a match between Combined Services and North. Combined Services are without Duerden, of the Royal Air Force, but still have sufficient resources to put up a fight. Group B seems a matter for dispute between East and South, both well stocked with international players.

But West, with an improved side, can spring a surprise or two if they can control their shooting and maintain the fast pace they usually set. They are led by Underhill, an experienced player from Isca, the West League champions.

The eight teams for the Inter-League championship at Eastcote on April 25 are: Slough, Westcliff, Isca, Nottingham, Trojans, Old Williamsonians, Bowdon and St George's.

North have high hopes of success

By Joyce Whitehead

The finals of the National Club Women's Championship will be played at Cheltenham today and tomorrow. The winning two clubs from each of the five territories meet at the Ladies College ground and will play in two pools.

Two of the 10 teams are students; Chelsea CPE who won the championship in 1979 and Cambridge University who make their first appearance. Both of them are affiliated at club level to their respective county and territorial associations, Sussex and South and Cambridgeshire and East. The other eight teams are Slough (South), Ipswich (East), Leicester and Sutton (Midlands), Hightown and Sheffield (North) and East Gloucester and Redlands (West).

There are some formidable teams among these winners, Ipswich, Leicester and particularly the two from the north, Hightown and Sheffield. The results will largely depend upon which team can adapt to the slightly shortened game. Last year the winners were Norton from the north and they are now ready to take part in the 1981 European Club Championship.

Motor racing

Lotus allege 'chicanery' as new car is banned again

Buenos Aires, April 10.—Colin Chapman, the Lotus team chief, flew out of Argentina today to protest at a ban on his new Lotus 88 car, which he had entered for Sunday's Argentine Grand Prix, Reuter report. He said he would not withdraw his two Lotus 81 models from the formula one race out of respect for the public.

The Argentine race committee ruled the controversial twin-chassis Lotus 88 out of the race. The car had been banned from the grands prix at Long Beach and Rio de Janeiro.

Mr Chapman said that formula one racing could end up "in a quagmire of plagiarism, chicanery and petty rule interpretation forced by lobbies manipulated by people for whom the word sport has no meaning".

He added: "For the first time since I started grand prix racing 22 years ago I shall not be in the Team Lotus pit during the race for this reason". He was being put under great pressure from competitors "who are frightened that once again we are setting a new trend they may all have to follow."

Mr Chapman said that grand prix racing had degenerated over the years from an "honest competition among sportsmen" to an affair rife with political skuabbles and backstage dealings. He blamed "manipulators and businessmen" for wanting to "get more out of this sport than they are putting in."

FISA, the French-controlled formula one organizing body, will make a definitive ruling on the Lotus 88 in Paris on April 23. Meanwhile, its acceptability has been left to individual race organizers.

John Blunsden writes: No one is more anxious to win the race than Reutemann, for whom victory in his country of birth has proved frustrating elusive. His remarkable record of consistency over the past year suggests that he has as good a chance as any in this, the third round of the world championship.

If he is to win on his thirty-ninth birthday he will have to do it the hard way—by being well out in front, with another car between his and Jones's Williams-Ford. It is a tall order.

Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, in a Brabham, led the field after the first day of practice. The favoured Williams cars of Carlos Reutemann, of Argentina, and Alan Jones, of Australia, were third and sixth.

Form suggests that their cars will be either at or close to the front, but stronger opposition can be expected from Piquet's Brabham, which was fastest in practice. This car's novel hydro-pneumatic suspension, enabling it to run closer to the ground than its regulation six-centimetre static ground clearance might suggest, is working so well that it is likely to be copied by other teams—

FIRST PRACTICE: 1, N. Piquet (Brazil), Brabham, 1 min 42.665 sec; 2, A. Prost (France), Renault, 1:42.981; 3, C. Reutemann (Argentina), Williams, 1:43.935; 4, R. Arnoux (France), Renault, 1:43.997; 5, G. Villeneuve (Canada), Ferrari, 1:44.256; 6, A. Jones (Australia), Williams, 1:44.663; 7, D. Pironi (France), Ferrari, 1:45.108; 8, J. Watson (GB), McLaren, 1:45.158; 9, H. Rebaque (Mexico), Brabham, 1:45.119; 10, E. Cheever (US), Tyrrell, 1:45.577; 11, K. Rosberg (Finland), Fittipaldi, 1:45.682; 12, R. Patrese (Italy), Arrows, 1:45.716; 13, M. Surer (Switzerland), Ensign, 1:45.734; 14, E. de Angelis (Italy), Lotus, 1:46.037; 15, N. Mansell (GB), Lotus, 1:46.650; 16, C. Serra (Brazil), Fittipaldi, 1:46.743; 17, M. Andretti (US), Alfa-Romeo, 1:46.782; 18, J. Laffite (France), Ligier-Talbot, 1:46.864; 19, B. Giacomelli (Italy), Alfa-Romeo, 1:47.109; 20, A. de Cesaris (Italy), McLaren 1:47.380; 21, S. Stohr (Italy), Arrows, 1:47.754; 22, R. Zunino (Argentina), Tyrrell, 1:47.915; 23, J. Lammers (Netherlands), ATS, 1:48.272; 24, B. Gabbiani (Italy), Osella, 1:48.794; 25, M. A. Guerra (Argentina), Osella, 1:49.022; 26, D. Daly (Ireland), March, 1:49.568; 27, J. P. Jabouille (France), Ligier-Talbot, 1:49.581.

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First round play-offs (best-of-five series): New York Islanders 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 1 (Islanders lead series 2—0); Minnesota North Stars 9, Boston Bruins 6 (North Stars lead 2—0); Calgary Flames 6, Chicago Black Hawks 3 (Flames lead 2—0); Buffalo Sabres 5, Vancouver Canucks 3 (Sabres lead 2—0); Edmonton Oilers 3, Montreal Canadiens 1 (Oilers lead 2—0); Pittsburgh Penguins 6, St Louis Blues 4 (series tied 1—1); Los Angeles Kings 5, New York Rangers 4 (series tied 1—1); Philadelphia Flyers 8, Quebec Nordiques 5 (Flyers lead 2—0).

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 10, Texas Rangers 3; Oakland 5, Minnesota Twins 1; Detroit Tigers 6, Toronto Blue Jays 2; California Angels 6, Seattle Mariners 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 2, Chicago Cubs 0; Montreal Expos 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 5; Los Angeles Dodgers 2, Houston Astros 0; San Diego Padres 4, San Francisco Giants 1.

Basketball

UPPSALA, Sweden: Women's European championship: England 55 (Lembersky 16, Hamilton 10), Hungary 91 (Nemeth 26, Toth 17, Geller 12); Sweden 78 (Palmer 28, Kundin 14), England 56 (Harris 21, Hamilton 13).

Football

RIO DE JANEIRO: Brazilian Cup, second round (first leg): Fluminense 0, Santos 2; Nautico 0, Ponte Preta 0; America 2, Gremio 1; Atletico 0, Internacional 1; CSA 0, Botafogo 0.

Weightlifting

MEISSEN (East Germany): Bantamweight: A. Letz, 277.5kg (world record).

Golf

TAIPEI: Taiwan Open: 135: Ho Ming-Chung (Taiwan), 68, 67; 136: B. Stewart (US), 68, 68; 140: Richard Lee (Australia), 68, 72; Tsuneyuki Yokoi (Japan), 71, 69; Tsao Chen-Teng (Taiwan), 67, 73; Lu Liang-Chuen (Taiwan), 68, 72.

Tennis

HOUSTON: V. Pecci (Paraguay) beat H. Solomon (US), 6—3, 6—1; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. Higueras (Spain), 6—3, 6—2.
HILTON HEAD ISLAND: Women third round singles: P. Casale (US), beat D. Fromholtz (US), 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; P. Shriver (US), beat P. Smith (US), 6—3, 6—1; C. Evert-Lloyd (US), beat B. Norton (US), 6—1, 7—5; V. Ruzici (Rumania), beat I. Villiger (Switzerland), 6—4; R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat A. White (US), 6—0, 7—5; J. Russell (US), beat S. Rollinson (SA), 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat Y. Vermaak (SA), 6—1, 7—6; J. Portman (US), beat M. L. Piatek (US), 6—1, 6—2. Second Round doubles: R. Casals (US) and W. Turnbull (Australia) beat A. Hobbs (GB) and Y. Vermaak (SA), 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.
BRINDISI: A. Panatta (Italy), beat B. Teacher (US) 7—6, 6—3; S Mayer (US), beat P. Bertolucci (Italy), 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.
JOHANNESBURG: T. Viljoen (SA), beat G. Rudman (SA), 6—4, 7—5; P. Feigl (Austria) beat L. Palin (Finland), 6—2, 4—3, 6—3; D. Joubert (SA), beat A. Pattison (SA), 6—1, 6—3; K. Curren (SA), beat A. D. Gagnes (SA), 6—3, 6—3; A. Graham (US) beat S. van der Merwe (SA), 7—6, 7—5, 6—2; R. Milton (SA), beat S. Denton (US), 7—6, 7—6, 6—4.
NICE: Men's singles, quarter-final round: Y. Noah (France) beat P. A. Torre (France) 7—6, 6—2; B. Taroczy (Hungary) beat A. Gimenez (Spain) 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; M. Orantes (Spain) beat Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) 7—5, 6—5; M. Martinez (Bolivia) beat R Cano (Argentina), 6—0, 6—3.

Hockey

KUALA LUMPUR: Third place: New Zealand 4, Ireland 1. Fifth place: Belgium 3, Wales 2; Zimbabwe 1, Italy 0.

Boxing

DUBLIN: Ireland v USA amateur international (Irish names first): Light Flyweight: G. Hawkins beat Bantamweight: R. M. Rosario, pts. Bantamweight: R. Webb beat W. Rockuerle, pts. Featherweight: D. Fryars lost to B. Gray, pts. Flyweight: H. Russell lost to R. Shannon, pts. Lightweight: P. Parkin lost to D. Branch, pts.

Rugby Union

Greenwood's charges should get him off to a winning start

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Young England hold the stage this afternoon when the under 23 side, prepared for the first time by their new coach, Dick Greenwood, play the Netherlands at Leicester. It is a return fixture after an English victory, 24—3, at Hilversum in 1978, when Dodge, Carleton, Woodward, Rose, Cooke and Bainbridge were all on parade.

They must be expected to win with something to spare, and to do so in style against a team which has had a mixed season against lesser European opposition. The man in charge of the Dutch XV is Dennis Power, who coached Gloucestershire when they reached six successive county finals in the early 70s. He does not take a sanguine view about their prospects.

If the home forwards can do their stuff, England have the backs to play some incisive and attractive football. The captain, Nick Youngs (England's senior reserve scrum-half this season), and Peter Williams of Lancashire look a most capable partnership at half-back. The centre, McDowell, has the physique, pace and finesse to make him a player to watch. And certainly there is no lack of scoring power on the wings.

Tony Swift of Swansea has run in 26 tries this season. David Trick of Bath, 22. Both of course, are in the England senior party to tour Argentina next month and, in preparation for that expedition, Swift is now playing on the left.

Andy Ripley, the most capped of England No 8s, will be captaining Rosslyn Park for the last time today as he leads them in a merit table game against Harlequins at Roehampton. After an eventful season in which he has won the Superstars European event and led Barbarians to sevens success in Hongkong, he has decided to accept a post as senior management consultant with the Stamford Research Institute in California. He will remain in London, but business travels to the United States may reduce his future activities with the Park.

ENGLAND UNDER-23: N. Stringer (Wasps); D. Trick (Bath), N. McDowell (Gosforth), T. Buttimore (Coventry), A. H. Swift (Swansea); P. Williams (Orrell), N. C. Youngs (Bedford, captain); P. Curtis (Rosslyn Park), M. Dixon (Fylde), S. Henderson (Rosslyn Park), P. Stiff (Bristol), C. Butcher (Harlequins), J. Gadd (Gloucester), M. Teague (Gloucester), T. J. Allchurch (Cambridge University).

THE NETHERLANDS: C. Jacobs, G. van der Born, R. Beslin, E. Henneveld, A. Michel, R. Kasteel, T. Taifun, W. Rijsdijk, J. Schaap, H. Vermullen, J. Duddink, E. Berendse, P. Paul, R. Althuk, J. van Altena.

Referee: J. Groves (Wales).

Fenwick will be the ace in Bridgend's cup hand

By Gerald Davies

It will take a mighty effort from Cardiff today if they are to win the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, for the first time. Their opponents, Bridgend, have been in consistently good form all season; they have lost only four of their 36 matches to date and are well on target to achieving both championship and cup.

But there is a more deep-rooted cause for Cardiff's anxiety: although they frequently find success at the Brewery Field, they have to look as far back as November, 1967, to find their last victory against Bridgend on Cardiff soil. The neutrality of the adjoining national ground is small comfort to them. Therefore, before they start thinking how to overcome their opponents, Cardiff will have to overcome a psychological complex.

Bridgend are a highly competent, all-round side. Over the years they have always been an attractive side to watch, basing their game on all-out attack. Such a flamboyant style had its pitfalls, which left them conceding sometimes as many points as they scored.

Latterly they have harnessed a more competitive edge and adapted their game to suit the conditions. Today they can boast a strong, resilient pack and it could be an aggressive contest up front. Whitefoot and Eidman at prop will give way in experience to the more mature Stephens and James but they will be no less effective

If all this proves a thrilling contest then it is as nothing compared with the lively goings-on at half back. With the bit, and a good deal else, between their teeth, both Holmes and Davies have a point to prove against the usurpers to their Welsh team places, Williams and Pearce.

It may be, however, that in Fenwick, Bridgend will once again hold the final ace. As so often in the past his temperament and skills are equal to such highly-charged occasions. His contribution to Bridgend's two previous victories has been considerable. He scored 11 points out of 15 against Swansea last year and 15 out of the 18 points against Pontypridd in 1979.

He, along with J. P. R. Williams, suffered bitter disappointment during the international championship when they were both dropped. They will be determined that the season should finish on a high note

BRIDGEND: J. P. R. Williams; F. Owen, S. Fenwick, R. James, C. Barber; G. Pearce, Gerald Williams; I. Stephens, T. Townley, M. James (captain), J. Morgan, W. Howe, G. Jones, L. Davies, Gareth Williams.

CARDIFF: Glyn Davies; D. Preece, D. Burcher, N. Hutchings, S. Evans; Gareth Davies, T. Holmes; J. Whitefoot, A. Phillips, I. Eidman, K. Edwards, A. MoGridge, R. Lakin, J. Scott (captain), R. Lease.

Referee: A. Richards (Caldicot).

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

FA Cup: semi-final

Manchester C v Ipswich ....
(at Villa Park)
Tottenham v Wolverhampton ....
(at Hillsborough)

Second division

Blackburn v Bristol C ....
Bolton v Watford ....
Bristol R v Shrewsbury ....
Cardiff v Preston ....
Derby v Notts Co ....
Grimsby v West Ham ....
Luton v Q.P. Rangers ....
Newcastle v Cambridge U ......
Oldham v Chelsea ....
Orient v Swansea ....
Wrexham c Sheffield W ....

Fourth division

Bournemouth v Bury ....
Bradford C v Wigan ....
Hartlepool v Halifax ....
Hereford v Scunthorpe ....
Northampton v Wimbledon ....
Peterborough v Aldershot ......
Southend v Lincoln ....
York v Crewe ....

Scottish Cup: Semi-final

Celtic v Dundee U
(at Hampden Park)
Rangers v Morton (at Celtic Park)

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Hearts ....
St Mirren v Partick ....

F.A. TROPHY: Semi-final round: second leg Bishops Stortford v Dartford; Sutton United v Bangor City.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Weymouth A P. Leamington v Yeovil; Barrow v Nuneaton; Boston United v Wealdstone ... Stafford Rangers ... Kettering v Gravesend; Northwich Victoria v Maidstone, Scarborough v Barnet, Telford v Bath
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division ... Witney Town; Banbury v Redditch, Cambridge City v ... Cheltenham v Milton Keynes; ... Merthyr Tydfil; Stourbridge v Gloucester, Taunton v Bromsgrove; Trowbridge v Bedworth; Wellingborough v Kidderminster.
Southern division: Andover v Hillingdon; Ashford v Fareham; Basingstoke v Dunstable, Crawley v Addlestone and Weybridge; Dorchester v Canterbury; Dover v Waterlooville; Hastings v Chelmsford; Poole v Margate; Salisbury v Hounslow, Tonbridge v Folkestone. Cup: Final, second leg, Bedford v Bognor Regis.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible]

First division

Arsenal v Leeds ....
Coventry v Manchester U ......
C Palace v Birmingham ....
Everton v Norwich ....
Middlesbrough v Brighton ......
Nottm F v Liverpool ....
Stoke v Sunderland ....

Third division

Brentford v Chesterfield ....
Fulham v Carlisle ....
Huddersfield v Millwall ....
Hull v Newport ....
Portsmouth v Gillingham ....
Reading v Burnley ....
Rotherham v Charlton ....
Swindon v Colchester ....
Walsall v Plymouth ....

Scottish first division

Clydebank v Berwick ....
Dunfermline v Dundee ....
Falkirk v Dumbarton ....
Hibernian v E Stirling ....
Motherwell v Ayr ....
St Johnstone v Raith ....
Stirling v Hamilton ....

Scottish second division

Albion v Forfar ....
Arbroath v Stenhousemuir ......
Brechin v Meadowbank ....
Clyde v Alloa ....
East Fife v Montrose ....
Stranraer v Cowdenbeath ....

Rugby Union

SCHWEPPES WELSH CUP: Final: Bridgend v Cardiff (at Cardiff).
UNDER 23 INTERNATIONAL: England v Holland (at Leicester).
CLUB MATCHES: Bath v Llanelli, Bedford v Wasps, Birmingham v Cross Keys, Bristol v Exeter, Coventry v Saracens, Halifax v Fylde, Hartlepool Rovers v Sheffield, Headingley v Gloucester; Huddersfield v Wilmslow, Liverpool v Orrell, London Irish v U.S. Portsmouth; Lydney v Glamorgan Wanderers; Metropolitan Police v Blackheath; Morley v Gosforth; Moseley v Neath, Newbridge v London Welsh; Northampton v Plymouth Albion; Northern v Sale, Nuneaton v Harrogate, Richmond v Nottingham, Rosslyn Park v Harlequins, Roundhay v Broughton Park, Rugby v Waterloo, St Helens v Wakefield; West Hartlepool v Birkenhead Park.

Rugby League

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough v Dewsbury

Hockey

[illegible]

Basketball

[illegible]

Tomorrow

Football — [illegible]

Rugby League — [illegible]

Hockey — [illegible]

Basketball — [illegible]

Lacrosse — [illegible]

Racing

Shoot A Line to prove the genuine article

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The John Porter Stakes is by far the most interesting race at Newbury today even though the programme includes another classic trial. With the St Leger winner Light Cavalry; the Irish Oaks winner Shoot a Line; Nicholas Bill, Shining Finish and Cracaval all standing their ground overnight, the John Porter Stakes has blossomed this year in a way that it has not flourished for many a season.

With Sacrilege in the field as a pacemaker for Light Cavalry it ought to be a cracking spectacle from the start. When I was in Newmarket recently Henry Cecil was adamant that Light Cavalry would need a race to put an edge on him just as he did at the beginning of last season.

In the circumstances it looks more sensible to side with Shoot A Line, who takes little getting ready. She won her first race last year and every bit as important she showed a relish for some cut in the ground. And there is bound to be a bit of give underfoot at Newbury again today, even though the course was drying all the while yesterday.

Shining Finish, who beat Nicholas Bill in that controversial finish for the St Simon Stakes over today's course and distance last Autumn is another who will be blissfully at ease on the ground. Shining Finish has done exceptionally well physically during the winter.

I saw Nicholas Bill in his box on Wednesday when he looked a picture of health and fitness. As he will be meeting Shining Finish on better terms this time he should be a force to be reckoned with towards the end.

Cracaval enters the fray fit and fresh from an easy victory at Doncaster which must have boosted his morale. Caught in that sort of mood again Cracaval is not without a chance at today's weights, but I prefer to bank on the consistent Shoot a Line.

Henry Candy, who trains Nicholas Bill, said yesterday that Cut Throat may not run in the Greenham Stakes even though his name is among the acceptors. Candy is adamant that the ground must be good for Cut Throat to be capable of giving of his best and if he is not happy with the conditions this morning he will withdraw him and keep him in reserve for Tuesday's Craven Stakes.

At his best Cut Throat, who looks an absolute picture, could easily be too fast for Beldale Flutter. All in all though this year's Greenham does not look like being as good as it was 12 months ago when the finish was fought out between Final Straw, Monteverdi, Posse and Known Fact.

When he won the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster Beldale Flutter finisher four and a half lengths ahead of another of today's runners, Sheer Grit. As Yves Saint-Martin is being flown from France especially to ride Beldale Flutter with a view to getting to know him before the 2,000 guineas, he will not be the only disappointed man if the colt fails to put up a good show.

The highlight of the racing at Newbury yesterday was unquestionably Marwell's smooth victory in the Fred Darling Stakes. Walter Swinburn's handling of her was a revelation. Riding with the sort of confidence that one has grown to associate with Piggott over the years, young Swinburn let Marwell cruise to the front a furlong from home and in the end they won more or less as he pleased.

As a performance it was not one that said she will win the 1,000 guineas at the end of this month. However, it was an emphatic confirmation of her trainer, Michael Stoute's, conviction that she had wintered well and his belief that she would stay beyond six furlongs.



All's well for Marwell as she strides home in the Fred Darling Stakes.

Fighting Fit to join Oliver's hardy brigade

By Michael Seely

Fighting Fit can give Ken Oliver his sixth success in the Scottish Grand National at Ayr today. The Scottish trainer captured this important prize for the first time in 1950 when riding the 25-1 chance, Sanvia, to victory for Stuart Wight. Since then, Oliver has trained four winners of Scotland's richest steeplechase Pappageno's Cottage, The Spaniard, Young Ash Leaf and Fighting Fit

Fighting Fit is a high-class steeplechaser at his best, having also won the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup in 1979. The nine-year-old ran a fine race at Liverpool where he held a slight advantage over the eventual winner, Megan's Boy, when falling at the last fence. The only slight worry is that Fighting Fit pitched badly on landing and it is to be hoped that he does not feel the strain on his suspect leg over this gruelling four miles and 120 yards.

Stamina is always the key to this race. Year after year the faster horses appear to be going better on the final turn only to find the stayers dominating the finish. Current Gold definitely falls into the second category. The nine-year-old is not entirely predictable, but he is in good form at present as he has proved in his recent victories

However, Approaching, Father Delaney, Prince Rock, The Engineer and Clever General are other possible winners. Approaching won the 1978 Hennessy Gold Cup. Josh Gifford's 10-year-old has failed to win this season but has run well on occasions and loves the prevailing fast ground. Similarly, Father Delaney has not yet shown the ability which carried him to five victories for Peter Easterby last season.

Peter Easterby, Father Delaney's handler, must have high hopes of winning the London and Northern Group Future Champion Novices Steeplechase with Clayside.

Mariacho to retain his unbeaten record

From Desmond Stoneham
Paris, April 10

A small but select field will contest the group two Prix Greffulhe at Longchamp on Sunday, which should fall to the unbeaten Mariacho. I also have a great deal of respect for The Wonder (Lester Piggott), Brustolon and Palace Gold.

Last October, Mariacho defeated Arc D'or and The Wonder in the Prix Saint-Roman and Freddie Palmer reports that his colt is fit. The Wonder went on to take the Prix de Conde and the Criterium de Saint-Cloud and Brustolon caught the eye when winning a maiden race last October.

The one mile Prix de la Grotte is a trial for the Poule d'Essai Des Pouliches (French 1,000 Guineas) on May 3. Ancient Regime, Phydilla and Tropicaro are the obvious form selection but I am siding with Marie Noelle and Lester Piggott.

This daughter of Brigadier Gerard was placed in two group races last season after winning the Prix de la Loubere. Ancient Regime won the Prix Morny and was second in the Prix Robert Papin

Sea Pigeon is last at Ayr

Sea Pigeon, the dual Champion Hurdle winner, trailed in a disappointing last of five runners in the Scottish Champion Hurdle at Ayr yesterday. The race was won by Birds Nest (6-1), who gave Bob Turnell, the trainer, his third successive victory in the event.

Birds Nest, who won by three quarters of a length from Gay George, might have been a lucky winner. The runner-up made a bad mistake at the last

Newbury programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30]

2.0 BUCKLEBURY STAKES (3-y-o: Maiden Fillies: £2,523: 7f)

101 Gay Wonder, C. Brittain, 8-11 E. Johnson 11
102 Haughty Manner, H. Candy, 8-11 Waldron 10
103 Humming, W. Hern, 8-11 ...... Carson 8
105 Lady Loafer, R. Simpson, 8-11 .. Atkinson 9
106 Leah, I. Balding, 8-11 .... Matthias 4
108 Organdy, W. Hern, 8-11 ...... Procter 7
109 Perfect Choice, P. Walwyn, 8-11 J. Mercer 5
110 Pipina, H. Wragg, 8-11 ...... Pat Eddery 2
111 Princess Arabella, M. Jarvis, 8-11 Raymond 1
113 Talwanese, B. Hills, 8-11 ...... Cauthen 3
114 Wilderness, R. J. Williams, 8-11 Maitland 6

7-2 Humming, 4-1 Talwanese, 9-2 Princess Arabella, 11-2 Haughty Manor, 7-1 Perfect Choice, 8-1 Pipina, 10-1 Leah, 12-1 others.

2.30 GREENHAM STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o: Colts and Geldings: £14,315: 7f)

201 1130- Age Quod Agis, H. Cecil, 9-0 .... Piggott 6
202 1310- Another Realm, F. Durr, 9-0 .. Starkey 2
204 1141- Beldale Flutter (D), M. Jarvis, 9-0 Saint-Martin 5
205 0121- Cut Throat (C), H. Candy, 9-0 .. Waldron 1
206 040-3 Ermac (D), E. Weymes, 9-0 Pat Eddery 4
207 113- Sheer Grit (D), C. Brittain, 9-0 E. Johnson 3

8-11 Beldale Flutter, 7-2 Age Quod Agis, 5-1 Cut Throat, 12-1 Sheer Grit, 14-1 Another Realm, 50-1 Ermac.

3.0 NEWBURY SPRING CUP HANDICAP (£6,216: 1m)

301 1100- Belmont Bay (D), H. Cecil, 4-10-0 Piggott 13
302 4011- Baronet (D), C. Benstead, 9-9-13 .. Rouse 18
303 203-1 Saher (CD), R. Sheather, 5-9-10 Cochrane 5 9
304 0120- April Bouquet (D), J. Sutcliffe, 4-9-8 Waldron 3
305 310-2 Herons Hollow (CD), G. Harwood, 4-9-3 Starkey 4
306 0341- Golden Elder (D), P. Walwyn, 6-9-2 J. Mercer 7
308 020-0 Lingdale, W. Elsey, 4-8-11 .... Sexton 14
309 0423- Lucky Man (C), P. M. Taylor, 5-8-8 Rogers 2
310 4110- One Fleet Street (D), P. Walwyn, 4-8-6 Pat Eddery 11
311 4100- Princes Gate (D), Thomson Jones, 4-8-6 Cook 10
312 4410- Double Meaning (D), A. Bailey, 5-8-4 Swinburn 3
313 1013- Teamwork (D), G. Harwood, 4-8-3 Carson 17
316 2200- Tugoflove (D), D. Laing, 5-8-2 Rimmer 5 1
317 2030- Champ D'Avril, D. Whelan, 4-8-2 Thomas 10
318 30-30 Davidgalaxy Affair, F. Yardley, 4-8-1 Crossley 5 12
319 010-3 Hurricane Hill, W. Musson, 4-8-0 .. Fox 15
320 000-0 Fernaro (C,D), R. Hannon, 4-7-8 Clark 5 6
321 000-4 Swift Kiss (D), R. J. Williams, 4-7-8 E. Johnson 8

5-1 Herons Hollow, 11-2 Saher, 7-1 Hurricane Hill, 8-1 Golden Elder, 10-1 Belmont Bay, Lingdale, 12-1 Baronet, Double Meaning, 14-1 One Fleet Street, 16-1 Davidgalaxy Affair, 20-1 Princes Gate, 25-1 others.

3.30 JOHN PORTER STAKES (Group II: £13,928: 1½m)

401 1321- Light Cavalry (CD), H. Cecil, 4-9-0 Piggott 1
402 1402- Nicholas Bill (C,D), H. Candy, 6-9-0 Waldron 3
403 1111- Shining Finish (CD), J. Tree, 4-8-11 Pat Eddery 9
404 1111- Shoot A Line (D), W. Hern, 4-8-11 Carson 2
405 000-1 Cracaval, B. Hills, 5-8-8 .... Cauthen 7
407 4004- Pelerin, H. Wragg, 4-8-8 .... Taylor 4
408 0200- Sacrilege, H. Cecil, 5-8-8 .... Day 8
409 2114- Shaftesbury (D), M. Stoute, 5-8-8 Swinburn 6
410 203-0 Son Fils (D), M. Pipe, 6-8-8 .... Starkey 5

5-2 Shoot A Line, 11-4 Light Cavalry, 5-1 Cracaval, 11-2 Shining Finish, 6-1 Nicholas Bill, 14-1 Pelerin, 16-1 Shaftesbury, 20-1 others.

4.0 ST ANNE'S STAKES (2-y-o: Maiden Fillies: £1,685: 5f)

501 Amandalex, P. Cole, 8-11 .... Reid 3
502 Balcanoona, R Hannon, 8-11 .. Piggott 6
503 Candescence, R. Hannon, 8-11 Cochrane 5 3
504 Diamond Charm, R. Smyth, 8-11 Dickie 7 7
505 4 Floral Elegance, Mrs C. Reavey, 8-11 Rogers 1
506 Fly Baby, R. Hannon, 8-11 ...... Rouse 11
507 Grace Harwar, G. Balding, 8-11 .. Weaver 8
508 Honest Opinion, G. Hunter, 8-11 .. Cook 5
510 Laura Jenney, I. Balding, 8-11 .. Matthias 9
513 Red Rosie, R. Smyth, 8-11 .... Raymond 13
515 0 Sweet For Days, R. Hannon, 8-11 .. — 12
516 Tudor Secretary, J. Holt, 8-11 .... — 4
517 Wish 'N' Time, B. Hills, 8-11 .. Cauthen 10

7-2 Wish 'N' Time, 4-1 Honest Opinion, 9-2 Amandalex, 5-1 Floral Elegance, 7-1 Laura Jenney, 8-1 Sweet for Days, 10-1 Red Rosie, 12-1 others.

4.30 COMPTON STAKES (3-y-o: Maidens: £3,166: 1m)

601 0- Aventura, H. Candy, 9-0 ...... Matthias 24
602 Banknote, P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... E. Johnson 27
603 Blakenor, M. Smyly, 9-0 .... Curant 19
604 Controline, H. Candy, 9-0 .... Waldron 2
606 Dhanteras, G. Lewis, 9-0 ...... Sexton 23
607 2-3 Double Sharp, P. Cole, 9-0 ...... Reid 18
609 40- Football, P. Walwyn, 9-0 ...... J. Mercer 6
610 Gliding Home, G. Hunter, 9-0 .. Rogers 1
611 Goliad, J. Bethell, 9-0 .... Raymond 9
613 -0- Havoc, C. Brittain, 9-0 .... E. Johnson 11
614 20- Heighten, W. Hern, 9-0 ...... Procter 22
616 0- Joulouville, P. M. Taylor, 9-0 Rawlinson 5
617 Justiniani, H. Price, 9-0 .... Blanks 14
618 0- La Beau, P. Cole, 9-0 .... Weaver 7
620 00- Mishou L'Amour, P. M. Taylor, 9-0 Keightley 7 16
621 Morice, H. Price, 9-0 .... Rouse 17
622 0- Neat, J. Tree, 9-0 .... Pat Eddery 31
623 00- New Thatch, B. Hills, 9-0 .... Willey 7 12
624 Partholiow, B. Hills, 9-0 ...... Street 20
625 Reales, B. Hills, 9-0 .... Cauthen 3
626 0- Rockalone, C. Benstead, 9-0 ...... — 23
628 20- Sharp End, W. Hern, 9-0 .... Carson 26
630 20- Still Free, R. Turnell, 9-0 .... Crossley 5 10
631 2- The Dissident, H. Cecil, 9-0 .... Piggott 13
633 00- Tread A Measure, J. D.-Home, 9-0 Swinburn 8
634 0- Windy Willow, R. Hills, 9-0 .... Sturrock 18
636 0- On Show, H. Wragg, 8-11 .... Starkey 4

11-4 The Dissident, 9-2 Sharp End, 6-1 Controline, 8-1 Double Sharp, 10-1 Justiniani, 12-1 Neat, Reales, 14-1 Football, 16-1 Heighten, 20-1 Havoc, 25-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Perfect Choice. 2.30 Cut Throat (if absent Beldale Flutter). 3.0 Herons Hollow. 3.30 SHOOT A LINE is specially recommended. 4.0 Balcanoona. 4.30 Sharp End.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Pipina. 2.30 Beldale Flutter. 3.0 Princes Gate. 3.30 Light Cavalry.

Ayr N H programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 races]

1.45 ROYAL BURGH OF AYR HURDLE (Handicap: £2,666: 2¾m)

1 1432 Broomley, W. Elsey, 8-11-10 .... Flint
3 2131 Realt na Nona (CD), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-3 Mr Easterby
4 -1400 Red Mills (C), M. Dickinson, 8-10-11 Carmody
6 -0040 Islander (C), Ld Kilmany, 9-10-10 .... Holmes
7 0p21 Kilroy Manor, R. Fisher, 5-10-8 .. D. Goulding
8 1000 Stay Quiet, G. Richards, 8-10-8 .... R. Barry
9 1040 Reggie Driffield, P. Calver, 5-10-7 .. C. Tinkler
11 2112 Leading Lady, R. Hobson, 6-10-5 .... Shaw 7
12 fu00 Castlehaven, C. Ronaldson, 8-10-4 .... Harty
13 12-00 Oswald (CD), C. Thornton, 6-10-0 Wilkinson 4
14 0000 Northern Support (B) A. Scott, 7-10-0 —
15 p-000 Whitsuncelli, C. Pinkham, 11-10-0 McCaskill 4
16 0p10 Pretty Boy Floyd, G. Lockerbie, 8-10-0 Stringer 7
17 0000 Saucy Moon, R. Tate, 6-10-0 .... P. Charlton
18 0000 Silent Reactor (B), G. Fairbairn, 5-10-0 McCormack 4

7-2 Red Mills, 4-1 Realt na Nona, 5-1 Castlehaven, 6-1 Kilroy Manor, 8-1 Reggie Driffield, 10-1 Broomley, 14-1 Stay Quiet, 16-1 Leading Lady, Islander, 20-1 others.

2.15 LONDON AND NORTHERN CHASE (Novices: £7,157: 2m)

1 1111 Clayside (D), M. H. Easterby, 7-12-0 A. Brown
3 0211 Little Bay (CD, B), G. Richards, 6-11-11 R. Barry
6 020 Aragorn, L. Browne, 8-11-3 .... Carmody
7 12ld Foxbat, C. Ronaldson, 7-11-3 .... Harty
9 0130 Gorgeous Gertie, W. Crawford, 9-11-3 Doughty
10 pfpp Golf Run, G. Fairbairn, 7-11-3 .. McCormack
11 3234 Mystic Match, J. Brockbank, 7-11-3 .... —
12 2-0fp Threlkeld Hall, Mrs C. Weightman, 7-11-3 J. Goulding
13 0120 Trearnie (D), T. Barnes, 6-11-3 ...... Barnes
14 1b31 Why So (D), Denys Smith, 8-11-3 .. C. Grant

Evens Clayside, 2-1 Little Bay, 4-1 Foxbat, 13-1 Why So, 16-1 others.

2.55 SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHASE (Handicap: £19,170: 4m 120yd)

1 u1-0u Fighting Fit (CD), K. Oliver, 9-12-0 .. Linley
4 4203 Approaching, J. Gifford, 10-11-8 .. Champion
5 0p44 Father Delaney (C), M. H. Easterby, 9-11-4 A. Brown
6 1f43 Bobjob, J. Brockbank, 8-11-0 ...... R. Barry
7 31u1 Highway Pall, D. Nicholson, 8-11-0 Scudamore
8 0010 Prince Rock, P. Bailey, 13-10-12 .. Carmody
9 u03p Fair View, G. Fairbairn, 11-10-11 Mr T. D...
10 3-032 Jer, P. Bevan, 10-10-10 .... Wa...
11 2p1u Kelso Chant (C), R. Wilkinson, 9-10-8 Charlton
12 3b12 Ballydonagh (C, B), M. Dickinson, 8-10-7 Earnshaw
13 1222 The Engineer (C), Ld Kilmany, 9-10-5 Holmes
14 b141 Another Captain, A. Scott, 9-10-4 ....
15 2411 Current Gold, G. Richards, 10-10-4 .. Doughty
18 4f40 Tangles Brother (C), T. Craig, 9-10-0 C. Grant
19 p111 Waggoners Walk (C), Miss C. Mason, 12-10-0 Pimlott
21 12b4 Clever General, N. Crump, 10-10-0 .. D. Atkins
22 003f Drumroan, Mrs G. St John Nolan, 13-10-0 ...
23 3020 Turk, L. Furman, 9-10-0 ....
26 -u1p2 Astral Charmer (C), C. Bell, 8-10-0 J. Goulding 4
27 ppp-0 Game Gentleman, R. Hartop, 10-10-0 C. Tinkler
28 0202 Phone Boy, R. Robinson, 11-10-0 .. Pepper 7
29 40.. General Bruno (C), F. Gibbon, 11-10-0 Mr Metcalfe

5-1 Fighting Fit, 10-1 Current Gold, Father Delaney, 12-1 Jer, Waggoners Walk, Approaching, 16-1 Bobjob, Highway Pall, Fair View, Kelso Chant, 18-1 The Engineer, 20-1 Ballydonagh, Prince Rock, 25-1 Clever General, 33-1 others.

3.30 TORRANYARD HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £1,763: 2m)

3 ..30 Brown's Babu (D), Denys Smith, 11-0 C. Grant
4 ..40 Galatch (CD), W. Wells, 11-0 ...... R. Barry
5 ..43 Hold Off (CD), Miss H. Hamilton, 11-0 Mr T. Dun
6 ..13 Home Ground (D, B), M. H. Easterby, 11-0 Mr Easterby
7 .. Kummasie, T. Barnes, 11-0 .... Barnes
8 .044 Pickmore, G. Richards, 11-0 ...... Mr Darby
10 .. 00 Chevington, J. Gifford, 10-9 ...... Champion
11 .. Dukes Gold, G. Richards, 10-9 .... Doughty
12 .. 02 Gleavara, R. Peacock, 10-9 .... D. Atkins
13 .. 0p0 Lancar, W. Fairgrieve, 10-9 .... Nolan
14 .. Leckywil, J. S. Wilson, 10-9 ...... Stringer 7
15 .4204 Noddy's Ryde, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-9 S. Charlton
17 0004 Rosie's Secret, G. Lockerbie, 10-9 .... Balmer

...4 Home Ground, 5-1 Brown's Babu, 4-1 Chevington, 7-1 Hold Off, 8-1 Pickmore, 10-1 Galatch, 14-1 others.

4.0 GEORGE GRAHAM CHASE (Handicap: £2,658: 3m 110yd)

.. 1f00 Red Cleric, M. Naughton, 7-11-2 .... C. Grant
.. 042f Magic Tipp, J. FitzGerald, 8-11-2 .... Carmody
.. 1440 Top-N-Tale (C), G. Richards, 8-11-7 Doughty
.. 22p0 Officially, P. Calver, 7-10-6 ...... C. Tinkler
.. 03p0 Cashea, W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-5 Scudamore
.. 033p Devon Mignon (CD), R. Bethell, 11-10-0 —
.. 304p Bramble Joy, P. Cundell, 9-10-0 .. Stronge 7
.. u040 Scrunch, R. Brewis, 8-10-0 .... Pimlott
.. 2214 Benvalla, Mrs A. Roberts, 9-10-0 .. Earnshaw

7-4 Magic Tipp, 3-1 Officially, 9-2 Red Cleric, 11-2 Top-N-Tale, 10-1 Scrunch, 14-1 Benvalla, 16-1 others.

4.30 HUGH BARCLAY CHASE (Novice hunters: Amateurs: £836: 3m 110yd)

1 1fff Compton Lad (D), M. Dickinson, 8-12-5 T. Dun
3 2040 Cinchid (D), T. Gilliam, 10-12-0 .. Lamarque 4
4 4340- Athenry, J. Haldane, 8-11-5 .... Walton
7 100-p Flying Bleu, R. Nixon, 8-11-9 ...... Storey 7
9 00-4p Jingling Johnny, K. Oliver, 9-11-9 Mai Baillie 3
10 400p Morning Blues, Mrs A. Roberts, 8-11-9 Walker 7
11 f000- Mossrigg, R. Macgregor, 11-11-9 Macgregor 7
15 4-0f3 Rag Robin (B), R. Tate, 8-11-9 .... Tate 7
16 Timothy Paul, G. Richards, 7-11-9 Todhunter 7
17 2-34 Willow Burn, R. Brewis, 7-11-9 .... Brewis 7

1-2 Compton Lad, 5-1 Rag Robin, 8-1 Timothy Paul, 12-1 Willow Burn, 14-1 Cinchid, 16-1 others.

Ayr selections

1.45 Red Mills. 2.15 Clayside. 2.55 Fighting Fit. 3.30 Home Ground. 4.0 Magic Tipp. 4.30 COMPTON LAD is a confident selection.

Huntingdon NH

[illegible]

HUNTINGDON SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 1.30 St Joles. 2.0 Quadro. 2.30 The Corinthian. 3.0 Kilbroney. 3.30 Mandy's Time. 4.0 Mr Meliors. 4.30 Orchard Park. 5.0 Major Knight. 5.30 400 Nocte.

Newbury results

[illegible]

Ayr NH

[illegible]

Stratford NH

2.15 ILMINGTON HURDLE (Selling: ...) [illegible]

5.45 PHILIP CORNES CHASE (Hunters: £967: 3¼m)
... Spurtella, 9-12-10 .... Mann 7
-1pp The Wrestler, 11-12-7 Straight 7
2f Cromwell Road, 11-12-0 Mackie 7
4-p Druid, 12-12-0 ...... Linfoot 7
04-0 Ebafare, 8-12-0 .... Adamson 7
-4p0 Favourite Fella, 9-12-0 ...

[illegible]

Warwick

[illegible]

Beverley

[illegible]

Beverley card

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.30 JOHN HUDSON HANDICAP (£2,110: 1m)
110- Anglepoise, 4-10-0 .... Lowe
124- Border Brook, 4-9-4 .... Wood
0-2 Heavenly Ruler, 4-9-4 .... —
02-1 Carriage Way, 7-9-0 .... Fry 7
03-4 Hargreave Star, 5-9-0 .. Lucas
030- Cavo Varka, 4-8-6 .... —
050- Middleham, 5-8-5 .. Hodgson 5

[illegible]

BEVERLEY SELECTIONS (By Michael Seely): 1.30 Carriage Way. 2.0 Ski's Double. 2.30 ... 3.0 Zephyr's Pride. 3.30 ... Jay ... 4.0 Rights of Man. ... Delight. By Our Newmarket Correspondent: 1.30 ... 2.0 Dillon Wood. 2.30 ... do-More ... Ree Jay. 3.0 Sparkling ... Maurice's Tip. 4.0 Fellwell.

Gray out till next season

Carroll Gray, the steeplechase jockey who broke his right thigh in a parade ring accident at Taunton in January, is able to stand with the help of crutches but will not ride until next season.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 551.3 up 1.5
FT Gilts 69.68 up 0.31

■ **Sterling**
$ 2.1820 down 130 pts
Index 99.2 unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 101.5 up 0.1
DM 2.1527 up 112 pts

■ **Gold**
$ 492.50 down $6

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12 7/16-12 5/16
3 mth Euro $ 16-15¾
6 mth Euro $ 16-15¾

IN BRIEF

Accountants to study closure of Bristol port

Bristol City Council has called in a firm of international accountants to undertake a financial appraisal of the Port of Bristol, including an assessment of the possibility of closing the port.

Part of the brief will be to calculate the cost of shutting the entire port operation, including the Royal Portbury Dock, built only four years ago at a cost of £45m.

This move comes after the failure of Hambros, the merchant bank, to find investors in the port from the private sector. The port is expected to show a loss of £10m this year; closure could involve the loss of about 2,000 jobs.

The port has lost £25m over the past four years. Its traffic has been sharply cut by the recession.

Metro price up £176

BL is raising the price of its Mini Metro by £176 to £3,730 from tomorrow. Other Leyland models will also rise between [illegible] per cent and 5 per cent.

Kuwait oil for BP

BP yesterday denied that it had stopped taking oil from Kuwait because of a dispute over premium payments. Contracts had not been suspended and negotiations were continuing, the company said.

Societies take less

Building society net receipts fell by £97m to £269m in March, the lowest level since June and the outturn for April is expected to be lower still. A seasonal drop is not uncommon in March, but the intense competition from National Savings and Budget-induced spending have exacerbated the situation.

Shell cuts tanker staff

Shell is to cut the 1,550-strong officer staff of its United Kingdom tanker fleet by 210 because of continued depressed shipping and the sale of some of its ships. BP has also said that it is seeking reductions of 367 in the tanker fleet officer [illegible]

THF hearing adjourned

Trusthouse Forte's High Court application for an order to convene separate meetings of the two classes of shareholders in the Savoy Hotel in an attempt to gain control of the group has been adjourned until Tuesday.

Bill rate lower

Aggressive bidding for Treasury Bills yesterday brought a further fall in rates. The average rate of discount at which new three-month bills were allotted fell from 11.43 to [illegible] per cent.

Options clearance

Ministerial approval has been given to permit the unit trust industry to deal in traded options.

Personal investment and finance, page 18

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.44 points up at 1,000.27. The $-SDR was [illegible]142. The £ was 0.554986.

Hedderwick is 'hammered' hours before merger with Exchange chairman's firm

By Catherine Gunn and Richard Allen

Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar the stockbroking firm, was hammered at 5 pm yesterday only hours before it was due to merge with Quilter Hilton Goodison, whose senior partner is Mr Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange.

Hedderwick was unable to meet its liabilities when its bank would not honour around £5m worth of cheques which it made out in settlement of its daily gilt-edged business. However, its net liabilities are expected to be considerably less than £5m.

The decision to declare Hedderwick in default and forbid it to continue trading was taken yesterday afternoon by a full meeting of the Stock Exchange Council.

It waived the normal rule that hammerings have to be announced on the Stock Exchange floor within trading hours. Mr Wallis Hunt, Hedderwick's senior partner, had already ceased trading at 3 pm in line with the original merger terms, although by that stage it was already clear that the merger at least was in jeopardy.

The first hint of trouble came when Quilter Hilton Goodison announced the deferral of the merger yesterday pending clarification of certain transactions carried out by clients of Hedderwick especially during the last two weeks.

Quilter had asked Touche Ross, *the accountants, to* examine Hedderwick's business in preparation for the merger. Touche Ross discovered problems at Hedderwick yesterday morning.

Hedderwick is said to be owed between £1m and £2m by an unnamed firm of fund managers who either cannot or will not pay the debt.

Hedderwick's gilt-edged department has caused it serious embarrassment twice before, with two Stock Exchange inquiries in as many years.

Last year the former head of Hedderwick's gilt-edged side was expelled from the Stock Exchange after the first inquiry. He was said to have acted to the benefit of certain discretionary accounts.

Earlier this year Hedderwick was cleared by the Stock Exchange of irregularities in gilt-edged stock lending.

All 22 of Hedderwick's partners are personally liable for the firm's debts, which may scale down to less than £1m net. If they are unable to meet the full amount, the Stock Exchange emergency fund of £1.4m *is available* to meet investors' claims. Jobbers have no claim on the fund, although they would become prime creditors in a liquidation.

Merger talks between Hedderwick and Quilter began in earnest at the end of February. The merger was to have been effective from today, the start of Quilter's financial year, and 11 of the 22 Hedderwick partners would have joined the Quilter partnership.

Mr Richard Blaxland, the managing partner of Quilter, was unable to comment last night on reports that business transacted in the market by Hedderwick staff yesterday had been put in Quilter's name.

Although a small two-man partnership was hammered *earlier this year, Hedderwick* is the first big firm to be declared in default and prevented from trading since the stock market collapse of 1974. Then, a number of firms went to the wall, including Mitton, Butler & Priest, and Chapman & Rowe.

The term hammered comes from pre-war days when the chairman of the Stock Exchange would draw attention to the impending announcement of a default by walking onto the market floor and banging a gavel.

Now, however, such announcements are made during market hours to the sound of three bells over the market's broadcasting system. Under Stock Exchange rules hammerings should normally be made in market hours to ensure all operators are aware of the decision.

But improved communications make these rules superfluous and they are often waived. Announcements made outside hours are posted in the market place.

The Stock Exchange announced that, accordingly, the company and the following were in default: Messrs Wallis Glynn Gunthorpe Hunt, Robin Hugh Althaus, John Montague Anthony Booth, John Byron, William Stanley Callingham, Ion Melville Calvocoressi, Harold Thomson Cowie, Christopher Hugh Curtis, John Leigh Garner, Peter Winwood Gossage, John George Julian Grumbar, Peter Charles Hicks, Peter Bryant Hilliar, Peter Holdsworth Hunt, Peter Campbell Kay, Timothy Yetman Lagden, Simon Patrick Meredith Hardy, Charles Henry Noble, Anthony Daniel Harry Sinclair, Sir Peter Troubridge, David Harold Watson, and John David Welchman.

Quilter was not going to take on Hedderwick's gilts team with the rest of the firm. In January five senior equity analysts left Hedderwick to take up appointments elsewhere in the City. They included Mr Stewart Walmsley, the top-ranked chemicals analyst, who joined W. Greenwell and the financial and resources teams.

Confusion in markets over monetary policy course

US prime rates raised

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 10

The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York and Manufacturers Hanover Trust today raised *their prime lending rates to 17½* per cent from 17 per cent, amid confusion in the financial markets over the course of America's monetary policies.

The outlook for United States fiscal policies is also confused now as the two houses of Congress have moved in radically different directions on President Reagan's budget.

The budget committee of the House of Representatives has cut the President's tax reduction plan sharply and it has altered spending policies to produce a budget for next year with an estimated deficit of $25,000m (£11,425m).

The original plan called for a $45,000m deficit but Republicans in the Senate added to defence spending and sought to push through a programme in the Senate budget committee with a $60,000m deficit. Three Republicans felt this figure was too great and voted with the Democrats to defeat the plan that had substantial White House backing.

The front pages of American *newspapers today described the* Senate action as a blow to Mr Reagan, but the White House moved swiftly to whip Republican senators into line and ensure that efforts began to defeat the tax changes proposed by the House of Representatives.

The prime rate increases come after recent rises in other short-term rates, as the Federal Reserve Board has indicated a desire to push rate levels up slightly.

The Fed's actions have confused the markets and there are many different opinions to be heard on Wall Street about what is happening. The United States Treasury is known to want a money policy that is even tighter and perhaps the Fed is responding to this call.

Adding to the confusion has been the erratic course of the narrow monetary aggregates, with very sharp declines seen in M1A, but significant rises evident in M1B. The divergence has to no small degree been due to new regulations permitting *interest to be earned on* current accounts.

Latest money supply figures show that M-1A was up $1,800m, and M-1B was up $3,200m in the week to April 1.

Loan demand is weak and may continue to fall in line with what many economists expect will be a second quarter of very sluggish economic activity in the United States. These factors should prompt a decline in interest rates.

Speculation about the Fed taking a harder line may be exaggerated and today's prime rate rises could prove to be an aberration in a general downward trend.

Rates may move down again shortly. However by the third quarter there could be a sharp upward shift as the federal government enters the markets to raise substantial sums and as the economy starts to grow.

Ford rejects Chrysler approach for merger

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 10

The Ford Motor Company has flatly rejected an approach by the Chrysler Corporation for Ford to acquire Chrysler or enter a partnership.

Ford is also considering some form of profit sharing for its employees to secure wage moderation and is moving ahead in comprehensive partnership talks with Toyota. At a time when it is losing vast sums Ford has no wish to be burdened by Chrysler's problems.

But Chrysler's approach indicates that at least the corporation's directors may have concluded that they cannot hope to survive on their own. The company lost $1,700m (£779.8m) last year. It has sought to tackle its problems in a fiercely independent manner, but its offer to Ford suggests a new strategy has been developed.

Chrysler said the proposals were put by Salomon Brothers, which had approached or would soon approach every major carmarker in the world, except General Motors, to inquire on a possible merger or similar arrangement.

Mr Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford, stated today that the company had been asked to consider a merger or other similar arrangement with Chrysler, but the board had voted unanimously against such a venture.

Ford lost $1,500m (£688m) last year and the company stated in a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it expects losses in the first quarter of this year to be greater than the $316m (£144.9m) loss in the comparative 1980 period.

Ford's talks with Toyota, informed sources said, were covering everything from joint production and design to joint marketing and even to the *possibility* of Toyota's taking an equity stake in Ford. But there was no question of Toyota's taking a controlling interest.

Mr Frank Swoboda, a labour writer for *The Washington Post*, reported that Ford sources say the company is planning to provide employees with some form of employment guarantee over the life of a new three-year wage contract. Both Ford and General Motors were developing "revolutionary offers", including profit sharing, to the United Automobile Workers Union in the contracts, due for renewal next year.

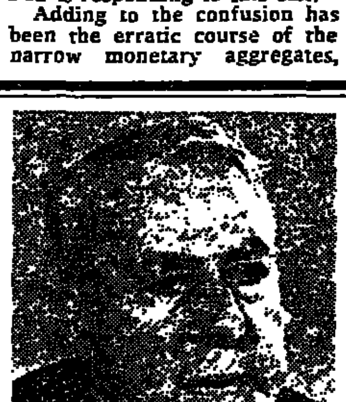
A Ford spokesman said no decision on profit-sharing had been taken.

The union last month rejected Ford and GM efforts to discuss revisions of the present wage contracts, after it had agreed to wage reductions at Chrysler.

Criteria set for steel chief's pay

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Details of the standard of performance which will determine the size of payments made by the Government for the services of Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel Corporation will be published next week. The amount could be £1.8m.



Mr MacGregor: payments could total £1.8m.

This criterion comes from the review committee almost a year after the Government recruited Mr MacGregor from Lazard Frères, the American investment bankers, for a three year term in a deal which attracted considerable controversy.

Under its arrangement, the Government has paid Lazard Frères £675,000 with provision for pro-rata refunds if Mr MacGregor fails to complete the full three-year term.

The American company will retain a minimum of £225,000 of that payment, and the further payments will be made retrospectively up to a maximum of £1.15m.

Mr Norman Tebbit, *Minister for Industry*, in a *written* Parliamentary answer yesterday, said that a document setting out the criteria would be placed in the House of Commons Library next week.

It is expected to cover the corporation's performance under Mr MacGregor in meeting annual cash and profit targets, share of the United Kingdom market, export performance and improvement in labour relations and productivity.

In the last financial year British Steel lost an estimated £660m and received more than £1,000m of Government funds with a further £730m, earmarked for this year under its external financing limit.

Under the "survival plan" drawn up by Mr MacGregor, the labour force is being cut by a further 22,000, plants are being closed, steelmaking capacity is being reduced to 14.4 million tonnes and the corporation's workers have agreed to a six month pay freeze.

The strategy will be reviewed this summer, and if plants fail to meet objectives, the corporation is expected to press ahead with further closures.

Last month the Government announced that the committee to assess the corporation's performance would be led by Mr John Gardiner, chief executive of the Laird Group, supported by two senior civil servants and two prominent businessmen.

The Government said yesterday that it would be providing details of British Steel Corporation Liaison Services, a company previously owned by BSC (International) which will be used temporarily to hold the assets of companies involved in attempts to rationalize the engineering steels sector.

Petrol tax 'less now than in 1950'

By Melvyn Westlake

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, said yesterday that the tax on petrol was now less in real terms than it was in 1950.

As a proportion of the total price of petrol, the tax was now lower than it was during the decade up to the oil crisis of 1973.

Sir Geoffrey, speaking at Oxted, Surrey, defended his decision to increase taxes on petrol and derv in the Budget.

These tax increases were both necessary and justified, he said, and it was legitimate to restore the proportion of tax as an incentive to energy conservation.

Before the Budget, the price of petrol in the United Kingdom was the lowest in the European Community, except for Germany. After the Budget the price came broadly into line with the rest of the Community.

Sir Geoffrey admitted that the higher duty would increase business costs, but the effect had to be set alongside the Budget's benefits for industry, *he said.*

He was answering criticisms raised by Conservative backbenchers as well as Opposition MPs who said that country people would be worse off than city dwellers.

Research suggested that rural motorists travel on average about 8 per cent farther in a year than urban motorists; but the smoother nature of rural driving meant that their petrol consumption per mile could be significantly lower. This could more than cancel out the greater milage, he said.

2,100 more jobs to go at Lucas

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Lucas Group has confirmed details of its plans to make 2,100 more employees redundant. Sixteen West Midland plants serving the motor industry are affected, and one small factory, and two warehouses are to close. It is the second jobs reduction in nine months.

Further *redundancy* announcements are expected shortly at Lucas Girling, Lucas CAV, and Lucas Batteries bringing the lastest batch of job losses up to the 4,500 forecast by Mr Geoffrey Messervy, the Lucas chairman. He told shareholders last month that rapid action was being taken to halt losses which reached £27m in the second half of last year.

More than 3,000 employees lost their jobs in July last year reducing the labour force in Lucas Electrical, the motor electrics subsidiary, to around 14,000.

Action is being taken to improve productivity, to cut costs and introduce more flexibility

Lucas is expected to repeat *its tactic of last year*, and offer the unions a 5 per cent "not negotiable" wage increase for 1981.

The need to shrink the labour force is blamed on the continuing sharp decline in United Kingdom truck and car sales and the price cutting in export markets

Electra aims to raise £20m in tax scheme

By Bryan Appleyard

Electra Investment Trust is attempting to raise £20m from private investors who are willing to put their money into small businesses.

In a scheme devised by stockbrokers L. Messel & Co, Electra is offering £20m worth of loan stock through a new subsidiary, known as Electra Risk Capital, specifically designed to exploit a tax concession in the 1980 Budget which *allows* individuals to write-off losses on small company investments against tax.

But ERC has specifically rejected the idea of using the concession in the last Budget which allows up to £10,000 of investment in a business start-up to be claimed against income tax.

Mr Michael Stoddart, ERC chairman, comments: "It is evident that the conditions applicable to the proposed relief are extremely restrictive."

Should the conditions be significantly relaxed during the passage of the Finance Bill through Parliament, the company will reconsider the position.

ERC will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of EIT. Applications for loan stock must be in by April 24 and minimum subscription is £10,000. Successful applicants will be awarded loan stocks which will earn interest at the rate of 3½ per cent below the overnight bank rate. Only half of the payment for the stock will be called in the first year and half in the second.

ERC will gradually invest the proceeds in suitable small companies, charging the company a fee of 3½ per cent. This expense will effectively be offset by the fact that the company will need to give no commitment on dividend income as the company is entirely aiming at capital growth.

As the proceeds are invested the owners of the stock become shareholders in each of the companies so any failures will be allowable against their income tax. They will be able to dispose of their investment by selling the entire holding either to a willing buyer or back to Electra as a buyer of last resort.

On each investment EIT will have the option of taking a stake of up to 15 per cent of the ERC stake.

Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday acknowledged that the scheme would be a useful way of testing the willingness of private investors to invest in small companies.

Electra and Messel admit they are entirely in the dark about the possible success of the offer as it depends entirely on private individuals rather than institutions. If less than £7.5m of stock is applied for the plan will be abandoned.

It is not known to what extent the tax concession—Section 37 of the Finance Act 1980—has been used by small investors as a protection against losses.

Raper 50p St Piran bid defies City panel

By Michael Prest

Mr James Raper, the controversial Far East financier, is defying the Takeover Panel and the City authorities again to bid 50p a share for control of St Piran, the mining and house-building group.

His bid, which has been made through Financial Network Guarantee (FNG), a small licensed dealer, is 35p a share less than the price set by the Takeover Panel last June. It is 13p a share below the price at which St Piran shares were suspended in May, 1980.

FNG is acting on behalf of Gasco Investments (Netherlands), a subsidiary of Gasco Investments, the Hongkong company controlled by Mr Raper. Gasco already holds 29.6 per cent of St Piran.

But last year a Takeover Panel investigation concluded that Mr Raper, along with several foreign nominee companies, formed a "concert party" which in fact controlled about 37 per cent of St Piran. At 30 per cent or more a shareholder must, under the Takeover Panel rules, bid for the rest of a company.

Gasco has agreed to purchase another 10.45 per cent of St Piran, which under the terms of the offer will set off an unconditional offer for the remainder of the equity.

The bid values St Piran at about £5.85m, compared with the £10.1m *specified* by the Takeover Panel and the £7.37m at which it was valued by the stock market when suspended. The 50p offer is seen in the City as possibly just enough to attract shareholders locked in by the suspension.

FNG is not a member of the Licensed Dealers' Association and is not part of the Council *for the Securities Industry*. City sources pointed out that such a firm might not be worried about renewing its dealing licence, and therefore would not seek Department of Trade approval for its offer document.

The Takeover Panel will be considering how to deal with this latest flouting of its authority. But there appears to be no obstacle in law to prevent Mr Raper gaining control of St Piran if sufficient shareholders are prepared to sell.

Summonses for Argyll directors

By Peter Wainwright

The directors of Argyll Foods, the group headed by Mr James Gulliver, which has grown through 10 take over bids in two years partly financed by four cash calls on shareholders, have received summonses issued on the *information* of the Department of Trade.

The allegation is that having regard to the inclusion of Morgan Edwards in the audited accounts of Argyll for the year to December 31, 1979, the Argyll accounts did not give a true and fair view of Argyll's affairs, and those of its subsidiaries at that date as sections 150 and 152 of the 1948 Companies Act require.

Last night, Mr David Webster, finance director of Argyll and a long time associate of Mr Gulliver, said he was mystified by the summons.

Argyll Foods' biggest acquisition was of Oriel Foods in December 1980 from the United States broup RCA. Mr Gulliver himself built up Oriel in the early 1970s, and sold it to RCA in 1974 for nearly £11m. He bought it back from RCA for £19.5m.

PRICE CHANGES

[illegible]es

[illegible]eley Expl	48p to 323p	Fothergill & H	12p to 134p
[illegible]es & Newmn	14p to 168p	Hongkong Rubbr	37p to 912p
[illegible]yware	37p to 125p	Lilley FJC	12p to 158p
[illegible]rocomps	25p to 733p	Martin News	18p to 238p
[illegible]tt B.	14p to 190p	Mercantile Hse	43p to 663p

[illegible]ls

[illegible]o Am Corp	31p to 635p	RTZ	10p to 476p
[illegible]pton Gold	10p to 195p	Royal	17p to 386p
[illegible]oss	27p to 559p	Standard Chrtrd	18p to 644p
[illegible] Hldgs 'A'	7p to 98p	Ultramar	10p to 478p
[illegible]n Transport	7½p to 142½p	Unilever	18p to 510p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
[illegible]ralia $	1.97	1.89	Norway Kr	12.45	11.80
[illegible]ria Sch	35.00	32.80	Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
[illegible]ium Fr	82.25	78.25	South Africa Rd	2.06	1.92
[illegible]da $	2.65	2.56	Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
[illegible]mark Kr	15.40	14.60	Sweden Kr	10.65	10.10
[illegible]and Mkk	9.43	8.98	Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.21
[illegible]ce Fr	11.40	10.90	USA $	2.24	2.17
[illegible]many DM	4.87	4.63	Yugoslavia Dnr	81.50	76.50
[illegible]ce Dr	115.50	109.50			
[illegible]gkong $	12.10	11.50			
[illegible]and Pt	1.32	1.26			
[illegible] Lir	2390.00	2290.00			
[illegible]n Yn	493.00	468.00			
[illegible]erlands Gld	5.39	5.13			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Overseas aid sought for electricity generating mill in shallow waters

Offshore energy is blowing in the wind

Britain is seeking international collaboration to test a huge electricity generating windmill sited in shallow offshore waters.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, anxious to defray the cost of a prototype commercial-sized design, is discussing proposals with the Paris-based International Energy Agency.

Land-based windmills are already planned. The CEGB is to test a small, 200-kilowatt machine in Carmarthen Bay and hopes to order a larger 1-megawatt proven design to operate from 1985. Eventually it plans to add nine others to form a cluster.

In Orkney, the North of Scotland Hydro Board has ordered a 3-megawatt machine, which will provide sufficient electricity for 1,000 of the island's 8,000 customers. It also recently ordered a small, 22-kilowatt machine to serve a farm on South Ronaldsway.

But land-based machines are criticized on *the grounds that they are both noisy* and unsightly. The best areas for high winds are often also areas of outstanding natural beauty.

In the early 1950s the CEGB's predecessor authority proposed building a prototype wind generator on the Lleyn Peninsula in North Wales.

Objections came from the National Parks Commission, the National Trust, Parliament, the Open Spaces and Footpath Preservation Society and the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales, and the project was dropped.

Siting a wind generator offshore could solve many of the environmental objections, although *it would raise some new* ones.

No sites are yet formally under consideration. Ideally they would be away from shipping lanes and fishing zones, far enough from the shore to prevent the environmental hazards that they would produce on the coast but not too far to raise the cost of laying transmission lines to uneconomic levels.

The Wash might be one area which would fit the bill, but would be sure to encounter objections.

The cost is bound to be considerably higher than the £5.6m for the Orkney "aerogenerator", but as the wind tends to blow harder and more constantly offshore more electricity might be produced from the same size machine than from many inland sites.

Whether other countries will be interested remains to be seen. The economic justification for windmills to provide back-up electricity for remote places—such as the Orkney Islands—is already there, but is far from proved as a competitor for coal and nuclear power for mainland sites.

As for small windmills for use by individual households, Mr Glyn England, chairman of the CEGB, told the British Wind Energy Association that there was nothing (planning permission apart) to stop anyone erecting one, or even selling the electricity to his neighbours, providing it was not his main line of business.

"If it were easy to capture low-cost energy from the wind, there would by now be as many wind generators as green-*houses in the nation's back gardens*", he said.

Nicholas Hirst

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Redundancy

Why encourage such a spending spree?

Once upon a time redundancy was the sort of nasty accident which happened to other people; and long-term unemployment did not happen at all unless you were insane or incompetent or both.

Well, those times have gone. Nowadays the best and the brightest are quite likely to find themselves more or less permanently on the industrial scrap heap; and sooner or later that may very well mean dependence on the state.

Unfortunately, however, the state takes the view that its help should be restricted only to the deserving (that is, those ready and willing to work if the right work comes along) who happen to be poor as well.

So once the unemployment benefit runs out (after a year for those on the flat-rate; the earnings related supplement—which is shortly to be phased out anyway—never lasted for more than six months) it is necessary for those brought up on the notion that some income ought to be put by, to reverse the habits of a life-time and to spend their savings instead.

Supplementary benefit, which is designed to keep the wolf from the door when unemployment benefit runs out, is not paid to anyone with savings in excess of £2,000. And savings, in this context, covers not merely money in the bank or the building society, but also investments of all varieties, including any life assurance policies such as whole life or endowment on which there is a surrender value. This, believe it or not, despite the Government's active encouragement of such long-term savings, which can carry a substantial measure of protection too, through tax relief.

All that is excluded is the individual's home (if he/she is an owner occupier), and personal possessions such as clothes, furniture and a car.

Now, granted that no taxpayer will take kindly to the notion that the state should maintain an individual with enough in the bank to maintain himself, there are still a couple of strong objections to be raised against this policy.

First of all there is the issue of principle. This is an incentive to spending, rather than saving. In particular, it is an incentive to spending the redundancy payments which are the only capital sum which those individuals most likely to become unemployed will ever acquire.

The arguments for retaining the cash as a cushion against further misfortune simply disappear towards the end of the first year of unemployment—unless, of course, the sum is sufficient to provide an income in excess of supplementary benefit. But that would have to be quite some sum.

In addition to rent (or mortgage interest payments) and rates, anyone on supplementary benefit is given an allowance to cover his living expenses.

A married man with two children under 11, for instance, would be getting just short of £50 a week. Assuming that his mortgage interest payments and rates were worth a further £100 a month, he would have to be able to earn £75 a week—or £3,750 a year—from his savings, to make it worth his while to hang onto anything in excess of £2,000.

Even at present interest rates, and assuming that he paid no tax at all, that means he would have to have accumulated £30,000. If he had anything between £2,000 and £30,000 at the point at which it became obvious that he would have to go onto supplementary benefit, the best thing he could do with this capital would be to spend it as soon as possible.

Mind you, he would have to spend it carefully. The Supplementary Benefits Commission take a dim view of applicants who have wasted their substance on riotous living (that is, those who have taken lengthy holidays in the South Seas, or purchased expensive motor cars, or otherwise spent the money in ways quite at variance with the standard of living to be expected of *other people in their position*).

They also take a dim view of people who give the money away in handfuls. There is no point in giving it to your wife and children anyway, since it is the whole of the family's assets that are taken into account in assessing resources.

Where the money has disappeared in ways which cannot subsequently be explained to the Commission's satisfaction, they have powers to impute it to the claimant and refuse him benefit on the grounds that he has savings in excess of the limit—which could be very awkward if the money simply cannot be recovered.

It is, however, permissible to spend on a house, for example by making major repairs ahead of the bad times to come; on consumer durables, by buying a "suitable" car maybe, or a new set of carpets; and on certain capital items.

It is legitimate to pay off the mortgage, but it is not a good idea, particularly if most of the monthly payments that you make are interest, which the DHSS will pay for you.

It is also legitimate to spend on buying a more expensive house, though it might be difficult to find a lender prepared to make an advance (though council tenants wanting to buy their homes have a built-in advantage if they apply while under notice, since councils are obliged to *refrain* from taking their future prospects into account). And it is legitimate to buy a deferred annuity with a view to boosting income at some time in the future (deferred annuities have no surrender value).

Such stratagems apart, however, the fact of the matter is that the present system promotes extravagance among the unemployed, while it encourages thrift (for example, by tax reliefs on long-term saving) in everyone else. And the balance ought to be redressed.

In an ideal world the answer might be to exempt savings up to the limit at which they produce an income equal to supplementary benefits—taking an objective figure (for instance, the rate of interest on the NSB savings account) as the assumed yield, to get round the problem of the wide boys who would pop the lot into gold or land for the sake of the capital appreciation.

Of course, that would leave people who had managed to accumulate savings (or who had held onto their redundancy payments) better off than those who had not: but then every form of encouragement to savings and investment relies on doing precisely that.

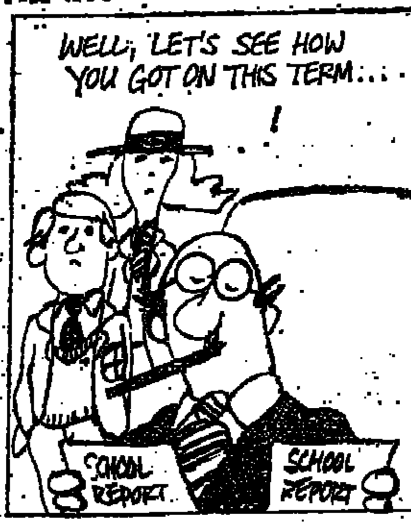
Since this is not an ideal world, the best that can be hoped for is an increase in the savings limit. That was only brought in November last year, but the previous limit (£1,200, with every £50 over that to £2,000 penalized to the tune of 25p a week), had been in force since the mid-1960s, and prices have more than trebled since.

The present limit—the second of the objections to the system as it stands—is quite absurdly low, particularly in view of the Budget moves to exempt from tax all redundancy payments under £25,000.

Adrienne Gleeson











Unit trusts

Green light for traded option deals

The unit trust industry has been granted permission by the Department of Trade to deal in traded options. But the rules mean this new freedom is not going to be a charter for speculators or for rash dealings by unit trust managers.

There is to be a two-tier structure for unit trusts wishing to deal in traded options. Existing funds, provided they have unitholder approval for a change in the trust deed, will be able to operate.

But the restrictions will be quite onerous. New unit trusts designed and sold specifically to invest in traded options will not have limits imposed.

Old funds will be able to write up to 50 per cent of the value of their portfolio (provided they have the stock); they will be able to purchase options provided they have the cash to cover the entire operation, and provided that no more than 25 per cent of assets is earmarked for the options (on the basis of purchase at "exercise" prices).

The need for cash cover effectively negates much of the speculative element of purchased options — and makes it likely that fund managers will probably wish to use them only when they want to hedge their position.

It will take three to four months for the funds to get the supplemental deeds passed. Most groups will probably choose to make their general fund the chosen vehicle for investing in traded options here, in Amsterdam, the United States or even in Australia.

Credit

When the borrowing had to stop

Those dismayed at the growth of free and easy, if not exactly cheap credit, will find much ammunition in the sad tale of Mr Paul Alton, a south Yorkshire reader.

Mr Alton has just turned 22, but the 15 banks, finance and credit card companies which have lent him more than £5,000 over the past few years will not be sending their greetings. Last January he sent them all a letter pointing out that he could not keep his total monthly payments of £299 a month from a take-home pay of somewhat less.

Now £5,000 is a lot of money for someone of such comparatively tender years. He has nothing to show for it except a lavishly customized Ford Cortina and a pile of threatening letters.

He started his impressive financial career at 17 when he bought a motor-bike with a loan of £600 and has been borrowing from Peter to pay Paul ever since.

Ironically enough he is a trainee cost accountant. Sensibly he has devised a repayment programme which to his credit, if that is the right word, all the banks accepted. But he will still be paying £200 a month, nearly three-quarters of his earnings, and the last debt will not be cleared for four years.

Mr Alton is the first to admit he has been foolish. But he is amazed how easy it is to buy now and find yourself in difficulties paying later. Last Christmas he bought his fiancée a sewing machine. On hire purchase of course.

He cannot keep up his repayments on earlier commitments but he still finds he can borrow more. The form he signed required hardly any financial details. He has since taken out a £100 loan from a local clearing bank, again no probing questions. His biggest single debt is £2,570 to Western Trust and Savings which frequently advertises unsecured postal loans in the press

He took this out in 1978, initially borrowing £1,000. He wanted one single sum to cover all his debts which were burdensome but, by later standards, not yet catastrophic. As 18 he had acquired an Access and Barclaycard. Both soon offered an increase in credit limits which he gratefully accepted. He was finding it hard to meet his HP payments.

He then acquired a Trustee Savings Bank credit card and joy of joys a second Access card through a different bank. He now has two separate Access accounts and no one seems to have noticed. The beauty of credit cards as Mr Alton saw it is that you can draw out cash from one to pay the retired monthly minimum on the other. He once transferred £100 in one day.

By this time he had worked his way through several motorbikes graduating to a car by way of a series of hire purchase agreements. What did not go on payments went on petrol and running costs. A young man had to have clothes. That was easy. At around this time many high street shops climbed on the credit card bandwagon. He went into Burtons and John Collier and opened accounts finding himself with another £250 or so of credit immediately.

Mr Alton says that the possession of a credit card seems to inspire confidence in potential lenders. When he had finally exhausted all avenues he applied to Western Trust for the £1,000 and got it. The trouble was that his monthly Barclaycard statement floated through the door on the same day, bearing the offer of a Master Loan for which he sent off just in case Western Trust turned him down. Disaster struck. He got both.

He did not have to declare the one to the other because when he applied he had not either. The £2,000 more than covered his debts. But the repayments amounted to £70 a month out of his £200 take-home pay. He sold the car and bought himself a push-bike. But soon he began to feel rich again. He lived at home with his parents who did not charge him very much. And he had some cash in hand from the loan.

He bought another car, the splendidly upholstered Cortina he still drives around in. It was not quite as splendid when he bought it, mind, but after an orgy of repairing and respraying, refitting and needless to say reborrowing, it was transformed into the highly individual vehicle he has today. Complete with wall to wall carpeting, floor to roof fake fur lining, louvred back windows, de luxe sun roof and a tassled interior finish that would be the envy of a Middle East taxi driver.

He reckons he has spent £3,000 at least on the car. It was all downhill after this. He was up against his credit limits on everything. Then Western Trust let him increase his loan twice. He borrowed elsewhere too. He got £250 from Lloyds & Scottish. By January 1980 he had run up monthly commitments of £200 against take-home pay of £215. So it was back to Lloyds & Scottish for another £300.

He stopped off at a local corner shop moneylenders for a further £100, again no questions asked, before eventually calling a halt in the new year. Well, not quite a halt because he has borrowed a little since.

Mr Alton is unbelievably real. He has a lovely Mum, an optimistic fiancée and of course a splendid car. He knows he is to blame for his problems but he has this to say:

"You see all these companies offering you money. You get sucked in and you do not realize what can happen to you until it is happening. I wish it had not all been so easy. I wish the companies had looked a bit harder. I did not make any false statements along the way, not that I know. One thing just led to another".

Margaret Drummond

Mr Paul Alton: "You get sucked in . . . I wish it had not been so easy."

Investor's week

How much steam left in market?

As I write the space shuttle at Cape Canaveral is still on the ground, but the stock market shuttle has lifted off. They tell me that the luckless astronauts will fell blood rushing to their heads as their craft gathers speed, but the same thing has aready happened to investors in London this week.

Up swept the *FT* all-share index of 750 stocks to new peaks and onward and upward climbed the *FT* index of 30 industrials from 539.6 to 551.3. But, as the week closed, we were left tantalised and breathless. Tho door marked 558.8, first opened on May 4, 1979 when we celebrated the Iron Lady's victory, has still to give.

Not for the first time, the staid, sedate and sober men who study those things warned us against impetuousity. Some Chartists, like Robin Griffiths of Carr, Sebag, say that the rise has carried shares almost to their "trend lines". Others, such as Chart Analysis, pointed to the acceleration in the stock market shuttle's rate of climb and said it could not go on indefinitely.

Brokers Sheppards and Chase, and Laurie Milbank, talked of the market as "technically overbought."

When the number of equity bargains rises above 30,000, as it did a few days ago, one sees their point. Activity at this pitch is in historical terms frantic. A rise, virtually uninterrupted, from 446 in January in the *FT* index of 30 stocks does indeed make one feel dizzy. A dividend yield of only 5.6 per cent in the *FT* all-shares index looks derisory.

The yield gap against gilt-edged is wide, though not as wide as it has been. Moreover, the share buying looks indiscriminate. If you believe that double-figure inflation will return, you buy beneficiaries like food retailers, stores and property. The market *did*.

If you believe that the Iron Lady is conquering inflation then you can do better than buy manufacturers, hitherto beset by soaring costs of new plant and of financing stocks. The market has done this, too.

Finally, it is obvious that a lot of shares are rising for no other reason than that the market as a whole is going up.

This week we *ignored* the way Automotive Products turned £13.47m of profits into £3.07m taxable losses, but marked the virtually unchanged dividend and signs of upturn in trading. Glynwed, one of the market's favourite high yielders, cut its pay-out by a fifth, but the market thought the profits fall could have been worse: the shares rose with relief.

Down went the 1980 profits of Bowater, but up went the shares on a maintained dividend and thoughts of the group's timberlands in the United States, and the oil and coal that might be beneath them. But British Sugar shares faltered after reports that S. & W. Berisford might not bid after all.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
250p	137p	Barratt Devs	8p to 243p	Interest rate hopes
180p	146p	Bowthorpe	18p to 178p	Year's figures please
189p	122p	Carless Capel	11p to 146p	Humbly Grove oil hopes
91p	72p	M. Meyer	6p to 88p	Bid talk revives
164p	127p	GKN	16p to 164p	Recovery hopes

Falls

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
420p	362p	BP	4p to 378p	Out of fashion
194p	130p	Northern Foods	3p to 187p	Profit taking
206p	156p	KCA	18p to 182p	Prelim figures
143p	114p	Morgan Crucible	5p to 139p	Year's figs disappoint
142p	72p	NCC Energy	19p to 121p	End of US com bid talk

Round-up

CU's progressive policy

Commercial Union is the latest insurance company to tackle the need for insurance linked to rising premiums—which provides more realistic benefits at the end of the day.

Its Progressive Saver policy is a 10-year contract with premiums automatically increasing by 10 per cent a year compound for the first five years—lifting the estimated maturity value by 45 per cent. The policy is sold in chunks of £5 (net premium) a month with a minimum investment of £15.

● Lionel and Dorothy Genn, who resigned from the board of Langham Life in February following a "disagreement on policy", have reemerged in a tie-up with Lloyds Life. The Fair Share Investment Plan for Women, which they launched last week, has many of the characteristics of the WISP policies which they developed at Langham Life, but is more flexible in respect of continuing cover during pregnancy. This is to be the flagship policy of the new Dorothy Genn Women's Financial Service.

● Premium Life Assurance has launched a tenth fund, Premium Life Data Managed, which is to have worldwide coverage of equities, gilts and currencies, and to be managed (by Stockport-based Analysed Investment Data Services) on chartist lines. The investment managers have run a similiar fund since October 1979, which has produced twice the growth of the *FT* Index, but the period is too short to provide a basis for judging performance. Other funds run on these lines have been disappointing.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Friendly societies

Small savers find favour

Formally I am opposed to discrimination but I do find it difficult to turn my nose up at the neat little tax-efficient savings policies offered by friendly societies—just because they are not all available to one and all. In fact, only married men and mothers need to read further.

Friendly societies are a Victorian legacy which continue to flourish. Originally they were formed to provide funeral expenses or modest sick pay income, but later they placed more emphasis on conventional life assurance cover—with an important difference.

Friendly societies, unlike life assurance companies, are permitted to invest on a tax-free basis, so that their clients, who get tax relief on their premiums too, have all the advantages of investing in a tax-exempt fund. Needless to say, restrictions are imposed to prevent policyholders making too much of a good thing out of friendly societies.

In the first place, only those with dependants, defined as men and women—married or not—with a child, are eligible because the death benefits have to be paid to just such a dependant. However, the policy can be surrendered at any time by the policy-holder, himself or herself.

But to make the most of a friendly society policy, it should be held for at least 10 years. Earlier encashment of the policy would lead to a poor return indeed because the maximum surrender value the friendly society is permitted to make before the first 10 years are up, is the return of gross premiums paid.

The third restriction on friendly society investment is the actual amount you can invest, which is modest. The maximum net premium is £7.26 a year or £20.60 a month, double the amount it used to be before last year's Finance Act. With most societies you can either pay the premium monthly, half yearly or annually; another option is to take out a policy at half rates, that is £10.30 a month or £123.60 annually.

With the roll-up of tax free investments, friendly society policies based upon the conventional life assurance endowment policy formula, where the benefits are decreed by the actuary, are good value. But the advent of unit-linking has made them more obviously attractive. There are now five friendly societies which have adopted the unit-linked principle offering investors, between them, a choice of 11 funds in which to invest.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY UNIT-LINKED FUNDS

Friendly society	Portfolio breakdown
Family Assurance	
Capital	Gilts (75%), equities (25%)
B fund	Gilts (50%), M & G Pensions Exempt (50%)
Britannia units	Britannic Gilt (50%), other Britannia funds (50%)
D fund	Gilts (100%)
General Building Society Plan	Building society selection (100%)
Alliance	Alliance Building Society (100%)
Homeowners	
Prosperity Plan	Bradford & Bingley Building Society (100%)
Fleet	Northern Rock Building Society (50%)
Friendly Bonds	Framlington Cap. Units (50%)
St. Andrew's	
High Yield	Local authority stock (100%)
Capital Security	Bank deposits (100%)
Lancs & Yorks	
Capital Secure	Gilts (80%) local authority (20%)

Regulations control at least 50 per cent of the underlying fund: under the provisions of the Trustee Act 1961 at least 50 per cent of premiums must be invested in what are known as "narrow range" securities—cash, bank deposits, gilts, building society deposits and local authority stock. The balance can be invested in equities and authorized unit trusts.

Family Assurance is the doyen of this particular clutch of friendly societies, and it *offers the most comprehensive* selection. Its "A" fund is closed to newcomers but the policy-holders who got in at the beginning have seen their fund almost treble in five years.

Its "D" fund, 100 per cent in gilts, has almost doubled in five years while the Capital fund with a 75 per cent gilts-25 per cent equity portfolio, has done better still, and is up nearly 70 per cent in 12 months.

These results are comfortably in excess of the 12.5 per cent a year return which is the conventional growth projection for tax-exempt funds. (It compares with the 7.5 per cent annual return estimated for tax-bearing investments.)

On the other hand, some of the building society-linked friendly society plans work on a higher assumption because of favourable investment returns from the chosen building society.

So, for example, the Homeowners Friendly Society, which invests exclusively in the Bradford & Bingley Building Society, quotes projected returns of over 15 per cent.

While interest rates remain high, the friendly society schemes linked to high income bearing investments will look attractive, as indeed are the available past returns (covering a period of high interest rates).

The stronger equity content of some funds, on the other hand, could prove as impressive in the future. Both Britannia and Framlington, whose funds have been chosen as linking vehicles by Family and Fleet respectively, have shown up well on the performance tables.

Charges vary with each of the friendly societies, but on balance, are moderate, and are basically taken at the outset. Family, for example, allows only the investment of four months' premiums in the first year, St Andrew's withholds six months' premiums, Homeowners' two. Fleet takes £50 out of the first half yearly payment. In addition there is an annual management charge usually of ½ per cent.

Although the amounts that can be invested are relatively modest, that is no reason to turn your back on this very useful form of investment — if you qualify either as a married man or a mum.

You get tax relief on your premiums (which you pay net) which means that every £20.60 a month you save, another £3.64 (the tax relief) is invested on your behalf. And you get all the benefit of investing in a fund which rolls up free of all taxes.

Margaret Stone

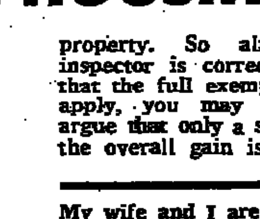
Tax problems and housing

In 1972 I purchased the freehold of a house for £15,800. It was a condition of the purchase that the protected tenant, an elderly widow, who had access to several parts of the building, should be re-housed in a self-contained flat in the basement of the building.

Additional to the purchase price, therefore, was the building cost of £11,000. Because of a change of employment I was required by my employer to move and this property was sold in 1977 for £50,000. During the period of my occupation, the protected tenant paid a fixed rental of £2 a week which was increased on one occasion pro rata to the increase in rateable value to £2.50 a week.

The sum from the sale in 1977 was used in part to buy the freehold interest in my present home and the remainder of the money and more will be required for building work to be carried out with the renewal of the lease. HM inspector of taxes is now claiming, however, that capital gains tax should be paid on the "profit" made from the difference between the purchase price together with the money spent on the building and the sale price on my original home because there is a tenancy involved.

In view of the fact that this tenancy did not even actually cover the costs of the tenant this seems particularly hard. Is the inspector correct? (JMcLS, London NW1).



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

Unfortunately the inspector of taxes is correct—this may seem hard but capital gains tax is often an inequitable tax on "paper" gains due to inflation. The exemption for an individual's principal private residence is only available for the part of the property actually occupied by him. The one exception to this is where a property is occupied by a dependant relative but this is not likely to apply here.

I am afraid that the way in which you have used the proceeds of sale does not affect the tax position in any way.

The inspector is probably arguing that the exemption should be restricted by reference to the number of rooms occupied by the tenant. However, the legislation is silent as to the way in which the restriction should be calculated. The *basement* is probably the least valuable part of the house, and it may be argued that the chargeable gain should be ascertained by applying the fraction

$$\frac{\text{market value of let part}}{\text{market value of whole property}}$$

to the overall gain.

This will be especially beneficial if the tenant was still in occupation when you sold the property. So although the inspector is correct in saying that the full exemption cannot apply, you may be able to argue that only a small part of the overall gain is chargeable.

My wife and I are directors of a small private limited company which I founded in 1948. Two years ago, as we are both approaching retirement age, we sold the company's works but continued to live in this house, which is owned by the company, and in which we have lived for the past 18 years. Apart from our children there are no other shareholders in the company, and no other assets, apart from this house.

If the company sells the house on the open market it will attract an excessive amount of capital gains tax. If, however, HM inspector of taxes would allow us to purchase the house as sitting tenants, the amount of CGT liability would be considerably reduced. We have obtained two independent valuations of the property based on the assumption that we are sitting tenants. (GN, Oxford.)

It is generally not a good idea for a company to own a property occupied by one of the directors, shareholders, and the like, as his main residence. The capital gains tax exemption, which would apply if the director owns the property personally, is not available to the company. Therefore, a sale of the property may attract a 30 per cent capital gains charge.

Furthermore, before the shareholder can enjoy profits accumulated within a company, including capital gains, he will have to dispose of his shares either by sale or by having the company liquidated. Such a disposal may in turn attract a *further capital gains tax charge.* Therefore, owning a main residence through a company can mean a double capital gains tax charge where none would arise if the property had been held personally.

It may be that you intend to dispose of the property in order to purchase a new residence which is more suitable for your retirement. If this is the case, and you intend to dispose of the present property in any event, it may make sense to "take a view on this matter and purchase the property at a tenanted valuation. There is, however, a real possibility of the Revenue invoking anti-avoidance legislation and I would normally be inclined to leave matters as they are at present.

If you do intend to proceed with a sale, you should speak to the company's accountant and solicitors and see that you are given specific advice concerning section 19(3b) and Section 62(5) Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

You should also ask your professional adviser's views on the possibility of an income tax charge, either under section 233 Taxes Act 1970 or under the rules governing benefits received in connexion with an employment. Much might turn upon whether you have a formal lease from the company; whether the Revenue will accept a "sitting tenant" valuation will depend upon the particular facts of the case.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9½%, up to £50,000 9¾%, over £50,000 10¼%.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

No breakthrough but strong rise continues

Equities began the long three-week Easter account in good form yesterday, attempting to pull out all the stops in an effort to see the *FT* Index break through its all-time high.

Dealers again expressed surprise at the strength of demand with prices surging ahead from the outset. Once again attention was focused on the recovery sectors with the market now firmly of the opinion that the worst of the recession is over. So both foods and engineering came in for inquiry, along with electricals for their technology value and rubber plantations on the strength of recent land deals.

However, with stock shortages in several sectors giving exaggerated price movements, a certain amount of profit taking was inevitable after hours. Sentiment was further upset by news that the imminent merger of brokers Quilter, Hilton, Goodison and Hedderwick, Stirling, Grumbar had been "deferred" for the time being. And later Hedderwick was officially "hammered".

In the event, the *FT* Index, which had been set to scale new heights, closed only 1.5 higher at 551.3, having been 6.5 higher at midday. This leaves it just 7.3 below the all-time high of 558.6 achieved on May 4, 1979.

Once again Government securities were left in the cold by investors who are still weighed down by the many recent tap stocks. Indeed, the absence of any new tap being *announced* after hours saw prices rally slightly, but this was cancelled out by news that Chase Manhattan had increased its prime rate by ½ per cent to 17½ per cent.

Nevertheless, by the close the tone still remained firm and a few cheap buyers forced rises of between £¼ and £½ in longs and £1/16 to £3/16 in shorts.

Leading industrials spent a relatively quiet day with most buyers' attention focused on the second liners.

Small gains were seen in **ICI**, up 2p to 266p and **British Aerospace**, 3p to 211p. **Hawker Siddeley** added 2p to 334p and **Glaxo** shed a similar figure at 322p, both ahead of figures next week. **Bowater** was able to make further ground on its recent figures and suggestions of a possible United States bid. The shares closed 10p higher at 273p.

Shares of **F. Wrighton** returned from suspension 11p higher at 75p, with terms of a bid from Greenbrook. **Inchcape** slipped 2p to 458p after announcing the acquisition of **Lloyd's Bank International's** South American interest for £11.8m. This meant the issue of another 2.78m shares placed at 430p net.

The movement of the 30-share index over the two-week account.

Elsewhere on the bid front, **British Sugar** rallied 5p to 308p after recent fears that S & W Berisford, unchanged at 120p, might not step in with a new bid. But higher terms from Crown House saw **Denbyware** leap 37p to 125p. Profit taking clipped 1½p from **Rothmans International "B"** at 80p. The group is still in talks with R. J. Reynolds. **Royal Bank of Scotland** recovered 2p at 166p from worries of a monopolies reference. **Hongkong & Shanghai** also rose 2p to 135p but **Standard Chartered** tumbled 18p to 644p.

Speculative buying was good for 43p on **Mercantile House** at 663p, 4p on **A1 Industrial** at 24p, 7p on **ERF Holdings** at 45p, 6p on **Bernard Priest** at 43p, 7p on **Neil & Spencer** at 50p and 5p on **Mitchell Somers** at 38p. Comment was good for 10p rise in **Scapa Group** at 126p and stock shortages benefited **Martin the Newsagent** 18p to 238p, **Waring & Gillow** 17p to 169p and **Davies & Newman** 14p to 168p.

Improved figures, and a £2.5m cash call to shareholders lifted **Fothergill & Harvey** 12p to 134p and more than doubled profits lifted **Lyle Shipping** 10p to 373p. Only **Brown Boveri Kent** at 19½p and **Triplevest** at 84½p failed to impress, both losing ½p each.

Still reflecting recent figures, **F. J. C. Lilley** added 12p to 158p, **Feb International "A"** 9p to 92p and **Taylor Woodrow** rallied 10p to 579p.

Engineering shares had a lively time with most regarded for their recovery potential. Buyers came in for **Associated Engineering**, 6½p higher at 51½p, **B. Elliott** 14p to 190p, **Haden Carrier** 10p to 288p **IMI** 5½p to 71p, **Laird Group** 7p to 139p while the chairman's optimistic remarks boosted **Automotive Products** 7p to 63p.

Among the leaders, **GKN** rose 8p to 164p and **Tubes** 4p to 218p as **Vickers** hardened 5p to 179p and **Smiths Industries** 10p to 350p.

Equity turnover on April 9 was £217.645m (23,365 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GKN, Waring & Gillow, IMI, Bowater, Thorn EMI, Associated News, Thomas Tilling, GEC, Martin the Newsagent, Eagle Star and Tanks.

Traditional options saw three month calls in GKN at 14p, Premier Cons at 8½p, Dunlop at 7½p and a double was arranged in ICI at 32p.

Traded options: Dealers reported further strong inquiry with 1.415 contracts completed just slightly below the previous *day's level of 1.854.*

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
F. Austin (I)	3.14(4.8)	1.23‡(0.14)	—(—)	Nil(0.16)	—	—(—)
Brown Boveri (F)	89.4(86.3)	1.07(5.76)	1.10(6.54)	Nil(—)	—	—(2.2)
Chepstow (F)	0.54(0.41)	0.03(0.023)	—(—)	4(3)	—	4(3)
Fothergill (F)	18.8(17.76)	1.82(2.02)	21.99(24.63)	5.0(5.0)	—	7.75(7.75)
Lyle Shipping (F)	21,578(13,745)	6.67(3.33)	101.9(53.0)	5.5(—)	1/7	9.5(7.5)
Montagu Boston (F)	—(—)	0.14†(0.15†)	—(—)	1.05(1.05)	10/6	—(—)
F. Miller (F)	8.05(7.97)	2.3(2.07)	—(—)	1.3(—)	26/6	2.2(1.12)
Rock Durham (*)	1.95(1.25)	0.2†(0.25†)	2.96(3.71)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Supra Group (F)	9.5(9.18)	0.8(1.2)	2.71(6.39)	1.25(—)	—	2(2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = year against nine months. † = net. ‡ = loss.

Stone-Platt rescue is left to City

By Richard Allen

Small shareholders in Stone-Platt Industries, the troubled textile machinery and engineering group, have spurned an opportunity to support a survival package for the company by subscribing for new shares.

As a result, City institutions who rallied to back a financial reconstruction package for the group last month will have to meet almost all of the cost of a £10m capital injection.

An open offer for £7m worth of new convertible cumulative preferred ordinary shares, priced at 25p par value, has drawn applications for only £280,000 worth of stock. The rest will be taken up by underwriters to the issue. These include Equity Capital for Industry, which is owned by institutions, and Finance Corporation for Industry, the medium-term lending institution backed by the banks.

ECI and FCI had already subscribed for £2m and £1m respectively under original arrangements for the issue. Now they will have to take on a further £1.92m and £960,000 worth respectively, lifting their respective stakes in Stone-Platt to 19.5 per cent and 9.75 per cent.

Institutional sub-underwriters will take on the remaining £3.84m worth of the issue.

Mr Tim Frankland, of Hill Samuel, advisers to Stone-Platt, yesterday denied that the issue had been a flop. "It has gone almost exactly as planned. A big response from small shareholders had not been anticipated", he said.

He added that institutions who were believed to account for about 70 per cent of Stone-Platt's equity had not subscribed in the knowledge that their demand would be satisfied through the underwriting arrangements.

The £10m injection doubles Stone-Platt's equity with the result that shareholders who did not subscribe will see their holdings effectively diluted by 50 per cent.

Intasun seeks unlisted quotation

By Rosemary Unsworth

Intasun Leisure Group is seeking a quote on the unlisted securities market. The holiday tour operator, which specializes in Spain and the United States, is offering 15 per cent of its equity, or 7.745m shares, at a minimum tender price of 86p, which would give the whole group a market value of £44.4m.

The directors have estimated that pretax profits for the year to March 31, will be £10.1m, against the previous year's £3m. But the figure includes a spreading of finance costs, including interest, of the group's aircraft operation. So the £10m is reduced to £8m against £2.12m for the previous year.

The treatment of the aircraft finance costs was one of the reasons for the group's switch of financial advisers and stockbrokers, and the subsequent delay in the flotation, which was originally planned for December.



Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of Intasun Leisure Group.

Mr Harry Goodman, the chairman, will remain the largest shareholder with a 39 per cent stake. Sir James Hill & Sons, a Yorkshire textile and travel group, will hold 17.2 per cent.

Other directors will hold a total of 15 per cent of the equity.

About half of the group's holidays are in Spain with 20 per cent going to the United States and the remainder to Malta, Romania, Greece and Italy. Intasun has applied to the unlisted market because it wants to be able to issue marketable securities for acquisitions in future.

Its aircraft subsidiary, Air Europe, has six planes and accounts for 50 per cent of Intasun's own summer capacity. More than £30m has been invested in aircraft operations, which are expected to contribute about £28m of the £100m turnover estimated for 1981.

Estimated earnings a share for 1981 are 9.4p on a notional 52 per cent tax basis and the price-earnings multiple is 9.2. Net assets were £13.6m,

Fothergill in £4.9m bid and cash call

Fothergill and Harvey, the industrial fibres group, has called on shareholders to put up £2.5m and announced a £4.9m takeover deal.

The group is buying an electrical insulating group, H. D. Symons, which made profits of £1.2m in its last financial year to last April 30. To help finance the deal, Fothergill shareholders are being asked to buy one new share for every three already held.

The price of the new shares is 95p, against a market level of about 118p.

With the takeover deal and cash call, the group also gave news of its 1980 figures. These showed profits had slipped from just over £2m to £1.8m, but shareholders get a maintained dividend of 11.07p gross.

Bronx expects a first-half loss

At Bronx Engineering Holdings Mr G. B. Crosthwaite, chairman, says in his annual statement that the current order *book is insufficient to ensure* full production during the first half of the year and a loss will almost certainly be incurred. Present indications are that there will not be sufficient recovery by the early summer to enable the group to return to a reasonable level of profit by the year end, he says.

Laganvale price for Strongmead is £1.28m

The board at Laganvale Estate said that the circular relating to the proposed acquisition of Strongmead has been posted to shareholders. Consideration for the acquisition has been certified at £1.28m in shares.

An extraordinary general meeting to approve the acquisition has been convened for April 27.

Briefly

D.M. Lancaster: Turnover for 18 *months to December 31, 1980,* £5.69m (£187,000 for previous 12 months to June 30, 1979), comprising tour operators, £5.49m (nil) and textiles, £202,000 (£187,000). Pretax profits (after textile loss of £33,000), £285,000 (£15,000). Dividend, 0.875p gross (nil).

General & Commercial Investment Trust: Pretax profit for year to February 28, 1981, £827,000 (£735,000). Total dividend, 13.35p (12.14p) gross.

Watts, Blake, Bearne: Sales for 1980, £24.72m (£22.28m). Pretax profits, £3.84m (£3.5m). Gross dividend, 4.64p (4.11p, adjusted for scrip issue).

Forward Technology Industries: Turnover for 18 months to December 31, 1980, £65.5m (year £40m). Pretax profit £2.91m (£2.1m). E.P.S. (annualized) 9.3p (9.2p). Dividend 11.28p gross (6.71p).

Greenbank Industrial Holdings: Sales outside the group for 1980 total £11.80m (£11.92m). Pretax profit £1.62m (£2.09m). Earnings per share 3.49p (4.15p). Dividend, 1.92p gross (1.91p). CCA pretax profit £1.2m.

Supra Group: Turnover for year to November 30 totalled £9.51m (£9.18m). Pre-tax profit £800,000 (£1.20m). Earnings per share 2.71p (6.39p adjusted). Final of 1.25p making 2p net (same on smaller capital).

B. Paradise: Under terms for acquisition of Templebest, additional shares fall to be issued. Profits before tax of Templebest totalled £66,000 so Paradise is to issue an additional 94,286 shares of the vendors.

F. Austin (Leyton): Sales for half-year to December 31 totalled £3.14m (£4.82m). Pre-tax loss £1.23m (profit £142,000). Net *loss is £895,000 (profit £69,000).* No interim dividend (0.183p net).

F. Miller (Textiles): Sales for year to February 13 totalled £8.04m (£7.96m). Pre-tax profit £2.31m (£2.06m). Dividend 3.14p gross (1.6). Board says despite worst recession within living memory, company has managed to hold its own.

Montagu Boston Investment Trust: Dividend 1.05p net (same) for year to January 31. Revenue £139,000 (£150,500) after tax. Nav per share 62¼p (56¾p).

Private company bids £3.5m for Wrighton

By Our Financial Staff

Greenbrook, a private British manufacturing company, has offered just over £3.5m for Wrighton, the fitted kitchen maker. The offer has been recommended by Country Bank, advisers to Wrighton, and accepted by the Wrighton family.

The terms of the offer are 77½p cash for each of Wrighton's 4.5m ordinary shares, and 50p cash for Wrighton's 5½ per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares. Holders of Wrighton ordinary shares who accept the offer may take unsecured loan stock of Greenbrook instead of cash.

Wrighton shares rose 11p to 75p yesterday. The company's shares jumped in February when a takeover approach was announced without the bidder's identity being revealed. After an erratic profits record over several years, Wrighton lost £180,000 in the six months to the end of last September. Wrighton made £206,000 profit in the year to the end of March 1980.

The Greenbrook bid is something of a formality because Wrighton is 62 per cent controlled by members of the Wright on family and a handful of other shareholders. They have accepted the offer and advised other shareholders to do likewise.

Greenbrook makes double-glazing, the Elizabeth Ann Woodcraft range of kitchen fittings and furniture, and has interests in industrial estate development. The company says *it intends to develop and maintain both businesses.*

Crown House lifts bid for Denbyware

By Our Financial Staff

Crown House has increased its 80p a share offer for Denbyware, the pottery group, to 124p, taking the value of its bid from £3.4m to £5.3m.

Crown House also said that it would not increase its revised offer and that the bid would lapse on April 27 unless it could be declared unconditional. On the first closing date last week it had received only 0.05 per cent of acceptances to add to its 29.9 per cent holding.

The Denbyware directors, who with friends and associates hold more than 40 per cent of the equity, had called the 80p offer "derisory".

NCC–Simplicity merger expected within two weeks

By Catherine Gunn

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, chairman of NCC Energy, hopes to settle merger terms between NCC and Simplicity Pattern of New York within a fortnight. He said yesterday that the merger would effectively give NCC a New York listing. The new group would also seek a London listing. Mr Ferguson Lacey wishes to turn NCC into a United States-based group because he thinks exchange controls will be reintroduced here.

He said yesterday that the Simplicity Pattern business had seen sales fall in a declining market for paper patterns.

One possibility would be the sale of the pattern business after reorganization, in a year's time to concentrate the merged group's resources on the United States onshore oil, gas and mineral interests built up by Mr Ferguson Lacey for NCC in the past 18 months. Simplicity has US $89m cash and substantial unused lines of credit.

The possible future sale of the pattern business has not so far been discussed with Simplicity's board of directors. Mr Ferguson Lacey has already been invited to be chairman of Simplicity's executive committee from April 23. Two other NCC directors, Mr Enrique Gittes, president of NCC's United States side, and Mr Alan Dodd, NCC's finance director, also have been invited on to the board.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £825.30-26 a metric ton, three months, £844.50-45. Sales, 5,500. Cash cathodes, £819-20; three months, £833-34. Sales, 36 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £822.50-23; three months, £841.50-42. Settlement, £823. Sales, 13,450 tons. Cash cathodes, £815-16; three months, £830-31. Settlement, £816. Sales, 325 tons.

TIN was easy.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,320-35 a tonne; three months, £6,305-10. Sales, 475 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,325-35; three months, £6,305-10. Sales, 475 tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,355-60; three months, £6,320-25. Settlement, £6,360. Sales, 550 tonnes mainly carries. High grade cash, £6,355-60; three months, £6,320-25. Settlement, £6,360. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM30.05 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £342.50-43 per tonne; three months, £347.50-48. Sales, 10,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £345.30-46; three months, £352-52.50. Settlement, £346. Sales, 7,525 tonnes mainly carries.

ZINC was steady but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £372-74 per tonne; three months, £382-84. Sales, 300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £373.50-74; three months, £383.50-84. Settlement, £374. Sales, 3,950 tonnes mainly carries.

PLATINUM was at £218.207 ($476.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels)—Spot, 521.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,140.00); three months, 535.70p (1,182.70c); six months, 552.60p (1,229.70c); one year, 585.80p (1,318.00c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 513-15p; three months, 529-30p. Sales, 30 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 510-12p; three months, 527-28p. Settlement, 512p. Sales, 33 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £637-38 per tonne; three months, £652-53. Sales, 3,650 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £639-40; three months, £653-54. Settlement, £640. Sales, 6,350 tonnes mainly carries.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,895-29 per tonne; three months, £2,920-30. Sales, 60 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,890-29; three months, £2,910-15. Settlement, £2,900. Sales, 150 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo): May, 54.70-54.80; June, 55.80-55.00; July-Sept, 58.40-58.50; Oct-Dec, 61.40-61.50; Jan, 64.20-64.30; April-June, 67.10-67.30; July-Sept, 70.10-70.20; Oct-Dec, 72.90-73.10; Jan-March, 75.80-76.00. Sales, one lot at five tonnes; 422 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive (all pence per kilo). Spot, 53.50-55.00. Cifs: May, 56.50-57.25; June, 57.00-57.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1,057-58; July, 1,057-60; Sept, 1,059-60; Nov, 1,059-60; Jan, 1,057-60; March, 1,056-59; May, 1,058-60. Sales: 955 lots including 17 options.

COFFEE.—ARABICA (officials at 1,645). April, 145.00-60.00; Jan, 145.00-52.00; Aug, 144.00-52.00; Oct, 140.00-49.00.

COCOA was slightly easier (£ per metric ton).—May, 942-43; July, 964-65; Sept, 981-82; Dec, 1,001-05; March, 1,022-23; May, 1,035-39; July, 1,047-59. Sales: 2,115 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £207; the "whites" price was £7 higher at £222. Futures (£ per tonne): May 210.00 paid; Aug, 209.50-09.60; Oct, 209.50-09.70; Jan, 206.30-07.50. ISA prices: (April 9): daily 18.70c; 15-day average 20.98c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easier (£ per tonne): April, 136.00-39.00; June, 135.40-35.60; Aug, 136.70-37.00; Oct, 138.30-39.00; Dec, 140.30-41.00; Feb, 141.30-43.00; April, 142.00-46.00. Sales 147 lots.

WOOL (cents per kilo).—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract was very steady: May, 355-359; Aug, 366-370; Oct, 367-369; Dec, 377-379; Jan, 380-383; March, 385-386; May, 390-391; Aug, 394-398; Oct 390-395. Sales 146 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1 13½ per cent was unquoted; US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent was unquoted; US hard winter 13½ per cent May, £105; June, £104.25 transhipment east coast; EEC was unquoted; English feed fob: Oct, £107 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—US, French April, £123 transhipment east coast; S. African yellow April, May, £85.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: May, £105.50; June, £105.75 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady.—May, £100; Sept, £96.75; Nov, £99.35; Jan, £102.95; March £106.70; Sales: 56 lots. WHEAT was irregular.—May, £118.50; July, £120.50; Sept, £101.85, Nov, £105.35; Jan, £109.20; March, £112.85. Sales 436 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Milling WHEAT	Other Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£112.70	£99.80
E. Midlands	—	£113.70	£99.10
N. East	—	£114.80	£99.10
Scotland	—	—	£98.90

MEAT COMMISSION—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 10.—GB Cattle 93.52p per kg lw (+2.82). UK Sheep 176.80p per kg est dcw (-0.19). GB Pigs 75.65p per kg lw (+3.05). **ENGLAND AND WALES** Cattle numbers up 12.6 per cent, average price 92.71p (+1.95). Sheep numbers up 42.8 per cent, average price 177.73p (-0.09); Pig numbers up 9.0 per cent, average price 75.55p (+3.07). **SCOTLAND** Cattle numbers up 194.7 per cent, average price 95.59p (+7.33); Sheep numbers up 1.4 per cent, average price 176.82p (+0.65).

POTATOES (Gafta): Feb, £65; April, £72.10; Nov, £57.10. Sales 131 (all of 40 tonnes each).

Support sought for stockpile plan

Reagan administration officials have urged a Senate energy sub-committee to support their request for authorization of funds to purchase materials needed in the United States strategic materials stockpile.

Mr Richard Donnelly, the defence department director for production resources, told the sub-committee on energy and mineral resources that the stockpile had significant shortages of necessary materials.

He said that this could be alleviated through the sale of surplus commodities such as silver and tin and the purchase of other materials such as cobalt, which the administration has asked Congress to approve. It could also be remedied through the build-up of domestic production.

The stockpile purchase authorization is under the jurisdiction of the armed services committee, but the energy sub-committee held a series of hearings on strategic materials.

Mr Paul Krueger, associate assistant director for resource preparedness of the federal emergency management agency, said that the current stockpile was out of balance with emergency needs.

The stockpile has materials valued at $15,000m, but $7,000m worth, mainly tin and silver, is in excess of emergency needs and could be sold to purchase commodities in short supply. Mr Krueger said that to fill the stockpile inventory at required levels, $13,000m of purchases would be needed.

Discount market

Money was acutely short, and discount houses sold off much of their bill portfolios to the authorities. By this means, the Bank of England provided help on an exceptionally large scale, buying small quantities of Treasury bills and local authority bills as well as an exceptionally large amount of eligible bank bills.

Very little money came out into the open market. Houses opened the bidding for secured funds at 11½ per cent

Foreign exchange report

The dollar ended the week on a firm note stimulated by a ½ cent increase in the Chase Manhattan prime rate to 17½ per cent. The United States currency finished with useful gains against all key currencies including sterling which was near its bottom level of the session, 1.30 cents lower at 2.1820 compared with 2.1950 overnight.

The pound's trade weighted index at the opening calculation improved to 99.3 but slipped back afterwards to an unchanged position.

Earlier on, the dollar had gained some impetus particularly at the expense of the Deutsche Mark following news that the prime minister of Poland had threatened to resign if strikes in the country were not halted for two months.

The deutsche mark ended on offer at 2.1527 (2.1415). Swiss francs cheapened at 1.9637 (1.9487) but the Dutch guilder 2.3770 (2.3715) rallied from a weaker position plumbed earlier helped by Dutch trade deficit figures that were not so steep as feared. Elsewhere, the French franc retreated at 5.0700 (5.0550) along with the yen at 214.90 (213.85).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 10	Market rates (close) April 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.1790-1840	$2.1815-1825	0.65-0.75c disc	2.00-2.10c disc
Montreal	$2.5800-5950	$2.5860-5870	1.00-1.10c disc	3.15-3.30c disc
Amsterdam	5.18-22fl	5.20-21fl	1¼-¼c prem	2¾-1¾c prem
Brussels	76.50-77.00f	76.80-90f	50-60c disc	100-115c disc
Copenhagen	14.73-80k	14.73½-74½k	195-355ore disc	870-1050ore disc
Dublin	1.2820-2905p	1.2860-2875p	21-33p disc	81-95p disc
Frankfurt	4.67½-71½m	4.69½-70½m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	¼-¾pf disc
Lisbon	125.50-126.75e	125.75-126.00e	par-75c disc	40-205c disc
Madrid	189.75-190.75p	190.10-30p	60-95c disc	215-275c disc
Milan	2329-42lr	2330-32lr	11½-13½lr disc	38¾-41¾lr disc
Oslo	11.91-96k	11.91-92k	150-15ore prem	235-90ore prem
Paris	11.06-11f	11.08-09f	2½-3½c disc	2¾-3¾c disc
Stockholm	10.17-23k	10.17½-18½k	270-30ore prem	905-1000ore disc
Tokyo	466-74y	469-70y	220-170y prem	590-520y prem
Vienna	33.15-30sch	33.18-23sch	3gro prem-par	10gro prem-par
Zurich	4.27-30f	4.28¾-29¼f	1½-½c prem	3½-3¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 99.2 unchanged.

Other Markets

Australia	1.8850-1.9000
Bahrain	.8245-.8275
Finland	8.9945-9.0345
Greece	112.30-114.30
Hongkong	11.6835-11.7235
Iran	Not available.
Kuwait	.6015-.6045
Malaysia	5.0350-5.0650
Mexico	51.40-52.90
New Zealand	2.4115-2.4315
Saudi Arabia	7.3290-7.3580
Singapore	4.5900-4.6200
South Africa	1.7585-1.7735

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	99.2	−26.9
US dollar	101.5	−3.1
Canadian dollar	86.5	−17.3
Schilling	115.9	+22.6
Belgian franc	107.7	+9.4
Danish kroner	89.1	−10.4
Deutsche mark	120.7	+40.3
Swiss franc	134.6	+75.6
Guilder	112.3	+15.6
French franc	86.6	−9.8
Lira	59.4	−55.0
Yen	142.7	+38.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.6975-1.6995
† Canada	1.1854-1.1857
Netherlands	2.3750-2.3790
Belgium	35.15-35.20
Denmark	6.7520-6.7535
West Germany	2.1520-2.1535
Portugal	57.60-57.75
Spain	87.03-87.08
Italy	1068-1070
Norway	5.4625-5.4775
France	5.0675-5.0725
Sweden	4.6620-4.6635
Japan	214.80-215.00
Austria	15.23-15.27
Switzerland	1.9625-1.9650

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $.8434-.8437

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.5695	+1.88	+1.86	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.98304	+0.81	+0.79	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53754	0.00	−0.02	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98669	0.00	−0.02	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81049	0.00	−0.02	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.694664	1.39	+1.37	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.15	+0.02	0.00	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¾-15¾; seven days, 15¾-15⅞; one month, 15 11/16-15 15/16; three months, 15¾-16; six months, 15⅞-16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $491.00 (an ounce); pm, $493.50 close, $492.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $507-510 (£232-234.75).
Sovereigns (new): $122-124 (£55.75-56.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 12 Low 8
Week Fixed: 11¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11 7/16	2 months	11 5/16
3 months	11 11/32	3 months	11 9/32

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11 13/16-11 11/16	3 months	12⅝
3 months	11⅝-11 7/16	4 months	12⅛
4 months	11 9/16-11½	6 months	11¾
6 months	11¼-11⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅛-12⅞	7 months	12½-12¼
2 months	12⅞-12⅝	8 months	12½-12¼
3 months	12 13/16-12 11/16	9 months	12½-12¼
4 months	12⅝-12⅜	10 months	12½-12¼
5 months	12⅝-12½	11 months	12½-12¼
6 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12¼-12

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12 7/16-12 5/16	6 months	12 1/16-11 15/16
3 months	12⅜-12⅛	12 months	12 1/16-11 15/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12	3 months	12
7 days	12¼	6 months	12⅛
1 month	12¼	1 year	12 3/16

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 12¼-12 Close 3

1 week	12¼-12⅛	6 months	12¼-12
1 month	12¼-12⅛	9 months	12¼-12
3 months	12 5/16-12 3/16	12 months	12¼-12

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¼ 6 months 12⅛
Finance House Base Rate 13%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£464m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.17	received	99%
Last week	£97.15	received	45%
Average rate	11.3492%	Last week	11.4376%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Wall Street

New York, April 10.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange firmed enough in late trading to lift the Dow Jones industrial average back up to the 1,000 level—but just barely at 1,000.27. The average finished with a gain of 1.44 to 1,000.27. Advances led declines by eight to seven.

Volume, heavy during the morning trading, slowed later and the day's total came to about 58,600,000 shares compared with 59,520,000 yesterday.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Thursday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States on April 26.

Several large banks this morning lifted their prime lending rates to 17½ per cent from 17 per cent. Mr Jack Baker, vice president First Boston Corporation said a lot of the narrowness in trading today was because of "continuing speculation about Poland".

Another problem was disappointment over the IBM earnings. The street found them 10 per cent to 12 per cent below expectations Mr Baker said. "The oil stocks are still moving lower on the crude price cuts and the supply glut and a lot of stocks seem to be reacting in sympathy."

US commodities

GOLD futures were: NY COMEX.—April, $486.00; May, $490.00; June, $495.00-497.00; Aug, $505.50-509.50; Oct, $521.00-522.00; Dec, $531.00; Feb, $547.60; April, $560.80; June, $574.10; Aug, $587.50; Oct, $601.10; Dec, $614.90; Feb, $628.90. CHICAGO IMM.—April, $491.50; June, $495.50; July, $507.90 nominal; Sept, $515.00; Oct, $527.00 nominal; Dec, $535.00 bid; Jan, $545.00; March, $556.00; April, $565.60 nominal.

SILVER futures closed 13c to 15.5c: April, 1112.00c; May, 1118.00-1123.00c; June, 1136.50c; July, 1151.00-1154.00c; Sept, 1184.00c; Dec, 1231.00c; Jan, 1246.50c; March, 1278.00c; May, 1309.50c; July, 1341.00c; Sept, 1372.50c; Dec, 1419.50c.

COPPER futures closed near day's lows, off 0.60c to 0.95c April, 81.10c; July, 84.10-84.20c; Sept, 86.15-86.75c; Dec, 90.10c; Jan, 91.30c; March, 93.45c; May, 96.50c; July, 97.55c; Sept, 99.60c; Dec, 103.60c; Jan, 103.60c.

COTTON: Closed below day's highs with gains of 1.45c in spot May and 1.17c in near July, 88.80-88.90c; July, 89.60-89.80c; Oct, 86.60c; Dec, 83.65-83.75c; March, 83.70 bid-84.75c asked; May, 85.20 bid-85.50c asked; July, 85.50 bid-86.10c asked.

SUGAR futures settled 0.06c to 0.37c higher; May 18.80-18.85c July, 18.85-18.90c; Sept, 18.82-18.88c; Oct, 18.96c; Jan, 18.70 bid-18.95c asked; March, 18.90-18.95c; May, 19.05-19.10c; July, 19.25c; Sept, 19.25 bid-19.60c asked.

COFFEE futures closed a quiet trade down 0.07 to up 0.45 cent with spot May slipping 0.2 cent to 124.35 cents. May, 124.30-124.40c; July, 125.10-125.25c; Sept, 125.30-125.40c; Dec, 123.25-123.40c; March, 122.25 bid-122.50c asked; May, 122.25 bid-122.75c asked; July, 123.50 bid-122.75c asked; Sept, 121.69 bid-123.50c asked.

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally fades

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 10. Dealings End, April 30. § Contango Day, May 1. Settlement Day, May 11

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99⁷⁄₁₆	91	Exch	8¼%	1981	99⁷⁄₁₆	[illegible]	8.290	11.427
99¹⁵⁄₁₆	91	Exch	6¾%	1981	99¹⁵⁄₁₆	[illegible]	9.506	9.619
96⅞	85½	Exch	3%	1981	96⅞	+¼	3.097	11.626
100⁷⁄₁₆	93³⁄₁₆	Exch	12¾%	1981	100⁴⁄₁₆		12.742	12.556
97⅞	88	Treas	9½%	1980-82	97⅞	+⅛	9.706	12.721
95⅛	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	94⅞		3.179	10.044
102⅞	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101¹⁵⁄₃₂	+⅛	13.734	12.710
95⅞	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅜	+⅛	3.516	12.650
96	85⅝	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅞	+⅛	9.648	12.408
94⅞	84⅜	Exch	8¼%	1983	94¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
89⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	83⅝	+⅛	3.599	10.052
99⁷⁄₁₆	85⅜	Treas	12%	1983	99⁷⁄₁₆	+⅛	[illegible]	12.553
94⁷⁄₁₆	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	94	+⅛	[illegible]	12.309
102⅝	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	101⁷⁄₁₆	+⅛	[illegible]	12.836
94⁵⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	94	+⅛	[illegible]	12.713
87⅛	76⅛	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85⅝		[illegible]	11.767
97⁵⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11½%	1984	96⅝	+⅛	[illegible]	12.691
104⁵⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	103	+⅛	[illegible]	12.810
80⅛	68⅝	Exch	3%	1984	79⅞	..	[illegible]	10.587
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	98⅝	..	[illegible]	12.599
108⅛	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	107⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	12.674
98⅞	96¹⁵⁄₁₆	Exch Cv	12%	1985	98⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛	[illegible]	12.519
75⅛	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	74⅝	..	[illegible]	10.749
MEDIUMS								
103⅛	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	97⅞	−⅞	[illegible]	13.091
97⅛	93½	Exch	11¾%	1986	96⅝	+⅛	[illegible]	12.695
69⁵⁄₁₆	68⅝	Treas	3%	1986	69⅝	+⅛	[illegible]	10.960
80⅛	78⅞	Treas	[illegible]	1984-86	57½	+⅛	[illegible]	12.364
105⅛	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	103⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	13.109
81⅛	70⅛	Fund	6½%	1985-87	77⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	11.666
99⅝	91⅛	Treas	12%	1987	93⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	13.276
83	71⅛	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	80⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	12.527
65⅛	54⅛	Trans	3%	1978-88	63⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	10.421
98	82⅛	Treas	11½%	1989	91⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	13.545
68⅛	57⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	65⅛	+⅛	[illegible]	11.492
104⅛	89⅛	Treas	13%	1990	100½	+⅛	13	12.496
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	[illegible]	+⅛	10	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
195	117	AAH	190	+2	12.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	56	AB Electronics	108	+8	1.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
244	111½	AGB Research	242	+3	6.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	12	AI Ind Prod	24	+4	0.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
263	[illegible]	APV Hldgs	251	● ..	12.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	46	Aaronson Bros	50	−1	6.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	42½	Acrow	61	..	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	25	Do A	39	+1	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	142	Adwest Group	164	+6	10.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
428	109½	Aeron't & Gen.	395	+12	2.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	15	Aero Needles	23	..	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	295	AKZO	410	..	..e	[illegible]	[illegible]
113	45	Alcan Alum UK	113	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	73½	Do 10½%	£60	..	1050	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	20	Allen W. G.	54	+2	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	25	Allied Colloids	131	+1	3.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
30½	24⅛	Allied Plant	31½	..	2.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
323	222	Amal Metal	315	+7	20.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	49	Amal Power	80	+2	4.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	22	Amber Day	32	..	4.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	24	Amber Ind Hldgs	27	+1	7.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
143	53	Amstrad	143	..	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
69	54	Anchor Chem	65	..	7.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
109½	55⅛	Anderson Strath	101½	+4½	5.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
91	51	Anglia TV 'A'	91	..	7.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	7⅞	Anglo Amer Ind	£10½	+½	79.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	31	● −1	2.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	24	Arenson Hldgs	41	..	2.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
131	35½	Argyll Foods	129	..	1.7n	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	30	Arlen Elec	35	..	4.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
124	69	Arlington Mtr	99	+2	12.9b	[illegible]	[illegible]
92	45	Ass Biscuit	75	−1	6.3	[illegible]	[illegible]

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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	196	..	11.3	7.3	..
495	350	Camellia Inv	460	+10	7.1	1.5	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	340	+6	21.4	6.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	100	Surmah Valley	100	..	3.2	3.2	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	253	+8	14.3b	5.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Calcutta Elec	30	+1	6.8	22.6	..
34½	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33	..	500	15.2	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£25	..	146	5.8	9.2
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	228	+10	10.1	4.4	10.8
155	93	Milford Docks	131	..	9.8	7.5	..
103	88	Nesco Inv	190	.	10.0	5.3	..
35	29½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..	500	15.4	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Bristol Water 5% Red Pref 1990 (†b)	£12
British Aerospace 50p Ord (150)	211+3
Cystic Fibrosis Res'ch Inv Tst £1 (£1)	117+2
Do 5% Deb 1995 (£100)	[illegible]
Espley-Tyas Prop Grp 25p Ord (75)	85
Exchequer 12½% 1990 (£95)	[illegible]
Exchequer 12½% 'B' 1999 (†)	[illegible]
Leeds (City of) 12½% Red 2006 (£97½h)	£10⁹⁄₁₆+⅛
Ldn Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£91⅞
Mid-Sussex Water 8% Red Pref 1986 (†)	£10⅞
Munton Bros 10p Ord (15)	[illegible]
New Darien Oil Trust 25p Ord (100)	93+2
Oil and Gas Production 2p Ord (12)	35
Sutton District Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 († b)	£12
TR Energy 25p Ord (£1)	95
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†)	[illegible]
Treasury 12% 1986 (†)	[illegible]
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (†)	[illegible]
West Hampshire Wtr 8% Red Pref 1986 († b)	£10½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Barker Dobson (A)(2p)	May 1[illegible]	7 prem
Broken Hill Props (773)	Apr 29	316 prem+15
[illegible] (45)	May 29	15½ prem
Spirax-Sarco (145)	..	[illegible] prem
Thermal Synd (82)	..	33 prem+2

Issue price in parentheses. ● Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. a Nil paid. c £50 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid. i £15 paid.

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ALLEN, Doris Gertrude, of 111 Ormonde Court, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, died on 15th November, 1980. Particulars to Slaters, Solicitors, of Drayton House, Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AW, before 15th June, 1981.

MURRAY, Phyllis Mary, of Flat 22, Kylestrome House, Cundy Street, London, S.W.1, died on 17th January 1981. Particulars to Druces & Attlee, Solicitors, of Salisbury House, London Wall, London EC2M 5PS, before 15th June, 1981.

CAMERON, Margaret, of Dunley, Bovey Tracey, Newton Abbot, Devon, who died 20th March, 1981. Particulars to Anstey & Thompson, Solicitors, 3 Barnfield Crescent, Exeter EX1 1RF, before 6th June, 1981.

TRAVIS, Isabel, of Flat 2, Yenton Court, Chester Road, Erdington, Birmingham, died on 27th March, 1981. Particulars to Messrs. Glaisyers, Solicitors, 254 Lichfield Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B74 2UH, before 8th June, 1981.

WALLACE, Beryl Elsa, of 32 Monkfield Road, Orpington, Kent, died on 11th February, 1981. Particulars to Pumfrey & Lythaby, Solicitors, of 155-159 High Street, Orpington, Kent, before 22nd June, 1981.

ZEBROWITZ (otherwise Zebrowicz), Amelia Estera, of 30 Manor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, died on 3rd February, 1981. Particulars to Davidson Doughty & Co., Solicitors, of 7 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, before 15th June, 1981.

No. 001044 of 1981
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division In the Matter of J. J. NASH SECURITIES Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 23rd March, 1981, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT of the Company from £315,827.05 to £157,032 [illegible] was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 3rd April, 1981.
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continued on page 24

Court of Appeal

Arbitration contract rescinded by delay

The Splendid Sun

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Fox
[Judgments delivered April 8]

The Court of Appeal considered the decision of the House of Lords in *Bremer Vulkan v South India Shipping Corporation Ltd* (*The Times*, January 27; [1981] 2 WLR 141) and held that where a period of eight years had passed in which nothing had happened in arbitration proceedings and one arbitrator had died, the court in accordance with the ordinary principles of the law of contract could grant an injunction to prevent one party proceeding with the arbitration.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by defendant owners, Marine Transocean Ltd, of Monrovia, from an order of Mr Justice Lloyd on May 4, 1979 ([1980] 1 Lloyd's Rep 333), granting the plaintiff charterers, Andre et Compagnie SA, of Lausanne, an injunction restraining the owners from proceeding with an arbitration commenced in 1969.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted

Mr Michael Collins for the owners; Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC, and Mr Richard Aikens for the charterers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in February, 1969, the owners of the Splendid Sun let her on a voyage charter from Mexico to Venezuela. The charterparty included the Centrocon arbitration clause for arbitration in London.

On May 31, 1969, the vessel grounded off Puerto Cabello in Venezuela. Her rudder was damaged and repairs cost US$221,733. The owners blamed the charterers who put the responsibility on the owners. On September 18, 1969, the owners appointed Mr Cedric Barclay as arbitrator. On October 1, 1969, the charterers appointed Mr R. J. Lynn.

The amazing thing was that nothing more happened on the dispute for eight years. Mr Lynn died on February 5, 1975. No one was appointed in his place. Then, out of the blue, on December 29, 1977, the owners' solicitors wrote to the charterers enclosing points of claim in the arbitration. Mr Justice Lloyd said that it was now virtually impossible to prepare a defence to the claim in the arbitration and granted an injunction restraining the owners from attempting further to pursue the arbitration.

His Lordship would be prepared to decide the case on the same lines as *Pearl Mill Co Ltd v Ivy Tannery Co Ltd* ([1919] 1 KB 78). The proper inference after the lapse of eight years was that each side was justified in assuming that "the matter was off altogether".

When the two arbitrators were appointed in 1969 it was for the owners to take the next step. By doing nothing the inference was that they were not pursuing their claim. So much so that three years later the charterers were justified in assuming that the arbitration was at an end.

The recent ruling of the House of Lords in *Bremer Vulkan* had given much anxiety to many. It appeared to put on each party to an arbitration a duty to get on with the case. Lord Diplock had said that the obligation was "mutual". The "mutual obligation" came as something of a surprise to everyone, especially to the denizens of Essex Court and St Mary Axe. It was for the court to come to terms with it. It was said to be based on an implication. But to his Lordship the implication was neither obvious, nor reasonable, nor necessary; nor did it accord with reality. If the owners had wanted to pursue their claim they should have taken steps to do so.

Lord Diplock had refe[rred to] the maxim *vigilantibus n[on dor]mientibus jura subveniu[nt]* [...] laws help the vigilant [...] sleepers". But the shipo[wners in] question were not vigila[nt; they] went to sleep themselves. [...] their Lordships in the [House of] Lords had agreed with th[e speech] of Lord Diplock withou[t giving] reasons. Two of their L[ordships] had differed, taking a vie[w which] it was easy to understa[nd.] Lord Diplock had accepte[d that] the unperformed primary [obliga]tions of the parties [under an] arbitration agreement, li[ke other] contracts, could be brough[t to an] end by frustration, or [by the] election of one party whe[re there] has been a repudiatory b[reach of] that agreement by th[e other] party" (and see Lord Sca[rman at] page 166).

There could be frustr[ation by] the mutual default o[f both] parties. In his Lordship's [view] there could be frustration [of an] arbitration agreement w[hich] was delayed by the mutua[l default] of both sides—if it conti[nued so] long that a fair trial [was im]possible.

The *Bremer Vulkan* [case] was binding, but it left it [open to] the court to find that an [arbitra]tion had come to an [end by] abandonment or by frustr[ation or] by repudiatory breach. H[is Lord]ship would hold that the [arbitra]tion was abandoned by b[oth sides] long ago; or, alternative[ly, that] it was frustrated by t[he long] delay, or by repudiatory [breach] by the owners. The appea[l should] be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE EVE[LEIGH,] agreeing, said that the c[harterers] had clearly treated the [owners'] claim and any intention to [proceed] with the arbitration as aba[ndoned] probably in 1973. They ha[d treated] the owners as having r[escinded] the arbitration agreemen[t so] far as the present claim w[as con]cerned and had themselve[s agreed] that it should be rescinded. [It was] not necessary to prove a[n actual] intention to rescind: Fo[rmby v] *Bechely-Crundall* (1922 S[...] 173, 179). "A contract [which is] rescinded is completely di[scharged] and cannot be revived" (*Chitty on Contracts*, 2[4th ed] (1977), paragraph 1370.

The *Bremer Vulkan* cas[e] did not deal with resciss[ion. It de]cided that the principles [applic]able to delay in the Hig[h Court] did not apply to arb[itration] which was governed by th[e] contract, and, inter alia, [that an] injunction could be obta[ined to] restrain a party from pro[ceeding] with an arbitration to pr[otect or] enforce some legal or e[quitable] right. The facts in *Bremer* [Vulkan] were very different fr[om the] present case. Lord Diplo[ck] made it clear that the cou[rt could] grant an injunction in acc[ordance] with the general principle[s of the] law of contract.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, agreeing, said that it wa[s con]sistent with the majority [speech] and the decision in *Bremer* [Vulkan] to treat the circumstanc[es where] there had been such dela[y as to] render a fair trial impos[sible as] constituting a frustration [of the] arbitration agreement.

There had not been in [*Bremer*] *Vulkan* that complete abs[ence of] any activity between the [parties] in relation to the arbitrati[on for] a very long period as [was] striking in the present ca[se. The] proper inference was that [both] the parties had indicated a[n inten]tion not to proceed with th[e refer]ence and had put an end [to the] contract to refer. That w[as not] contrary to anything deci[ded in] *Bremer Vulkan*.

Solicitors: Holman, Fen[wick &] Willan; Richards, Butler & [Co.]

Queen's Bench Division

Local authority need not inform itself

Regina v Cardiff City Council, Ex parte Cross

Before Mr Justice Woolf

The obligations placed on district councils by Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of houses which are unfit for human habitation do not apply to council houses situated within the district council's own area.

His Lordship dismissed an application by Mr George James Frederick Cross, of Adamsdown, Cardiff, for judicial review compelling the respondent local authority, Cardiff City Council, to take action according to law under the Act.

In Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, section 9 provides: "(1) Where a local authority, upon consideration of an official representation, . . . are satisfied that any house is unfit for human habitation, they shall, unless they are satisfied that it is not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, serve upon the person having control of the house a notice—(a) requiring him . . . to execute the works specified in the notice. . . ."

Section 16 provides: "(1) Where a local authority, on consideration of an official representation . . . are satisfied that any house—(a) is unfit for human habitation, and (b) is not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, they shall serve upon the person having control of the house, upon any other person who is an owner thereof . . . notice of the time . . . and place at which the condition of the house and any offer with respect to the carrying out of works, or the future user of the house, which he may wish to submit will be considered by them. . . ."

Mr Andrew Arden and Mr Terry Munyard for Mr Cross; Mr Michael Barnes and Mr John Male for the council.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the council were the owners of a house in Lead Street, Adamsdown, Cardiff, and Mr Cross had resided there as their tenant since 1971. For some considerable time he had attempted to have the house put into a satisfactory state of repair, and it was inspected on behalf of the council by the city environmental health officer. The state of the property was brought to the attention of the stipendiary magistrate, who complained to the environmental health officer that the house was unfit for human habitation. That was not surprising, because the property was in extremely poor condition and was indeed unfit. The council decided that Mr Cross and tenants in other similar properties scattered throughout Cardiff should be transferred and the houses sold. Mr Cross was rehoused in a newly completed house in August, 1980.

The primary issue was whether the obligations placed on district councils by Part II of the Housing Act in respect of houses unfit for human habitation applied to houses which were the property [of the] district council, ie, council h[ouses.] Mr Cross took the view th[at they] did.

The provisions fell int[o two] groups. The first dealt wit[h] houses which the local au[thority] considered were capable of [being] rendered fit for human hab[itation] at reasonable expense. The [second] was in respect of unfit [houses] which, to the satisfaction [of the] local authority, were not c[apable] of being rendered fit at reas[onable] expense.

Mr Arden submitted t[hat as] there was no provision in t[he Act] which excluded Part II [from] applying to a local authority's [own] housing, it must be taken to [apply] to local authority housing. [How]ever, his Lordship conclude[d that] it was impossible to conte[nd] that Parliament intended [that a] local authority should ap[ply to] itself the provisions of sect[ions 9] and 16 and their consequ[ential] provisions in the event of [there] being no other relevant int[erest.]

While, therefore, the nec[essary] implication to be drawn fro[m the] provisions and structure of [Part] II was that its application [to a] local authority's own housin[g was] different from that of p[rivate] housing, it was essential to [bear] in mind the basis on whic[h that] implication was based, and [not to] give effect to it to a greater [extent] than was necessary. The bas[is was] that Part II clearly envisage[d that] in respect of sections 9 and 1[6 and] their consequential provi[sions] there should be a local aut[hority] setting the machinery in m[otion] by giving notice to a[nother] person receiving the notice.

It was not the status of the [local] authority as such which excl[uded] them from being the recipie[nt of] a notice; it was the fact that [under] the Act they were charged [with] the duty of giving the notic[e. It] followed, therefore, that if a l[ocal] authority had housing in the [area] of another district council, [the] authority in which the prop[erty] was situated could serve a no[tice] on the authority which had [a] relevant interest in the prop[erty.] Furthermore, there was no ne[ces]sity to exclude the application [of] section 9 and 16 even wh[ere] the property was situated in [the] district council's own area if, [in] addition to the district coun[cil,] there was some other person [who] had a relevant interest in [the] property.

Accordingly Cardiff City Cou[ncil] were under no duty to initiate [the] machinery of section 9 or [16] although the premises were [un]doubtedly unfit for human hab[ita]tion, and it was in consequence [of] their unfitness that Mr Cross [was] displaced from his home the [...] The application should be d[is]missed.

Solicitors: Mr Robert Ju[...] Cardiff; Mr E. R. Moseley, Car[diff.]

In *Raymond v Honey* (April [...]) Mr Andrew Trollope was [...] counsel for Mr Raymond.

هكذا من الأصل

CHOICE



...an Atkinson: BBC 1, ...5

...am proving a painfully slow ...vert to NOT THE NINE ...LOCK NEWS. Perhaps the ...ess will be accelerated by ...ght's anthology of high-...ts (BBC 1, 10.15) though I ...my prejudice against the ...gramme's bad taste, which ...all too easily be mistaken ...sharp satire, will take some ...rcoming. No doubts, how-..., about Rowan Atkinson: he ...a comedy style that owes ...hing to anybody. He is what ...wbusiness people call "an ...ginal" and what the rest of ...call a remarkably eccentric ...ny man.

...don't know why Radio ...es uses the apostrophe in ...ng the BBC 2 late film as ...RGE CUKOR'S JUSTINE ...35). True, he directed it, but ...ny name should carry the ...strophe, it is Durrell who ...te the book. In any case, ...ine just isn't Cukor at his ..., so it doesn't do to ...grate him so irretrievably ...the title. Had Radio Times ...Cukor's Pat and Mike (BBC ...30) or Cukor's Holiday ...C 2, 1.55), that would have ...perfectly in order. Every ...e carries the master's ...ature.

...stensibly, tonight's spec-...lar is KRAKATOA — EAST ...JAVA (BBC 1, 6.15) and, in ...s of fire, water and din, it ...at the HORIZON film about ...Voyager 1 learnt about the ...s of Saturn (BBC 2, 8.25) ...ks the volcanic saga into a ...ed hat. It learnt so much, ...tonight's film won't hold it ...here is another one, next ...day night.

...second chance tonight ...io 3, 7.45) to hear Alan ...'s opera JOE HILL, with ...olm Donnelly in the title ...and Ed Bishop as narrator. ...militant American trade ...nist, was framed for mur-...and hanged in 1915. . . . ...ther good repeat tonight ...io 4, 11.35): Ion Trewin on ...AR WALLACE, thriller ...er in a thousand.

...T THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ...ACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide for today

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 Swim: Fitness. Ninth in Andew Harvey's series (r). **9.30 Lassie:** Two brothers are rescued (r). **9.50 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch:** Zoo comedy (r).

10.15 Charlie Chaplin: The Fireman.* **10.45 Good House Wrecking:** Edgar Kennedy comedy*.

11.05 Film: Mouse on the Moon (1963) Comedy about *exploding wine*. With Margaret Rutherford, Bernard Cribbins, Ron Moody. Director: Richard Lester.

12.30 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus; International Snooker (Embassy Championship) at 1.05, 3.05 and 3.55; Badminton Horse Trials at 1.30, 3.35 and 4.20: Racing from Newbury at 1.50, 2.20, 2.50 and 3.20; International Squash (Audi British Open Championship) at 2.05; 3.50 Half-time scores. Final scores at 4.40.

5.10 The Dukes of Hazzard: Marriage through a computer-dating *service. Last in the* series. **6.00 News and sports round-up.**

6.15 Film: Krakatoa—East of Java (1968) Highly spectacular drama about the 1883 volcanic eruption which killed 40,000. With Maximilian Schell, Diana Baker, Rossano Brazzi. Director: Bernard L. Kowalski.

8.25 The Val Doonican Music Show: New series. With Vic Damone and Barbara Dickson.

9.10 Dallas: Donna and Ray try to reconcile Jock and Miss Ellie.

10.10 News: with Jan Leeming.

10.15 Not the Nine O'Clock News: A compilation of highlights from the last series. Winner of the BAFTA award.

11.00 Saturday Night at the Mill: The guests are Audrey Russell, veteran broadcaster, and the Scots singer B. A. Robertson. Also, magic from MP Greville Janner, making his TV debut as a magician.

11.50 Phil Silvers: Another Sergeant Bilko comedy of army life.* (r).

12.15 Weather forecast.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 6.10-6.15 pm Sports News Wales 12.15 am Weather. Scotland: 4.55-5.10 pm Scoreboard (1). 6.10-6.15 Scoreboard (2). 12.15 am News. Northern Ireland: 5.00-5.10 pm Scoreboard. 6.10-6.15 Northern Ireland News 12.15 am News. England: 6.10-6.15 (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.20 am Close.

BBC2

7.40 Open University: Education for Gypsies. 8.05 Mechanics — Particles. 8.30 Magic in the Web of Art. 8.55 The Borderline Case. 9.20 Keynes and War Economy. 9.45 The God that Rules. 10.10 Work, the New Discipline. 10.35 Quantum Theory and Atomic Structure. 11.00 Adult Frequency Response. 11.25 Hogarth's Paintings. 11.50 The Fall and Rise of the Small Baker. 12.15 pm Intermediary Metabolism. 12.40 Genetics. 1.05 Neurophysiology. 1.30 Bengali Scotland.

1.55: Film: Holiday* (1938) Romantic comedy, with Katharine Hepburn (rich, and with an oddly assorted family) falling for Cary Grant. Director: George Cukor.

3.30 Film: Pat and Mike* (1952) Marvellous Hepburn-Tracy comedy. He is a sports pro*moter; she the sportswoman he* promotes. With Aldo Ray. Director: George Cukor.

5.05 Badminton Horse Trials: Speed and endurance phase.

5.50 The Sky at Night: What to look for in the spring sky (r).

6.10 International Snooker: Highlights from the day's play in the Embassy World Professional Championship. More at 9.15 and 11.00 on BBC2. **6.45 Rugby Special:** The Schweppes Welsh Cup Final: Bridgend v Cardiff. **7.35 News and sports** *round-up.*

7.50 Dizzy — A Man for All Seasons: Lecture about Benjamin Disraeli, by Norman St John-Stevas.

8.25 Horizon: Resolution on Saturn. First of two programmes. What the spacecraft Voyager 1 discovered about the famous rings. On Monday: the moons.

9.15 International Snooker: Enter Eddie Charlton. **10.15 The Old Grey Whistle Test:** With Philip Lynott and The Gang of *Four.* **10.55 News.**

11.00 International Snooker: Back to The Crucible, Sheffield.

11.35 Film: Justine (1969) Film version of the first novel in Lawrence Durrell's Alexandria Quartet. Anouk Aimée plays the enigmatic heroine, Michael York the English teacher, with Dirk Bogarde. Director: George Cukor. Ends at 1.35.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame Street: Learning for children: with The Muppets.

9.45 Joe 90: The nine-year-old secret agent (r).

10.10 Survival: There Are *Warthogs* at the Bottom of My Garden: Mr and Mrs Bob Campbell, and the wildlife in their Nairobi garden (r).

10.35 Anna and the King: The ghost in the palace. With Yul Brynner (r); **11.00 Thunderbirds:** International Rescue yarn, with puppets (r); **12.00 Mork and Mindy:** Punishment for a repair man.

12.30 World of Sport: 12.35 On the Ball (football round-up); 1.00 Gymnastics: Moscow News Tournament; 1.15 News.

1.20 The ITV Six: We see the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30 at Beverley, and the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 at Ayr; 3.10 Motor-Cycling (World of Sport Superbike Challenge, from Donington).

3.50 Half-time results; 4.00 Wrestling, from Hemel Hempstead; **4.50 Full results service.**

5.05 Metal Mickey: The robot becomes a hairdresser; **5.35 News.**

5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: Menace of the mummy-creature.

6.35 Only When I Laugh: Hospital life comedy. With James Bolam, Peter Bowles (r).

7.05 Film: Reach for the Sky* (1959). Well-told story of Douglas Bader, the legless Air Force hero. With Kenneth More, Muriel Pavlov; Lyndon Brook. Director: Lewis Gilbert.

9.45 News, and sports round-up.

10.00 The Big Match: Action from one of the day's FA Cup semi-finals, and a report on the other one. With Brian Moore.

11.00 Golf: Exclusive live coverage of the third round of *the United States Masters Golf* Tournament, at the Augusta National golf course in Georgia. Closing stages can be seen tomorrow night (10.00).

12.30 Close: Rosalind Runcie reads from Dante's Inferno.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

by David Robinson

The BBC's major effort this week is a homage to George Cukor, who currently makes history as the oldest-ever working film director: coming 82, he is at work on Secret Affairs, a remake of Old Acquaintance. Cukor's sustained qualities — sophisticated and urbane, his gift is equally for brisk narrative and vivid characterization — are very evident in the 1938 Holiday (today, BBC2, 1.55), one of the rarities of the season. (It is currently also being revived on the big screen as the centrepiece of Tyneside Cinema's Katharine Hepburn tribute in Newcastle.) In this film, Hepburn belongs to an eccentric society family into which an unwary Cary Grant stumbles. Hepburn is seen abrasively teamed with Spencer Tracy in Pat and Mike (today, BBC2, 3.30) and on Friday (BBC2, 4.40) in a recent collaboration with Cukor, playing the original Bette Davis role in a new adaptation of Emlyn Williams's The Corn is Green.

Justine (tonight, BBC2, 11.35) was one of Cukor's less happy pictures, justifying the apprehension of Lawrence Durrell, from whose *Alexandria Quartet* it was adapted, that it would be Peyton Place with camels. The Garbo Camille (Wednesday, BBC2, 4.10) needs no recommendation. In A Double Life (Thursday, BBC2, 4.15) Cukor, given a bright Garson Kanin-Ruth Gordon script, managed to breathe new life into a stagy old notion about an actor (Ronald Colman) whose role of Othello takes over his private life.

There is Ruritania, mildly comic, in Richard Lester's Mouse on the Moon (today, BBC1, 11.05 am) and Hollywood corny in The Student Prince (tomorrow, BBC1, 1.55) with Mario Lanza providing the singing voice for Edmund Purdom. The Cowboys (tomorrow, BBC2, 8.15) is an unappealing western, with John Wayne inducting schoolboys into the wilder ways of the life. A fistful of Dollars (Monday, BBC1, 9.25) established the spaghetti western on the American *market and launched* Clint Eastwood as an international star.

Frankie and Johnny (Thursday BBC1, 2.00) adapted the song, with happy end, as an Elvis Presley vehicle. The Nun's Story (Friday, BBC1, 2.15), just the thing for Good Friday, is Fred Zinneman's admirably straight and sombre adaptation of the best-seller, with Audrey Hepburn supported by Edith Evans, *Peggy Ashcroft, Peter Finch et al.* Joseph L. Mankiewicz's The Barefoot Contessa (Friday, BBC1, 10.55), still one of the daftest and most enjoyable bits of Hollywood extravaganza, is also notable for its cast — Bogart, Ava Gardner, Edmond O'Brien and a lot of fugitives from the Italian new-realist cinema of the period. The quieter charms of Lionel Jeffries's adaptation of E. Nesbit's The Railway Children (Friday, *BBC1, 6.05) are perhaps more safely* recommended.



Gary Warren, Jenny Agutter, Sally Thomsett in The Railway Children (Good Friday, BBC 1, 6.05).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 Just a Minute.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 The House of Mirth (4).†
3.25 International Assignment.
3.55 The Changing Dale.
4.40 Profile.
5.00 People and Places (2).
5.25 Week Ending.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: Crises, by Peter Whalley.†
9.40 Masada.
10.00 News.
10.15 Songs for the Times (2).
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Cosmotheka.†
11.35 Clubland Heroes (3).
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
3.25 pm-6.00 Open University: Music Interlude: Biochemistry and Molecular Biology: The Digital Computer; Risks of Risk Assessment; Dartmoor — Forestry and Water; Schooling and Society; Judges' Discretion; History of Ethnography.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Quilter, Faure, Poldini, Toye, Gounod, Balfour Gardiner.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Bach, Mozart (K339).†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Oboe quartet: J. C. Bach, Lutyens, McCabe.†
2.00 Play it Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
4.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
6.35 Organ (Danby): Boyvin, de *Grigny, Dandrieu, Balbâtre.†*
7.15 Three Pieces by William Hazlitt (2).
7.45 Opera: Joe Hill, by Alan Bush (BBC Concert Orch etc/Judd), Act 1.†
8.50 Words, Words, Words: poetry and prose (1).
9.10 Joe Hill, Act II.†
10.40 Story: Middling, by Jim Crace.
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Faure.
11.15-11.45 Cricket.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Architecture and Design; Behaviour Modification; Welfare from Below; Lough Neagh — Britain's Erie; Shakespeare and the Globe; Maths Foundation Tutorial.
4.25 pm Play it Again (cont from mw).†
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.45-6.35 Critics' Forum.
11.15-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; The Framework of Society.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of Ronnie Aldrich. 1.00 pm The News Huddlines. 1.30 Sport: FA Cup; Cricket; Newbury Racing; Sports Report. 6.00 European Pop Jury. 7.00 Three in a Row. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night. † 9.00 It's All Ellington.† 10.00 Hilversum Greets Radio 2. † 11.10 Peter Marshall † 2.00 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm 25 Years of Rock (2).† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):— 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The King's Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Play it My Way. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz *and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8* VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Cooperate! 9.35 Numbers at Work. 10.00 Flying Kiwi. 10.30-12.30 pm Film: Beau Brummell (Stewart Granger, Peter Ustinov) 7.05-9.45 Film: Custer of the West (Robert Shaw). 10.00-11.00 Star Soccer.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.05 am God's Story. 9.05 Sesame Street. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30 Mork and Mindy. 11.00-12.30 pm Lone Ranger. 7.05-9.45 Film: Custer of the West (Robert Shaw). 11.00 News. 11.05 Golf 12.30 *am Weather followed by Cones of* Cappadocia.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 Numbers at Work. 10.05 Survival. 10.30 Mystery Island. 10.40-12.30 pm Film: Living Free (Susan Hampshire). 7.05-9.45 Film: Zulu (Stanley Baker, Michael Caine). 10.00-11.00 Match Night. 12.30 am-1.25 Lou Grant.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Chopper Squad. 9.50 Butch Cassidy. 10.15 Cartoon. 10.25 Ad Lib. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Court Jester (Danny Kaye, Glynis Johns). 5.40 News. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.05-9.45 Film: Mackenna's Gold (Gregory Peck, Omar Sharif). 10.00-11.00 Shoot! 12.30 am-12.35 Three's Company.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.25 am Look and See 9.30 Thunderbirds. 10.20 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 10.25 Ad Lib. 10.50 Film. Life and Times of Grizzly *Adams (Dan Haggerty).* 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.40 Scoreline. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.05 News 7.07-9.45 Film: Fire in the Sky (Richard Crenna). 12.30 am-12.35 Faith for Life.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Numbers at Work. 9.45 No Need to Shout. 10.10 Captain Nemo. 10.15 Spiderman. 10.40 Film: Private Navy of Sgt O'Farrell (Bob Hope). 12.28 pm-12.30 News. 5.39-5.40 News. 7.05-9.45 Film: Custer of the West (Robert Shaw).

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.10 am-10.40 Book Tower 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.40 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. *5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th* Century. 7.07-9.45 Film: Fire In The Sky (Richard Crenna)

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.45 am Adventures of Parsley 9.50 Sesame Street. 10.50 Here's Boomer. 11.10 Scooble goes to Hollywood 12.00-12.30 pm New Fred and Barney Show. 7.05-9.45 Film: Custer of the West (Robert Shaw). 10.00-11.00 Scotsport. 12.30 am-12.35 Reflections.

Scottish

As London except. Starts 9.10 am Cooperate! 9.35 Numbers at Work 10.00 New Fred and Barney Show 10.25 Ad Lib. 10.50 Enchanted House 11.05 240 Robert 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard 7.05-9.45 Film Custer of the West (Robert Shaw) 10.00-11.00 Scotsport. 12.30 am-12.35 Late Call

Yorkshire

As London except Starts 9.00 am Cooperate! 9.25 Spiderman 9.40 Chips 10.25 Ad Lib 10.50-12.50 pm Film Life and Times of Grizzly Adams (Dan Haggerty) 7.05-9.45 Film Fire in the Sky (Richard Crenna). 10.00-11.00 Big Game.

Ulster

As London except Starts 9.15 am No Need To Shout 9.40 Numbers at Work 10.05 Fangface 10.25 Sesame Street 11.25 Sally and Jake 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan 5.38-5.40 News 7.05-9.45 Film: Fire in the Sky (Richard Crenna) 11.30 Bedtime

Border

As London except Starts 9.10 am Cooperate! 9.35 Numbers at Work 10.00 World Famous Fairy Tales 10.15 Fangface 10.35 Cartoon 10.45 Laurel and Hardy * 11.10 Superstar Profile Christopher Reeve 11.35-12.30 pm Incredible Hulk 7.05-9.45 Film Custer of the West (Robert Shaw) 10.00-11.00 Shoot!

Anglia

As London except Starts 9.40 am Lost Islands 10.05 Rocket Robin Hood 10.25 Ad Lib 10.50-12.30 pm Film Belles of St Trinian's (Alistair Sim, Joyce Grenfell) 7.05-9.45 Film Custer of the West (Robert Shaw) *10.00-11.00 Match of the Week* 12.30 am At the End of the Day



...: Dearth as Elizabeth ...or in The Crucible (BBC ...5)

...coup for the BBC. Louis ...s's production of Arthur ...r's spine-tingler, THE ...CIBLE (BBC 1 7.15) has ...ext without cuts; other-... Mr Miller would not have ...ed it to be made. It is, in ...the first time the play has ...produced on television. ...e is a companion piece on ...3 tonight (this column, ...down).

...hall miss those hands ...ing out for each other. ...Wilcox's series FRIENDS ...tonight (BBC 1, 10.15): ...have explored friendship ...warmth and without ...mentality, and Colin ...is has been an unusually ...pathetic interviewer. ...ght's old chums are Dame ...Robson (80 this year), and ...us Goring (69) ...rt one of BREAD OR ...OD last week made the ...dramatically: life and ...in rural Wiltshire in the ...1800s were divided by a ...s breadth. Tonight (BBC 2, ...) the point is rammed ...: birth of lambs, birth, ...and crippling of babies. A ...of the earth, superbly

...LLYWOOD ON TRIAL ...io 3, 6.35), which tells how ...entacles of McCarthyism ...d around many a famous ...personality in 1947, is the ...ect curtain-raiser for ...ght's BBC 1 production of ...Crucible. ...you feel you can't take the ...ors of Arthur Miller, ...ve got two good ...rnatives: Claire Francis on a ...boat, ex-Calcutta and ...d for Rotterdam (BBC 2, ...; and Neville Teller's ...ure about how Disraeli ...d the route into Queen ...oria's heart, (Radio 4, 7.30).

Broadcasting Guide for Sunday

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am Over the Moon: Children learn about camouflage (r).
9.15 Nai Zindagi Nya Jeevan: for Asian viewers; **9.45 Supervisors:** Documentary. Love or Money?
10.10 The Skill of Lip-Reading: A sketch, set in a classroom. With Dorothy Alison; **10.35 Work and Leisure:** Royal Institution lecture by Shirley Williams (r).
11.00 It Figures: Everyday maths. Decimals. With Jimmy Young (r); **11.25 Kontakte:** Final German lesson in this course for beginners (r); **11.50 Wainwright's Law:** A citizen's rights — and responsibilities.
12.15 pm Sunday Worship: The theme is Triumph and Resurrection, the presenter the Very Rev Patrick Mitchell; **1.00 Farming.**
1.25 Education Shop: How parents can help young children over the maths hurdles at home (r); **1.50 News headlines.**
1.55 Film: The Student Prince (1954) The Romberg musical, ploddingly adapted for the screen. With Mario Lanza's voice coming out of Edmund Purdom's mouth, and Ann Blyth's out of Ann Blyth's. Director: Richard Thorpe.
3.40 Badminton Horse Trials: Includes the veterinary inspection attended by members of the Royal Family and, of course, the show jumping, and the presentation of the trophy by the Queen.
4.50 Match of the Day: Semi-finals of the FA Cup; **5.50 News:** with Richard Baker.
6.00 Antiques Roadshow: Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon encourage the good folk of Salisbury to bring out their treasures; **6.40 Songs of Praise.** From Barnardo Children's Village, Barkingside.
7.15 The Crucible: Television version of Arthur Miller's celebrated play about the witch trials in Salem, Mass., in 1692. With Michael N. Harbour and Lynn Dearth (from Sons and Lovers) as the Proctors, Sarah Berger as Abigail, Daniel Massey as John Hale and Eric Porter as Danforth. Part 1; **8.45 News.**
8.55 The Crucible: Part 2. (See Personal Choice.)
10.15 Friends: Dame Flora Robson and Marius Goring, friends for more than 40 years, talk to Colin Morris about what the relationship has meant to them.
10.50 Europe Inside Out: Part one of a two-part report on Turkey and its desire to be part of the EEC. Made by the BBC. Nick Harman is the reporter.
11.15 The Corries' 21st Anniversary Concert: First part of a two-part celebration by Scotland's most popular folk duo, Roy Williamson and Ronnie Brown. Their songs include Johnny Lad, Sheriffmuir, and Bonnie Dundee.
12.05 am Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 am Open University. 1.55-2.25 pm Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-3.40 Sports Line-up. 12.05-12.07 am Weather. 12.07-12.22 The Hope of *Glory.* 12.22 *News. Scotland:* 4.50-5.50 pm Sportscene. 10.15-11.10 Angles. 11.10-11.40 Grimble on Genius. 11.40-12.30 am The Corries' 21st Anniversary Concert. 12.30 News. Northern Ireland: 12.05 am News. England: 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Engineering Statics; 8.05 Energy — A Question of Balance; 8.30 M101/8 Inequalities; 8.55 Mugging; 9.20 Computing — Noughts and Crosses; 9.45 Sexual Identity: Male Gays; 10.10 Functions and Graphs; 10.35 In the Dock; 11.00 Art and Environment; 11.25 The New V-C and Graduates meet the Press; 11.50 Social Psychology; 12.15 pm Perceptual Demonstration; 12.40 Complex Human Ecosystems; 1.05 Water Masses; 1.30 Ecological Sampling. Closedown at 1.55.
2.15 International Snooker: The Embassy World Professional Championship goes into its second week at Sheffield. Enter Ray Reardon; plus the climax of the Higgins match. More at 11.40 on BBC 2.
5.20 Horizon: East of Bombay. *Self-help medical experiment in* India's sorely-tried villages, focusing on an Untouchable health worker called Salubai.
6.10 News Review: with subtitles for the hard of hearing. The presenter: Jan Leeming.
6.40 The Money Programme: The Alberta Conundrum. The constitutional crisis resulting from Pierre Trudeau's desire to *establish federal control over* the oil revenues of Alberta, where 85 per cent of Canada's oil reserves are. The reporter is Nick Clarke.
7.15 The Commanding Sea: Cargoes. Third of Clare Francis's voyage films. She finds out *about life on a modern con*tainer-ship, taking tea from India to Rotterdam. Laurence Olivier is the narrator. (Personal Choice.)
8.15 Film: The Cowboys (1972). Mark Rydell's western has John Wayne plus 11 schoolboys driving cattle 400 miles to market, harassed by outlaws. With Roscoe Lee Browne, *Bruce Dern.*
10.10 News and weather forecast.
10.15 Bread or Blood: Part two of Peter Ransley's sombre tale of life in a hungry 19th century Wiltshire. Isaac and Mary expect their first baby and *midwives* are hard to come by. With Malcolm Storry, Carolyn Pickles. Adapted from A Shepherd's Life, by W. H. Hudson. (Personal Choice.)
10.50 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: The Marley Trophy, played for at Gleneagles. Fred Trueman and Lee Trevino take on Jimmy Hill and Fuzzy Zoeller.
11.40 International Snooker: Highlights of the Terry Griffiths and Denis Taylor matches. Also: what happened today to Alex Higgins. Ends at 12.35 am.

London Weekend

9.05 Cooperate! Jimmy Reid extols the virtues of the workers' co-operative. There are prizes to be won.
9.30 No Need to Shout: for the deaf and hard of hearing.
10.00 The Way of the Wilderness: Lentern services, from St Mary's Church, Whitkirk, Leeds. With Canon Barney Milligan.
10.30 But What Do You Really Believe?: Gillian Reynolds interviews John Tinsley, the Bishop of Bristol.
11.00 Link: for every kind of handicapped persons.
11.30 Cartoon
11.40 God's Story: Paul Copley reads from the New Testament.
12.00 Weekend World: With Brian Walden. Sir Keith Joseph is interviewed.
1.00 Numbers at Work: Everyday maths (r). **1.30 Skin:** Part one of a two-part story of two families (one Asian, the other West Indian) who arrived in Britain 25 years ago (r).
2.00 University Challenge: with Bamber Gascoigne. **2.30 Police 5:** with Shaw Taylor. How we can all help New Scotland Yard.
2.45 Film: Orders are Orders* (1959) Army barracks comedy, with Peter Sellers, Sydney James, Tony Hancock, Maureen Swanson. Director: David Paltenghi.
4.00 Smuggler: Costume drama, episode 2. Will Jack Vincent (Oliver Tobias) drown? **4.30 Flambards:** Another costume drama, also episode 2. With Christine McKenna (r).
5.30 The Muppet Show: Judy Collins is the human guest.
6.00 Jay Walking: Sue Jay and Arthur Dooley, the devout *Roman Catholic sculptor.*
6.30 Appeal: Simon Ward appeals on behalf of the Disabled Drivers Association.
6.35 News.
6.45 Your 100 Best Hymns: Religious words and music. With Derek Batey, Ian Ogilvy.
7.15 Rising Damp: Boarding house comedy series. Miss *Jones (Frances de la Tour)* and the prowler. With Leonard Rossiter (r)
7.45 Hart to Hart: Husband-and-wife sleuths. With Robert Wagner, Stefanie Powers.
8.45 Cribb: The Hand that Rocks the Cradle. Drama about a Victorian detective (Alan Dobie), Queen Victoria (Jessica Spencer) and some Windsor Castle anarchists. With Rosalie Crutchley.
9.45 News from ITN.
10.00 International Sports Special: Larry Holmes and Trevor Berbick fight it out for the Heavyweight Championship of the World. From Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas. Also, the closing stages of the United States Masters Golf Tournament, from the Augusta National golf course in Georgia.
12.15 am Close.

Irene Richard (left) as Princess Beatrice and Jessica Spencer as Queen Victoria in tonight's Cribb story: The Hand That Rocks the Cradle (ITV, 8.45).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast
6.30 Morning has Broken
6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.10 Sunday Papers
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye
7.55 Weather
8.00 News
8.10 Sunday Papers
8.15 Sunday
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather
9.00 News
9.10 Sunday Papers
9.15 Letter from America
9.30 Morning Service
10.15 The Archers
11.15 Weekend
12.00 The Lord of the Rings (6)†
12.30 pm The Food Programme
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World This Weekend
2.00 News
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time
2.30 Play: Wilaya 7, by John Kirkmorris†
4.00 News
4.02 Round Europe Quiz
4.30 The Living World
5.00 Feedback
5.15 Down Your Way
5.55 Weather
6.00 News
6.15 Past Impressions (6)†
7.00 Does he take Sugar?
7.30 Dizzy and the Fairy Queen
8.00 The Second Table (6)
8.30 Music to Remember: Liszt †
9.00 News
9.05 Bookshelf
9.35 In Britain Now
10.00 News
10.15 A Man that Looks on Glass
11.00 Epilogue†
11.15 Inside Parliament
12.00 News
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast

VHF
7.15 am-8.55 Open University: Genes, *Chromosomes and Crossovers; The* Mystical Vision; Hume's Science of Man; A Community to Retire in?; Science and the Mechanistic Universe
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Maths with Meaning (6); Kontakte (25); Digame!; (Suplemento); Voci dall' Italia (4)

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Mozart (inc K375), Stravinsky.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Vivaldi, Glinka, Shostakovich, Haydn (Sym 100).†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 London Sinfonietta/ Rattle, pt 1: Maxwell Davies (Mirror of Whitening Light), Ravel (Conc in G — Crossley).†
12.05 pm Talk: Words. Repeat of Colin McLaren's talk.
12.10 Gamelin music.†
12.45 Interval reading.
12.50 Sinfonietta, pt 2: Messiaen (trois petites liturgies).†
1.30 Guitar: Bach.†
1.50 Palm Sunday in Renaissance Rome: reconstruction.†
4.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
6.35 Discussion: Hollywood on Trial. Victor Navasky discusses his new book Naming Names (see *Personal Choice).*
7.15 One Pair of Ears: review.
7.30 BBCSO, etc/Wright (live from Albert Hall): Berlioz (Requiem).†
9.05 Sternian Epistles, by David Montrose.
9.55 Ensemble: Mozart; Reger.†
10.30 Membra Jesu nostri, by Buxtehude (1).†
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Tchaikovsky.†
11.15-11.45 Cricket. Closing stages of the day's play in the Fifth Test.

VHF
5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Control of Education; Economics and Education Policy; Patterns of Inequality; Theories of Art; Conflict and Communication; Education Bulletin.
4.25 pm Piano: Fauré, Schumann, Rachmaninov. A recital by Jean-Philippe Collard.†
5.10 Quartet (Delmé), pt 1: Bach, Simpson (no 2).†
5.40 Interval reading.
5.45-6.35 Quartet, pt 2: Beethoven (op 132).†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Debussy's Jeux.

Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.† 7.00 Nick Page.† 8.04 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice is Yours. 1.32 The Little and Large Party.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Country Style.† 4.30 Sing Something Simple.† 5.00 Two's Best. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Wit's End.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.07 Peter Marshall † 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Madeline Bell. 12.00 Adrian Juste. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz† 10.00 Close.

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World Service

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REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 Benson 1.45 University Challenge 2.15-4.00 Film: Cockleshell Heroes. (Jose Farrer, Trevor Howard)

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion 9.00-9.30 Cooperate! 11.33-12.00 Numbers at Work 1.00 pm Project UFO 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20 Film: Mouse that Roared (Peter Sellers). 3.55-4.00 News 12.15 am Weather followed by Cones of Cappadocia.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-*10.00* Human Face of China 11.00 Out of Town. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak 11.30-12.00 Cooperate! 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Down to Earth 2.15-4.00 How the West Was Won 7.45-8.45 Hawaii Five-O. 12.15 am-12.45 Police Surgeon.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Cooperate! 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook 2.00 Walt Disney Classic. 2.10-4.00 How the West Was Won. 5.28-5.30 News. 12.15 am Sam Sherry Stepdancer. 12.30-12.35 Hartlepool Youth Choir.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link 11.00 Cooperate! 11.30-12.00 Numbers at work 1.00 pm No need to shout 1.30 Farm and country news 2.00 Walt Disney Classic 2.15-4.00 How the West was Won 12.15 am-12.20 Faith for Life.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Cooperate! 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Farming Diary. 2.15-4.00 Film: Most Dangerous Man in the World (Gregory Peck, Anne Heywood) 6.38-6.40 News.

HTV Cymru/Wales: No variations.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.12 Good News 2.15 How the West was Won. 12.15 am Epilogue.

Grampian

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Cooperate! 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Seachd Laithean. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 University Challenge. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-4.00 Unaccustomed As I Am. 12.15 am-12.20 Reflections.

Sottish

As London except 9.05 am-9.30 Jaywalking 11.30-12.00 University Challenge. 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 Seachd Laithean 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 World Fairytales 2.15 Flying Kiwi. 2.45 Scotsport Quiz '81 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade 6.00-6.30 Into the Eighties 12.15 am-12.20 am Late Call

Yorkshire

As London except. Starts 9.00 am Link 9.25 No Need to Shout 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Numbers at Work 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Calendar 2.15-4.00 Film. Anastasia (Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner) 12.15 am-12.20 Five Minutes.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 10.30 am-11.10 Way of the Wilderness. 11.30-12.00 Cooperate! 12.58 pm News 1.00 God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Out of Town 2.15-4.00 How the West was Won 6.38-6.40 News. 8.40-8.45 Sports Results. 9.58-10.00 Mercy of God. 12.15 am Bedtime

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 Survival 1.40 Farming Outlook. 2.10 Border Diary. 2.16 Outsiders. 3.05-4.00 Chips.

Anglia

As London except: 9.05 am No Need to Shout. 9.30-10.00 Cooperate! 11.30-12.00 Numbers at Work 1.00 pm God's Story 1.15 Larry the Lamb 1.30 Weather 1.35 Farming Diary 2.05 Film: Louis Armstrong, Chicago Style (Ben Vereen). 3.30-4.00 Heirloom. 12.15 am Programme for Holy Week.

"... IT IS LIKE a man going on a journey, when he leaves home and puts his servants in charge, each with his work, and commands the doorkeeper to be on the watch. Watch therefore."—St. Mark 13: 34,35 (R.S.V.)

BIRTHS

ACKROYD.—On April 8th, 1981 to Kate (nee Lucas-Tooth) and David—a son.

BLACK.—On the 6th April, to Catherine (nee Turner) and Bryson—a daughter (Anna-Marie).

BRUDENELL-BRUCE. — On 8th April to Sophie and Andrew (a daughter).

CAREY.—On April 9th 1981 at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Sarah and Brooks—a son (James Alexander).

CARROLL.—On April 3rd, at Westminster Hospital, to Pauline (nee Lyon) and Peter—a daughter (Katherine Anne Lyon), a sister for Andrew.

GREENWOOD.—On April 9th to Julia (nee Le Messurier Scott) & Brian—a son (Jonathan Ronald).

HERING.—On 31st March, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Hilary Jane and Richard—a daughter (Rosalind Jane Georgiana), a sister for Kate.

SKINNER.—On 9th April, to Janet (nee Budden) and John York—a daughter (Flora Mary York), a sister for Susannah.

USHER-SMITH.—On April 9th, to Sandy and Julian—a son (Alexander), a brother for Juliet.

ADOPTION

BROWNING.—On 9 April, 1981, by Philip and Linda—a son (Thomas), now aged 10 months.

MARRIAGES

RUBY WEDDINGS

FAZAKERLEY:EDWARDSON. — On 12th April 1941, at Farnworth Parish Church, Widnes, Donald to Peggie. Now at 4, Kepplestone, Eastbourne.

LAWRIE : GRANT.—On April 12th, 1941, at St. Giles, Oxford Rex Lawrie to Jean Grant.

DIAMOND WEDDING

CHANCE : ROWNEY.—On 12th April, 1921, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Captain Roger James Ferguson Chance M.C. (Retd.), to Mary Georgina Rowney.

DEATHS

FLEURY.—On April 5th, peacefully, Louis Charles Fleury, holder of the Croix de Guerre, in his 73rd year. Beloved husband of Elizabeth, father of James and stepfather of Olivier and Thierry and grandfather of Michelle. Private funeral, Thursday, April 9th, in Paris. Interment at Charenton le Vieux, Paris.

GAUNT.—On 9th April, 1981, peacefully at his home, Harold James, formerly of West Bromwich, dearly loved by his wife Eve and daughter Valerie and her family. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Wednesday, 15th April, at 9.45 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, for the Parkinsons Disease Society may be sent to: Tapper Funeral Service, 32/34 Parkstone Road, Poole, Dorset.

GIBBS.—On 9th April in her 86th year, peacefully, at Skomer Nursing Home, Penarth, Nancy, widow of Alan Gibbs and formerly widow of Howard Williams, mother of Aubrey (Bill) Williams of Toronto and Felicity Kerr. Service at All Saints Church, Penarth, Tuesday, 14 April at 10.15 a.m. No flowers please, donations if desired to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Society.

HENDERSON.—On 8th April, at his fencing club, in London, John Taylor, of Newcastle upon Tyne and London. Beloved father of Loryn and Leia. Interment Benton Cemetery, Newcastle, on Tuesday, 14th April at 2 p.m. Flowers to John Bardgett & Sons Ltd., Newcastle.

LEE, ERICA—Sculptress, on 8th April. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, 16th April, at 11.30. Service in East Chapel.

MILLER.—Peacefully, on April 9th, 1981, at St Luke's Nursing Home, Sheffield, after a long illness bravely borne, Ernest Unger Miller (late Regional Controller Inland Revenue) of "Clarendon", 241 Millhouses Lane, Sheffield. Dearly loved husband of Margaret Norma and dear father of John. Service and cremation at Hutcliffe Wood Crematorium, Sheffield, on Monday, April 13th at 10.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu of flowers to St Luke's Nursing Home, Little Common Lane, Sheffield.

MITCHELL, JANE.—On April 9th, 1981, aged 57. Dearly loved mother of Sarah Crutchley, daughter of Mrs Dorothy Eccles and the late Colonel C. C. Eccles, sister of Annette Sutton, Dorset Eccles and Philippa Powell. Funeral Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Thursday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

MORRIS, JOHN REECE, husband of Olive (nee Gosset Tanner).—On 8th April, very peacefully at home, Auckland, N.Z.

PETO.—On April 9th, 1981, in hospital of Llanrhydd Hall, Ruthin, Clwyd, Daphne Peto beloved wife and friend of Jimmy and adored mother of Mark, Rebecca and George. Funeral service at St Meugan's Church, Llanrhydd, Ruthin, for family and close friends only on Tuesday, April 14th at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, please. Donations in lieu if so desired to the Daphne Peto Cancer Research Fund, c/o Lloyds Bank, Foregate Street, Chester.

PRIDE.—On April 9th, 1981, Nan Baird of 21 Whitefriars Meadow, Sandwich, Kent, formerly of Croydon, Surrey. Widow of Alan Pride, M.D., loved mother and grandmother. Funeral at Barham Crematorium, near Canterbury, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th April. Arrangements by Brott Funeral Service, 80 High Street, Sandwich.

PRITCHARD.—On April 7th in Toronto, Canada, Ian David, beloved husband of Diana & father of Guy, David, Giles and Mary. Funeral at St. James the lesser in Toronto on Friday, April 10th. No flowers.

SLATER.—On 9th April, peacefully at home, Olga Irene, aged 78, widow of J. Alan Slater, F.R.I.B.A., sometime agent of the Commonwealth Party and dear mother of Wendy Macaulay. No flowers by request, but donations in lieu to Kingston and Richmond A.H.A., Kings Rd. Office, Kings Rd., Richmond. Attn.: Miss Parsons (for District Nurses).

STROYAN.—On 5th April, 1981, peacefully, at his home John R.A. Stroyan of Lanrick in his 92nd year. No letters please.

DEATHS

SPAGNOLETTI.—On 7th April 1981, suddenly, at home, Anthony Peter, aged 73 years. Dearest husband of Beryl. Cremation at Guildford Crematorium on Wednesday, 15th April, at 3.00 p.m. All flowers and enquiries, please, to Pimm's Funeral Services, Chertsey, Mary Road, Guildford. Tel. Guildford 67594.

URQUHART-DYKES. — On 9th April, 1981, very peacefully at home, at Hamm Manor, Mill Road, Cobham, Surrey, after a brief final illness, Pauline Ruth (Weeshie), aged 86, widow of Bill, much loved aunt of Barry, John and Eleanor and dearest friend of Peter. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, at 12 noon on Monday, 13th April, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only but donations may be sent to Action for Dysphasic Adults, Northcote House, 37a Royal Street, London SW1 7LL.

VERSHOYLE.—On April 8th after a short illness, Lieut. Colonel Harold Denis Edwards (Peter) Vershoyle, O.B.E. Late of The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of Chilton Gate, Bickleigh, Tiverton, Devon. The Funeral service at Thorverton Church on Tuesday, 14th April at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, donations if desired to The Royal British Legion, Seaton Branch, or The British Heart Foundation, Leighton House, The Promenade, Kingsbridge, Devon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

EVANS.—A memorial service for Dr Alice Margaret Evans, will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 30 May, 1981 at St Mark's Church, Barton Rd., Cambridge.

VOS-BRACKENBURY.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Adelia (Babe) will be held on Saturday, May 9th, at 11 a.m. at Chelsea Old Church.

IN MEMORIAM

MILDER, JENNIFER ANN MILDER, April 12th, 1978, Headmistress of Rosslyn House. Who withstood adversity and pain. V.L.M., D.M., H.M.

PORTMAN, GERALD WILLIAM BERKELEY, Eighth Viscount who died November 3rd 1967. Today our thirty fifth anniversary. Darling Gerry will always be remembered for his affection, and care he gave to his devoted wife Nancy.

RAFFLES, GERRY at Vienne sur Rhone, 11th April, 1975. All my love went with him. Joan Littlewood.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THIS SPACE IS DEDICATED TO JOE AND JACKIE. CONGRATULATIONS!!!

WHAT HAVE YOU MISSED ?—See JBD Furnishings. For Sale Column.

FRUITPICKING camp for students. See General Vacancies.

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV3 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

THE BENTLEY GIRLS are back. See "Car Hire".

FOR HIRE, Alfa Romeo Giulietta 2.0.—See Motors.

BISSARRETTE, AUGUSTINE JOHN. —d. 1929, and his wife Jane, née Tico, d. 1942. Granddaughter seeks information regarding family.—Box No. 1138 F, The Times.

SPRING FURNISHING OFFERS.— See Norfolk furniture For Sale cols.

LEARN TYPING and shorthand in Oxford this summer. One term intensive course April 27. Mrs. Thomsett's Secretarial. See Educational column.

EASTER in Oxfordshire country cottage. See UK Holidays.

AGRICULTURAL investment—see "125 acres" in Property for Sale.

MAKE your garden grow with Maskells.—See For Sales.

ANOREXIA/BULIMIA. Compulsive fasting/stuffing. 748 4587.

JESSIE & FRANK QUINN were married 50 years ago today.

FRUITY FACE I love you. See you at two. Fruit provider.

AVERY.—Court Photographer to Sultan of Morocco till 1901. Anyone with any information on him please contact Box No. 0055 C, The Times.

THE GARDEN SCHOOL for Amateurs:— See Sport and Rec.

HORATIO, Horatio. Your ship has come home. The first ten Horatios to write to Peter Mackness, Manager, Hotel Nelson, Prince of Wales Road, Norwich, win a free weekend for two in celebration of the hotel's tenth birthday later this month.

LES CHATELAINS DE FRANCE propose flats, villas, country houses for hire during summer holidays. Please write C.D.F., 53400 CRAON France. References required.

WESTERN EUROPE. Reliable female (20 plus) commission needed, 1-2 months holiday, May. Tel 0373 603323 (weekends) 01-731 3596 (eves).

DISCRIMINATING palate? See Whittards in Food and Wine.

NEED A NEW CARPET?—See Resista in For Sale.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,498

ACROSS

1 Burns cakes here (8).
9 Confine the young mischief-maker to irons perhaps (8).
10 Old port measure (4).
11 Mark of Paris shows the weak spot (8, 4).
13 Article certain to be plentiful (6).
14 Planck's quantity, like Caesar's quality (8).
15 Not the army's *mess* room, this one (7).
16 14, deplorable description of an invalid (7).
20 Copper advanced two points at first—can be assimilated (8).
22 Official publication about drink (6).
23 Can plan Trout with variations of this kind (12).
25 Look over all doubtful starters — weight to be carried (4).
26 Bunthorne confessed that he was a sham one (8).
27 By Land's End is an island that's separate (8).

DOWN

2 One that remains cool even when framed ? (8).
3 Hispaniola's game (8, 4).
4 Old shape, new shape, of everlasting flower (8).
5 Speech peculiar ? Have to face shock treatment (7).
6 Bad temper even after upsetting records (6).
7 Tempestuous scene—full of noises (4).
8 Resolving to write articles on the pound upset the City (8).
12 Mark of high degree for Mrs McPherson (3, 9).
15 Taken off by a painter before he put it on ? (8).
17 Captain of the gate excelled at bridge (8).
18 I train madly in right surroundings, bringing me to scratch (8).
19 Unlike Ophelia's "sweet bells jangled" (7).
21 A hard 15 *dn* is among the nameless . . . (6).
24 . . . ones wrecking this organ (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,497

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SPORT AND RECREATION

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 22

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SEASONAL SALES

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